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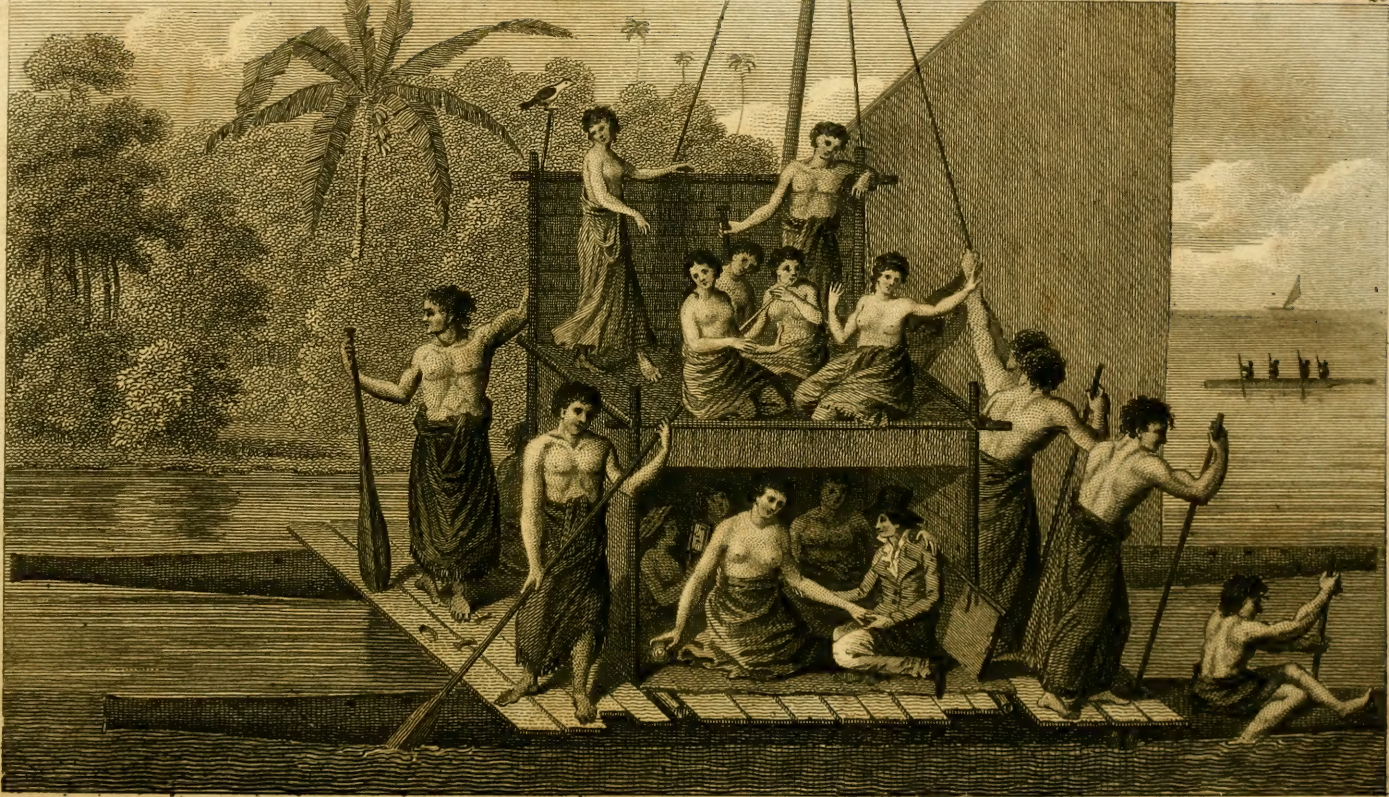

Double Canoe of the Friendly Islands

Pubd. by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15th April, 1800.

VOYAGE

IN SEARCH OF

LA PÉROUSE.

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PERFORMED BY ORDER OF

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY,

DURING THE

YEARS 1791, 1792, 1793, AND 1794,

AND DRAWN UP

BY M. LABILLARDIERE,

CORRESPONDENT OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT
PARIS, MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF NATURAL
HISTORY, AND ONE OF THE NATURALISTS
ATTACHED TO THE EXPEDITION.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

ILLUSTRATED WITH FORTY-SIX PLATES.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

London:
PRINTED FOR JOHN STOCKDALE, PICCADILLY.

1800.

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IN SEARCH OF

LA PÉROUSE.

CHAP. X.

Stay in Rocky Bay—Various Excurſions into the Country—Goodneſs of the Soil—Singular Organization of the Bark of ſeveral Trees peculiar to New Holland—Difficulty of penetrating into the Woods—The Trees within Land are not hollowed by Fire, like thoſe near the Sea—Pit Coal to the North-Weſt of South Cape—Interview with the Savages—Their Conduct towards us very peaceable—One of them came to take a View of us at Night, while we were aſleep—Several of them accompany us through the Woods—Various other Interviews with the Inhabitants—They broil Shell Fiſh, to eat them—Polygamy eſtabliſhed among theſe People—Their Manner of fiſhing—The Women ſearch for Shell Fiſh, ſometimes by diving to a great Depth—One of the Savages viſits us on Board—Their Knowledge of Botany.

24th JANUARY, 1793.

AT five o'clock in the morning I landed near the entrance of our anchoring-place. Along the ſhore I obſerved blocks of ſand-ſtone, the decompoſition of which had furniſhed the very fine quartzoſe ſand, on which I walked for ſome time.

The Eſperance had already found a watering-place, in a little cove to the north-weſt, where there was very good water, eaſily procured. The brook that furniſhed it fell into the ſea from a height of more than three feet, ſo that it would readily run into the long-boat through wooden troughs.

We ſoon reached the head of the bay, where we found a hut, which the ſavages had conſtructed with much art. The ingenuity with which they had diſpoſed the bark that covered its roof, excited our admiration; the heavieſt rain could not penetrate it. It had an opening in the ſide towards the ſea, and curioſity induced us to enter.

Some of the people on board the Eſperance had told us, that the evening before they had ſeen three natives, ſitting round a ſmall fire, cloſe to the hut, who, being frightened by the ſound of a gun diſcharged at a bird, had fled with precipitation. We had ſoon another proof of their preſence at this extremity of the bay; and it appeared to us, that they came regularly to ſleep in this hut. In a very ſhort time we repented our entering into it; for the vermin that ſtuck to our clothes, bit us in a very diſagreeable manner.

The tide of flood had raiſed the ſea to a height that enabled it to flow within the land, where we ſaw on it many ducks; but they would not let us approach within a conſiderable diſtance of them. From their being thus afraid of man, I infer, that they are not ſafe from the attacks of the natives.

In the woods we found few inſects; but for this we were amply compenſated when we returned to the ſea-ſide. As the weather was very fine, the inſects had flown thither from all parts; and among the great number of thoſe that had attempted to croſs the bay, many termites, and various coleoptera, of very ſtrange ſhapes. The wind had driven them upon the ſand, where we could collect them with great eaſe.

Next morning, at day-break, we landed near the head of the bay, whence we entered a large valley, which ſtretches to the ſouth-weſt, between ſome very high hills. From the top of one of the higheſt we could ſee all the country, as far as the foot of the great mountain, that bore north-weſt from our ſhips. The ſnow ſtill remaining on its ſummit, rendered the view very pictureſque, and by its contraſt heightened the beautiful verdure of the large trees, which appeared to grow on it with great vigour.

Many ſpecies of *embothrium* were obſerved on the declivity of the hills where we were. Lower down we perceived ſprings of clear water, creeping out at ſeveral places, and running into a lake; where I ſaw ſome pelicans; but unfortunately I was able to fire at them only from a great diſtance. This lake is in the midſt of a large plain, the ſoil of which, in the loweſt parts, conſiſts of clay thoroughly drenched with water, and covered with roots of different plants, which form a bad kind of turf on a ſhaking bottom. Through this are openings in ſeveral places a few feet broad, diſplaying a very thin mud, covered with water. Near theſe bogs, I had the pleaſure of collecting a great number of plants, among which I remarked ſeveral new ſpecies of *calceolaria* and *droſera*, (ſun-dew.)

Continuing our walk, we ſoon had a vegetable mould under our feet, which I found the ſame at more than half a yard deep throughout the whole breadth of the valley. The temperature of the climate would be extremely favourable to the cultivation of moſt of the vegetables of Europe; and a few trenches, dug in proper places, would give a ſufficient diſcharge to the water, to drain almoſt all the marſhes found there, and convert them into fertile ſoil.

As night approached, we had reached the ſpot where we landed, and ſaw there ſeveral heaps of oyſter-ſhells, brought by the natives, which had induced our fiſhers to ſearch for them in the bay. At low water they diſcovered, very near this place, an oyſter-bank, from which they took a large quantity; and the flood brought in with it ſeveral ſpecies of ray, ſome of which they caught alſo.

The whole of the 26th I ſpent in deſcribing and preparing every thing I had collected ſince our arrival in Rocky Bay. I was aſtoniſhed at the great variety of productions ſtill afforded me by this part of New Holland, where I had been very diligent in my reſearches for more than a month the preceding year; though, it is true, ſeveral leagues from the places we had now viſited, and in a more advanced ſeaſon, when a great number of plants, that I now found, muſt have diſappeared.

On the following morning, as ſoon as it began to dawn, we ſet off, with the deſign of remaining on ſhore a couple of days, reſolving to purſue our reſearches to a conſiderable diſtance from our place of anchorage. We landed in the ſouth-weſt, and followed a path, traced nearly in that direction by the natives, where we obſerved tolerably recent marks of naked feet, among which were ſome of very young children. No doubt, ſome families, alarmed by our ſtay in Rocky Bay, had gone in queſt of another retreat, where they deemed themſelves in more ſafety.

After an hour's walk, we reſted in a low place, where the waters from the neighbouring hills were collected. To ſeveral ſpecies of *leptoſpermum* this moiſture was ſo well ſuited, that they had grown up to very large trees; though all that I had hitherto found in other places were but little ſhrubs. Some here were more than thirty yards high, though the trunk was not eight inches in diameter. One ſpecies was remarkable for its bark, which was about an inch thick, and compoſed of a great number of flakes, lying one over another, very eaſily ſeparable, and as thin as the fineſt Chineſe paper. This ſingular organization of the bark occurs only in New Holland: it is nearly the ſame in the *eucalyptus reſinifera*; and I had obſerved it alſo on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of this country, on two large trees, one belonging to the family of *protea*, the other to the myrtles.

We ſoon found a current of air oppoſite to the ſtrong breezes from the ſouth-weſt. Near we ſaw the marks of a fire, which appeared to have been lately burning. The natives had left there part of a ſtalk of *fucus palmatus* (the palmated or ſweet fucus,) which the natives eat, after they have broiled it, as we had afterwards an opportunity of ſeeing.*

The ſouth-weſt wind, which had been preceded by a great deſcent of the quickſilver in the barometer, blew in the afternoon in violent guſts, which brought on rain juſt as we reached the ſea-ſhore near South Cape. Fortunately a ſhrub of the rutaceous family afforded us an excellent ſhelter by its buſhy thickneſs. This ſhrub grows vigorouſly on theſe heights, notwithſtanding its being expoſed to all the impetuoſity of the violent winds that prevail on theſe coaſts.

To this new genus I have given the name of *mazeutoxeron*.

The calyx is bell-ſhaped, and four-toothed.

The petals are attached to the bottom of the calyx.

The ſtamens, eight in number, are fixed to the receptacle.

The germen is oval. The ſtyle is not quite ſo long as the ſtamens. The ſtigma has four diviſions.

---

* This ſpecies of ſea-wrack, we are informed, is eaten both in Scotland and Ireland, ſometimes freſh, as a ſallad; but more frequently it is dried, rolled together, and chewed as tobacco. In the Iſle of Sky it is uſed as a medicine.—*Tranſlator.*

The capſule has four cells, each of which is formed of two valves; and is covered with hairs.

Each cell contains two or three ſeeds, nearly ſpherical.

The leaves are oppoſite, rounded, covered with thick down, and of a fallow colour underneath.

The flowers are ſolitary, and placed at the inſertions of the leaves.

To this ſhrub I give the name of *mazeutoxeron rufum*.

Explanation of the Figures, Plate XVII.

Fig. 1. A branch.

Fig. 2. The flower.

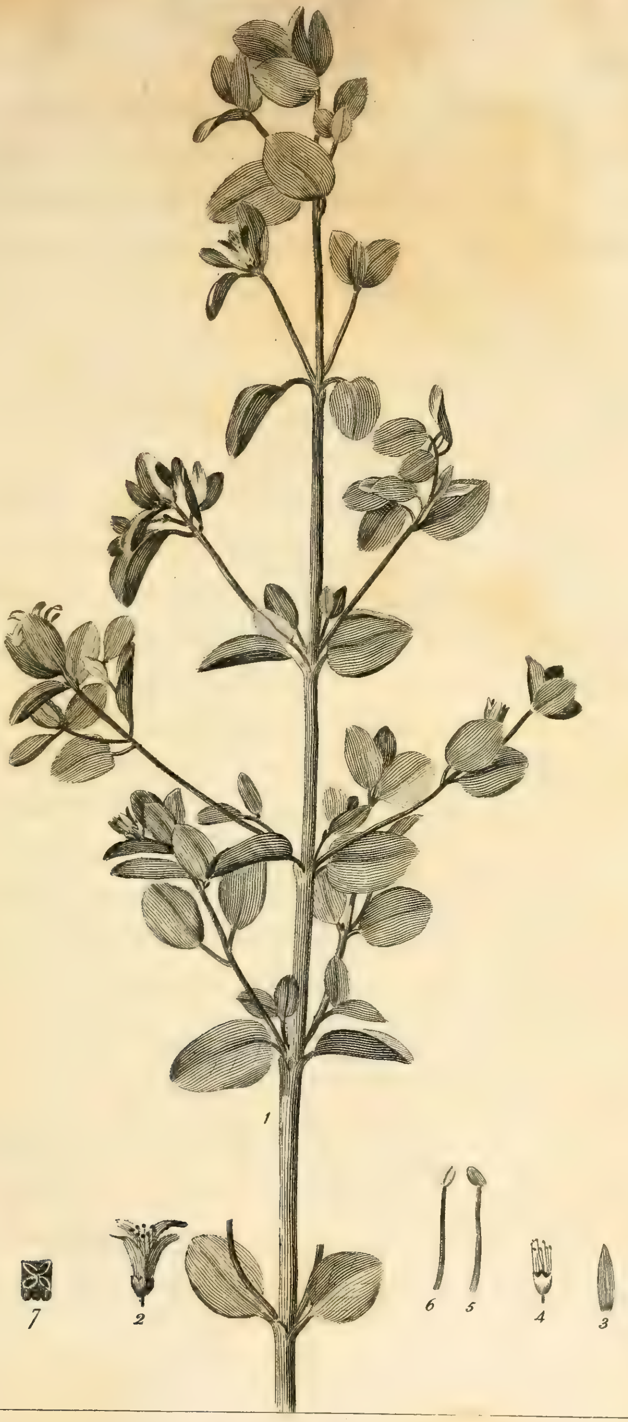
Fig. 3. The petal.

Fig. 4. The petals removed to ſhow the ſtamens.

Fig. 5. The ſtamens magnified.

Fig. 6. The capſule.

We walked ſome way to the north acroſs hillocks of ſand, before we got down to the beach, the windings of which we followed with great eaſe for a conſiderable diſtance; but at length we were ſtopped by a mountain, which terminated in a cliff; where it advanced into the ſea. We attempted to go round it on the land ſide, but



Mazeutoxeron Rufum.

Pub.d by I.Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15th April, 1800.

but found it impoſſible to penetrate through the thickets, by which it was environed.

Night coming on, we returned in ſearch of a convenient place to paſs the night near a rivulet, which we had croſſed. A thick buſh was the beſt ſhelter we could find; and this we increaſed by the addition of branches from others, ſo that we expected to have been perfectly ſecure againſt any inconvenience from the wind. But the gale from the ſouth-weſt blew ſo ſtrong during the night, that the rain penetrated our covering on all ſides; and to heighten our diſtreſs, the cold was very piercing, which drove moſt of us near the fire, though there we were ſtill more expoſed to the wet, than in our ſort of hut.

28th. As ſoon as day broke, we quitted our uncomfortable lodging, and croſſed the downs, that ſurrounded us. In ſome places, where the ſand appeared lately to have fallen down, I obſerved, that theſe ſand hills appeared to reſt partly on a very hard ſteatite, of a dark grey colour, partly on ſandſtone. Preſently after I obſerved from the borders of the ſhore a very large rock, ſtanding in the ſea, and not far from the land, which exhibited on all ſides the ſame ſpecies of ſteatite. This rock, which is very high, is pierced at one of its extremities.

The waves had ſeparated from the bottom of the ſea much ſponge of the ſpecies called *ſpongia cancellata,* great quantities of which we ſaw thrown upon the ſhore.

In the midſt of theſe downs grew a new ſpecies of plantain, which I call *plantago tricuſpidata,* from the form of its leaves. This muſt be reckoned among the moſt uſeful plants, which this country affords for the food of man. The hope of finding ſome vegetables fit to eat as ſallad had induced the moſt provident among us, to bring the neceſſary ſauce, and the ſallad furniſhed by the leaves of this plant, which were very tender, was highly reliſhed by all the company.

Several kinds of graſs, among which I noticed many new ſpecies of feſcue *(feſtuca),* ſerved to bind the ſand together. A new *geranium,* with an herbaceous ſtalk, very ſmall, and with leaves deeply cut, was among the number of plants I collected. It was the firſt plant of the genus, that I found in this country.

I had obſerved ſeveral burrows made in the ground, where the ſand had ſufficient ſolidity, but I knew not by what animal they were formed; when a kangarou of a middle ſize ſtarted up at our approach, and ran into one of them. We fired in ſeveral times, hoping the ſmoke would drive him out, but he would not quit his hole.

Several tracks of kangarous through a little wood rouſed the ardour of two of our ſhooters, who were with us; and they ſoon got ſight of ſeveral of theſe animals in the midſt of a meadow watered by a delightful rivulet, but all of them were too ſhy to be approached.

At length we got on board, greatly fatigued for want of ſleep, as we had not cloſed our eyes for more than forty hours.

29th. The four ſubſequent days I employed in viſiting the environs of the place where we lay at anchor. Toward the ſouth-ſouth-eaſt I found a fine tree, which appeared to me to belong to the family of *coniferæ*, judging by the diſpoſition of its ſtamens, and the reſinous ſmell of every part: but I was never able to procure any of its fruit, though I afterwards ſaw ſeveral trees of the ſame kind. No doubt the ſeaſon was not yet far enough advanced; and the ſtamens, which I obſerved, appeared to have remained ever ſince the preceding year. I mention this tree, not only on account of the ſingularity of its leaves for a tree of this family, for they are broad, and deeply indented on their edges, but for their utility in making beer. They afforded a bitter and aromatic extract, which I imagined might be uſed as that of ſpruce; and on making a trial of it with malt, I found that I was not miſtaken.

This fine tree is often a yard in thickneſs, and twenty-five or thirty yards high. Its wood is very hard, of a reddiſh colour, and ſuſceptible of a fine poliſh.

The thick woods we had to the north-north-weſt of our ſhips furniſhed a great number of trees of a moderate height, which grew extremely well, notwithſtanding the ſhade of the vaſt *eucalyptus globulus.*

I ſhall give ſome account of a new genus of the family of the hypericums, which conſtituted the ornament of theſe ſolitary places, and which I call *carpodontos.*

The calyx has four ſcarious leaves, united at the upper part: they fall off as the corolla unfolds itſelf.

The corolla is formed of four petals, attached beneath the germen.

The ſtamens are numerous, (thirty or forty.)

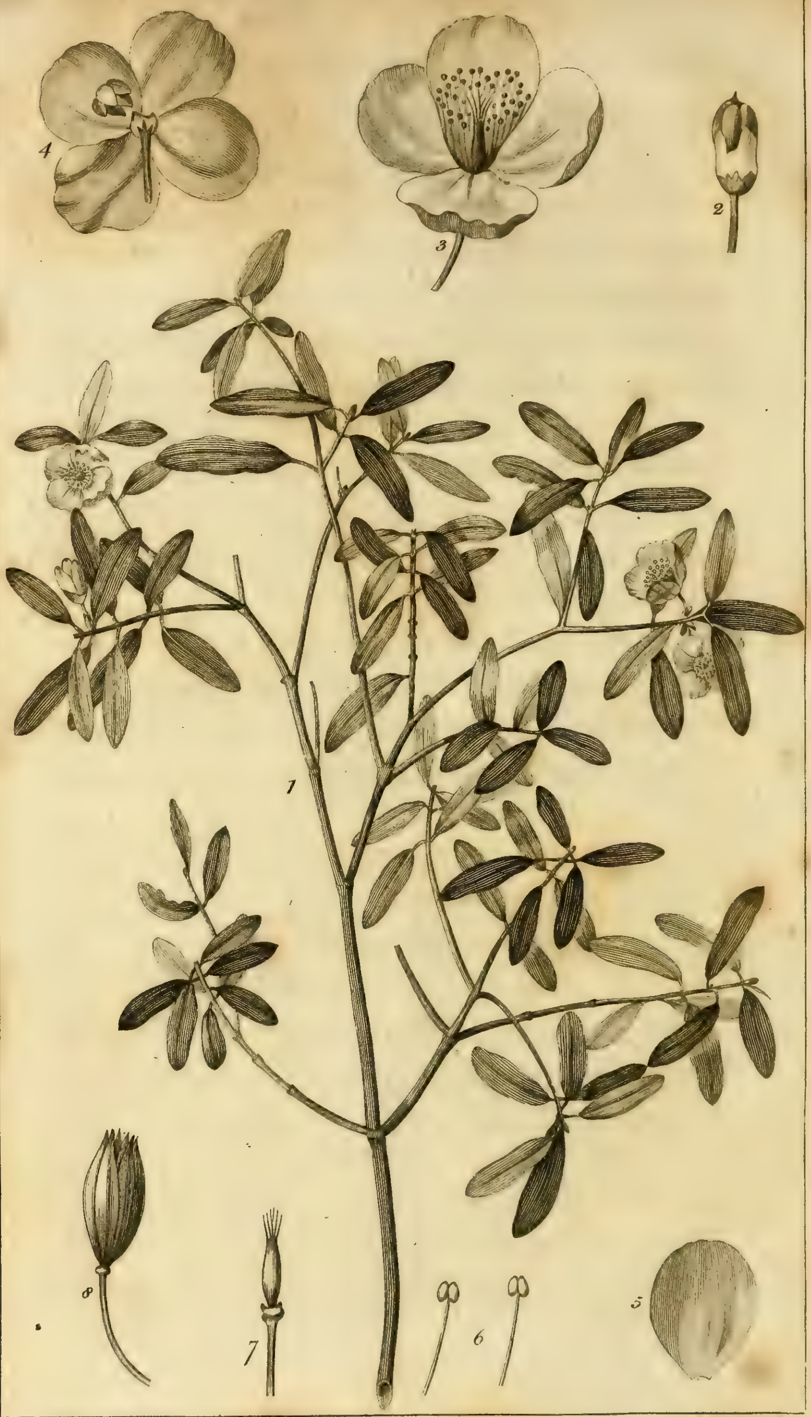
The germen is elongated, and ſurmounted with ſix or ſeven ſtyles, each of which has an acute ſtigma.

The capſule opens into ſix or ſeven valves, woody, cleft internally throughout their whole length, and bidentated at their ſuperior extremity.

The ſeeds are few, and flattened.

This tree, which does not reach a height of more than eight or ten yards, is but ſlender.

Its



Carpodontos Lucida.

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15th April, 1800.

Its leaves are oval, oppoſite, coriaceous, ſhining, and covered with a thin film of reſin, which tranſudes from the upper part: the under part is whitiſh, and the lateral ribs are ſcarcely perceptible on it.

I have given it the name of *carpodontos lucida.*

Explanation of the Figures, Plate XVIII.

Fig. 1. Branch of the carpodontos lucida.

Fig. 2. Flower with the calyx already ſeparated at its baſe.

Fig. 3. Flower viewed in front.

Fig. 4. Poſterior part of the flower, where the calyx may be obſerved, which ſometimes remains attached to it by one of its ſcales, after the corolla is unfolded.

Fig. 5. The petal.

Fig. 6. The ſtamens magnified.

Fig. 7. The germen.

Fig. 8. The capſule.

FEBRUARY 2d. We had planned a viſit to the higheſt of the mountains in this part of New Holland, the various ſites of which gave us hopes of a great number of new productions. Each of us took proviſion for five days, which we preſumed would afford us ſufficient time for our purpoſe. Accordingly we ſet off very early in the morning, with a tolerable ſtock of biſcuit, cheeſe, bacon, and brandy, our uſual ſtore on diſtant excurſions.

When we had proceeded about half way on the road we had before taken, in our journey to South Cape, we found an extenſive opening through the woods, which facilitated our progreſs weſterly, as far as the foot of the hills, that we were obliged to croſs; and then we plunged into the midſt of the woods, with no other guide but the compaſs.

We directed our way to the north, advancing ſlowly from the obſtacles preſented us at every ſtep by vaſt trees lying one upon another. Moſt of theſe, blown down by the violence of the winds, had torn up in their fall part of the ſoil that bore them; others, that had fallen in conſequence of their age, were every where rotten, and the lower part of their trunks was frequently ſeen ſtanding amidſt the wreck of their upper parts, that lay in huge heaps around.

After a very laborious walk, we at length reached the ſummit of a mountain, whence we perceived to the ſouth the middle of the roadſtead of South Cape, and to the north-weſt the large mountain, toward which we directed our ſteps.

Night ſoon obliging us to halt, we kindled a large fire, round which we repoſed; and a comfortable ſleep diſſipated the fatigues of the day.

We ſlept in the open air, for we ſhould have found it difficult, to conſtruct a ſhelter in a ſhort time among the large trees, as their branches were moſtly near the ſummit, and this part of the foreſt was deſtitute of ſhrubs. We looked in vain for ſome large trunks hollowed by fire; theſe are to be found only in places frequented by the natives. We had ſeen a great number on the borders of the ſea, where we had obſerved many paths, which the natives had cleared; but nothing gave us any intimation that they had ever come into the midſt of theſe thick foreſts.

The air was extremely calm; and about midnight I awaked, when, ſolitary in the midſt of theſe ſilent woods, the majeſty of which was half diſcloſed to me by the feeble gleam of the ſtars, I felt myſelf penetrated with a ſentiment of admration of the grandeur of nature, which it is beyond my power to expreſs.

3d. At day-break we reſumed our journey in the ſame direction as before. Our difficulties increaſed more and more. The trunks of trees lying one upon another often preſented an almoſt impenetrable barrier, obliging us to climb to the uppermoſt, and then to walk from tree to tree, at the hazard of a fall from a conſiderable height; for ſeveral were covered with a ſpongy bark, ſo wet with the damp continually prevailing in theſe thick woods, that our path was extremely ſlippery, as well as difficult.

The day was conſiderably advanced, when we arrived at the ſummit of a mountain, from which we perceived the whole extent of a long valley, which we had ſtill to croſs, before we could reach the foot of the mountains, which we had ſet out to viſit. The intermediate ſpace appeared to be about eighteen miles; and this ſpace was occupied by foreſts, as thick as thoſe through which we had juſt penetrated. It was to be apprehended, that it would take us upwards of two days, to reach the end of our intended journey; even if we were not retarded by extenſive marſhes, or other obſtacles, which we could not poſſibly foreſee. It would require nearly as long a time to return; and from this calculation, our proviſion would be expended three days before the termination of our journey. Theſe foreſts in the mean time afforded nothing that could contribute to our ſubſiſtence; and conſequently we were obliged to relinquiſh our deſign.

The great chain of mountains appeared to ſtretch from the north-eaſt to the ſouth-weſt, through a vaſt extent of country.

In the foreſts we had juſt traverſed, we found the ſame kind of ſtones which we had already met with towards South Cape. Seeing this Cape ſouth by eaſt, we took this direction, and went to ſpend the night on the ſkirts of the foreſt, near a rivulet, which runs to the foot of the mountains.

4th. The difficulty of penetrating through the woods, made us reſolve in future to follow the ſhore as far as we could, and avail ourſelves of the openings that terminated on it, to proceed into the interior part of the country. In this manner we could traverſe a conſiderable extent of ground in little time; but it was neceſſary for us firſt to paſs the cliff that projected into the ſea, and had ſtopped us a few days before. By freſh attempts at length we ſucceeded, and, after ſurmounting the greateſt difficulties, we penetrated through the thick woods that oppoſed our paſſage. On quitting theſe we were able to continue our journey along the ſea-ſide, the way being ſufficiently eaſy, as the mountain terminated at the ſhore by a gentle ſlope: but we were ſoon obliged to climb over ſteep rocks, at the foot of which the ſea broke in a tremendous manner. This road, notwithſtanding its difficulty, was frequented by the natives, for we found in it one of their ſpears. This weapon was no more than a very ſtraight long ſtick, which they had not taken the pains to ſmooth, but which was pointed at each end.

The ſide of the mountains being expoſed for a conſiderable extent, we obſerved a horizontal vein of coal, the greateſt thickneſs of which did not exceed four inches. We noticed it for the ſpace of more than three hundred yards. The ſtratum beneath it was ſand ſtone; that above, a dark brown ſchiſt. From theſe indications I preſume, that excellent coal may be found in abundance at a greater depth. It is well known, that the richeſt mines of this fuel are commonly found beneath ſandſtone.

The ruſt, with which I perceived the water, that trickled from the rocks, highly coloured, was the firſt indication theſe mountains afforded me of their containing iron; but it was not long before I found fine fragments of hematites of a bronze red colour, and farther on an ochry earth of a tolerably bright red. Small ſeparate fragments of tripoli alſo were ſcattered about in the way we took; probably ſeparated from the higher ſtrata, which we could not diſtinguiſh, as they were covered by the earth that tumbled down in large maſſes.

Several new ſpecies of *lobelia* grew out from the clefts of the rocks, which became more and more ſteep. Some of them were perpendicular cliffs, more than two hundred yards in height above the level of the ſea. Very recent marks of the earth having tumbled down made us reſolve to take our way through the woods, and not to approach the cliffs again without the greateſt caution.

For ſome time we proceeded amid ſhrubs, moſt of which were of the heath family *(erica)*, or that of *dioſpyros*.

Our attention was ſoon called to a fearful ſound, the repetitions of which ſeemed to obey the motions of the waves, and with the greateſt aſtoniſhment we beheld the terrible ſpectacle of the deſtructive effects of the ſea, continually undermining theſe cliffs. The baſe of an enormous rock was already buried in the waves, while its ſummit was hollowed into a vaſt arch, ſuſpended at the height of more than two hundred yards, which, by reverberating the ſound, increaſed the noiſe of the reiterated daſhings of the impetuous waves that broke againſt its ſides.

Having paſſed the firſt two capes to the weſt of South Cape, we returned towards the latter, where we ſpent a very bad night, for unfortunately we were at no great diſtance from ſome ſtagnant waters, and the extreme calmneſs of the air expoſed us to all the fury of the moſchettoes.

5th. Morning being the time of low water, we hoped to be enabled, by its means, to procure ſome ſhell-fiſh, of which the bad quality of our proviſion made us feel a preſſing want: but the breeze ſetting in from the ſea diſappointed us, by raiſing the water nearly as high as it would have been at flood tide. Thus we were obliged to content ourſelves with our ſalt proviſion.

The caſcade at South Cape, from which a great deal of water fell into the ſea, when Captain Furneaux landed there, was nearly dry at this time. From the marks of its bed, however, it was eaſy to perceive that its run muſt be conſiderable in the rainy ſeaſon.

We found a dead ſeal on the ſhore, of the ſpecies called *phoca monacus.* Two ſevere contuſions on its head gave us reaſon to ſuppoſe, that it had been driven againſt ſome rocks by the violence of the waves, which it had not ſtrength to ſurmount.

Bending our courſe toward our anchoring-place, we found two large pools to the eaſt-north-eaſt of South Cape; and as we went round them, we ſaw on their borders ſeveral burrows of kangarous. A new ſpecies of *utricularia* diſplayed its beautiful flowers on the ſurface of their tranquil waters. I was aſtoniſhed that theſe ſtagnant pools did not exhale a fetid ſmell, as is uſually the caſe; but it is probable, that the water is ſpeedily renewed by filtering through the ground.

It was three o'clock in the afternoon when we arrived on board. One of the gunners of the Eſperance, named Boucher, we learned had died, during our abſence, of a conſumption.

6th and 7th. After having deſcribed and prepared the ſubjects of natural hiſtory, which I had collected the preceding days, I employed the remainder of my time in viſiting the low lands to the ſouth-eaſt. The woods here were eaſily penetrated, as the trees ſtood at ſome diſtance from each other. Almoſt every where I found the ſoil an excellent mould. I cut ſpecimens of ſeveral ſorts of wood, to find out the different uſes for which each might be employed. That fine tree, which I imagine to be of the coniferous family, and which I have already mentioned, gave conſiderable reſiſtance to the ſaw: no doubt it will furniſh the moſt compact timber of any of that family.

It had long been my wiſh, that the greater part of the ſeeds we had brought from Europe, capable of ſucceeding in this climate, might be ſown on this part of the coaſt in a good mould ſufficiently watered: but on my return I ſaw with regret that a very dry and very ſandy ſpot, pretty near the head of the bay, had been dug up and ſown.

Early in the morning of the 8th, the gardener and I, with two of the crew, ſet off for port

Dentrecaſteaux, intending to ſpend two days in examining its environs. We landed at the mouth of the harbour, on its weſtern ſide; and fortunately found ourſelves on a bank of oyſters, of which we collected an abundant ſtore.

It was with pleaſure we ſaw once more a place, which we had viſited ſeveral times the preceding year. Moſt of the little rivulets we had then met with, and even that where we procured our water, were now dry.

We ſoon reached the head of the harbour, and found, as we proceeded up the river, very cloſe and marſhy thickets, which often retarded our progreſs.

Snakes are not common at Diemen's Cape, yet I ſaw two, ſleeping in the ſun, on large trunks of trees; on our approach they withdrew into the hollow trunks, that ſerved them for a retreat. They were of the ſpecies I had found the year before, which is by no means dangerous.

Though the courſe of the river was obſtructed by large trees at almoſt every ſtep, we were obliged to go up it near a mile and half, before we could find one, by means of which we could croſs to the oppoſite bank without too great difficulty.

From this place we proceeded north-eaſt, traverſing very commodiouſly a ſpacious plain, part of the vegetables growing on which had lately been burned by the natives. In a ſhort time we reached the head of the great lake, along the borders of which we walked as far as the ſea, and having travelled over a conſiderable extent of ground, we returned to its extremity, to ſpend the night near a rivulet, which we had already croſſed. As the weather was very fine, we lay down to ſleep in the open air, ſheltered ſolely by large trunks of trees, that lay on the ground; but the piercing cold we felt ſoon obliged us to kindle a large fire.

It is remarkable, that the temperature of the air, at this extremity of New Holland, is ſometimes 17° lower in the night than it was in the day. (From 23° to 6° of the mercurial thermometer graduated according to Reaumur, which is always to be underſtood). In fact this narrow land, lying in a pretty high latitude, is not very capable of long retaining the heat, which has been imparted to it by the rays of the ſun. This great difference of temperature was very inconvenient to us, as it obliged us to encumber ourſelves with clothes, which we found very troubleſome in the day. I muſt obſerve, however, that the variation of the thermometer on board at the ſame time did not exceed 5° or 6°.

9th. As ſoon as day-light appeared, while the two men that accompanied us were ſtill aſleep, the gardener and I proceeded towards the part of the lake oppoſite that which we had viſited the evening before.

I had the pleaſure of collecting ſeveral ſpecies of *mimoſa* with ſimple leaves, all the parts of fructification of which were unfolded. I had already ſome ſpecimens, but they were very imperfect.

After walking at leaſt a couple of miles, we fancied we heard human voices before us. Redoubling our attention, we advanced a few ſteps, when a ſudden cry, ariſing from ſeveral voices united, iſſued from one ſpot, and we perceived through the trees a number of the natives, moſt of whom appeared to be fiſhing on the borders of the lake. As we were unarmed, and ignorant of their intentions, we did not heſitate to return to our companions, each of whom had a muſket; and immediately croſſed through the wood, that the ſavages might not ſee us, leſt they ſhould be tempted to purſue us, on perceiving our flight.

When we had told our men the occaſion of our return, I expreſſed my ſtrong deſire to have an interview with theſe people. It was neceſſary firſt, however, to prepare our means of defence, ſo that we might be able to avail ourſelves of them in caſe of an aſſault. Accordingly we got ready a few cartridges, as faſt as we could, and ſet out towards the place, where we had ſeen the natives. It was now only nine o'clock. We had gone only a few ſteps before we met them. The men and youths were ranged in front, nearly in a ſemi-circle: the women, children, and girls, were a few paces diſtant behind. As their manner did not appear to indicate any hoſtile deſign, I heſitated not to go up to the oldeſt, who accepted, with a very good grace, a piece of biſcuit I offered him, of which he had ſeen me eat. I then held out my hand to him as a ſign of friendſhip, and had the pleaſure to perceive, that he comprehended my meaning very well: he gave me his, inclining himſelf a little, and raiſing at the ſame time the left foot, which he carried backward in proportion as he bent his body forward. Theſe motions were accompanied by a pleaſing ſmile.

My companions alſo advanced up to the others, and immediately the beſt underſtanding prevailed among us. They received with great joy the neckcloths which we offered them: the young people approached nearer to us; and one of them had the generoſity to give me a few ſmall ſhells of the whelk kind, pierced near the middle, and ſtrung like a necklace. This ornament, which he called *canlaride,* was the only one he poſſeſſed, and he wore it round his head. A handkerchief ſupplied the place of this preſent, gratifying the utmoſt wiſhes of my ſavage, who advanced toward me, that I might tie it round his head for him, and who expreſſed the greateſt joy, as he lifted his hand up to feel it again and again. We wore abundance of clothes, as I have already obſerved, on account of the coldneſs of the nights; and we beſtowed the greater part on theſe iſlanders.

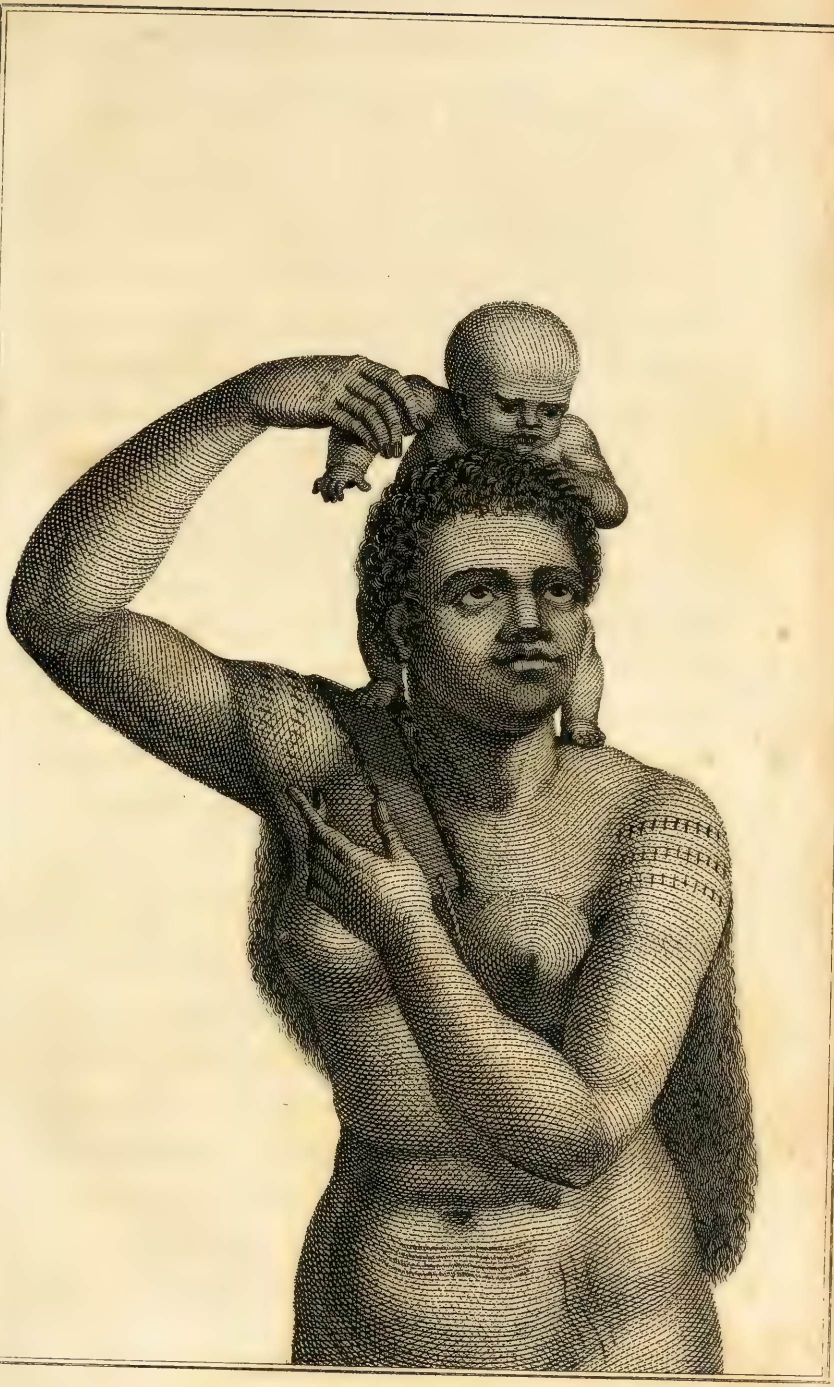
The women were very deſirous of coming nearer to us; and though the men made ſigns to them, to keep at a diſtance, their curioſity was ready every moment to break through all other conſiderations. The gradual increaſe of confidence, however, that took place, obtained them permiſſion to approach. It appeared to us very aſtoniſhing, that in ſo high a latitude, where, at a period of the year ſo little advanced as the preſent, we already experienced the cold at night to be pretty ſevere, theſe people did not feel the neceſſity of clothing themſelves. Even the women were for the moſt part entirely naked, as well as the men. Some of them only had the ſhoulders and part of the back covered with a kangarou's ſkin, worn with the hair next the body: and among theſe we obſerved two, each of whom had an infant at the breaſt. The ſole garment of one was a ſtrip of kangarou's ſkin, about two inches broad, which was wrapped ſix or ſeven times round the waiſt; another had a collar of ſkin round the neck; and ſome had a ſlender cord bound ſeveral times round the head. I afterwards learned, that moſt of theſe cords were fabricated from the bark of a ſhrub of the ſpurge family, very common in this country.

A pole-axe, which we uſed for cutting off ſome branches from the trees, excited the admiration of theſe people. As they perceived us willing to give them any thing in our poſſeſſion, they did not ſcruple to beg it; and when we granted their requeſt, they were overcome with joy. They were fully ſenſible of the value of our knives, likewiſe; and received a few tin veſſels with pleaſure. When I ſhewed them my watch, it attracted their deſire; and one of them, in particular, expreſſed his wiſh to poſſeſs it: but he quickly deſiſted from his requeſt, when he found, that I was not willing to part with it.

The readineſs with which we gave them our things, no doubt, led them to preſume, that they might take any thing belonging to us, without aſking for it: this obliged us to ſet bounds to their deſires; but we found, to our great ſatiſfaction, that they returned to us, without the leaſt reſiſtance, ſuch things as we could not diſpenſe with for our own uſe.

I had given them ſeveral articles, without requiring any thing in return: but I wiſhed to get a kangarou's ſkin, when, among the ſavages about us, there happened to be only a young girl, who had one. When I propoſed to her, to give it me in exchange for a pair of pantaloons, ſhe ran away, to hide herſelf in the woods. The other natives appeared truly hurt at her refuſal, and called to her ſeveral times. At length ſhe yielded to their intreaties, and came to bring me the ſkin. Perhaps it was from timidity only, that ſhe could not prevail on herſelf to part with this kind of garment; in return for which ſhe received a pair of pantaloons, leſs uſeful to her, according to the cuſtoms of the ladies in this country, than the ſkin, which ſerved to cover the ſhoulders. We ſhewed her the manner of wearing them; but, notwithſtanding, it was neceſſary for us, to put them on for her ourſelves. To this ſhe yielded with the beſt grace in the world, reſting both her hands on our ſhoulders, to ſupport herſelf, while ſhe lifted up firſt one leg, then the other, to put them into this new garment. Deſirous of avoiding every cauſe of offence, we behaved with all the gravity we could on the occaſion.

The



Woman of Van Diemen's Land.

Pub.^d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15.th April, 1800.

This party of ſavages conſiſted of two and forty, ſeven of whom were men, eight women: the reſt appeared to be their children; and among theſe we obſerved ſeveral marriageable girls, ſtill leſs clothed than moſt of the mothers. We invited them all to come and ſit near our fire; and when they arrived there, one of the ſavages informed us by unequivocal ſigns, that he had come to reconnoitre us during the night. That we might underſtand he had ſeen us aſleep, he inclined his head on one ſide, laying it on the palm of his right hand, and cloſing his eyes; and with the other he pointed out the ſpot, where we had paſſed the night. He then acquainted us, by ſigns equally expreſſive, that he was at the time on the other ſide of the brook, whence he obſerved us. In fact, one of us had been awakened about the middle of the night by a ruſtling among the branches, and had even fancied, that he heard ſome broken off: but, being greatly fatigued, he had ſoon fallen aſleep again, perſuaded it was a kangarou, that had come to viſit us. Our fire had been a guide to this native, whom the party had ſent to reconnoitre us: while we had ſlept with the utmoſt tranquillity, notwithſtanding we had been at the mercy of theſe ſavages the whole night. One of the men that accompanied us, then ſaid, that in the evening, at ſunſet,

ſet, he perceived ſome ſmoke on the other ſide of the lake, whence he preſumed, that ſome of the natives were aſſembled there; but he forgot to mention it to us, when we joined them.

We were deſirous of ſhowing theſe ſavages the effects of our fire-arms, after having given them to underſtand, that they had nothing to fear. They appeared, however, to be a little frightened at their report.

Theſe people have woolly hair, and let their beards grow. Plates VI, VII, and VIII, will give more accurate ideas of their perſons, and exhibit the characteriſtics that diſtinguiſh them more ſtrikingly, than a long and minute deſcription. It may be obſerved (Plate VII), that in the children the upper jaw advances conſiderably beyond the lower; but ſinking as they grow up, both jaws are nearly even in the adult. Their ſkin is not of a very deep black; but no doubt they conſider extreme blackneſs as a beauty, for, in order to heighten this colour beyond its natural ſtate, they rub themſelves over, particularly on the upper parts of the body, with powdered charcoal.

On their ſkin, particularly on the breaſt and ſhoulders, may be obſerved tubercles ſymmetrically arranged, exhibiting ſometimes lines four inches in length, at other times points placed at different diſtances. The application, by which theſe

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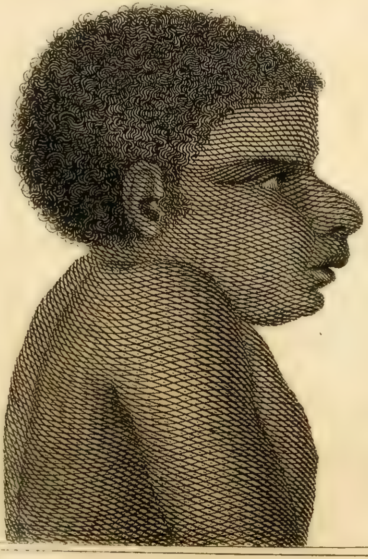

Child of Van Diemen's Land.

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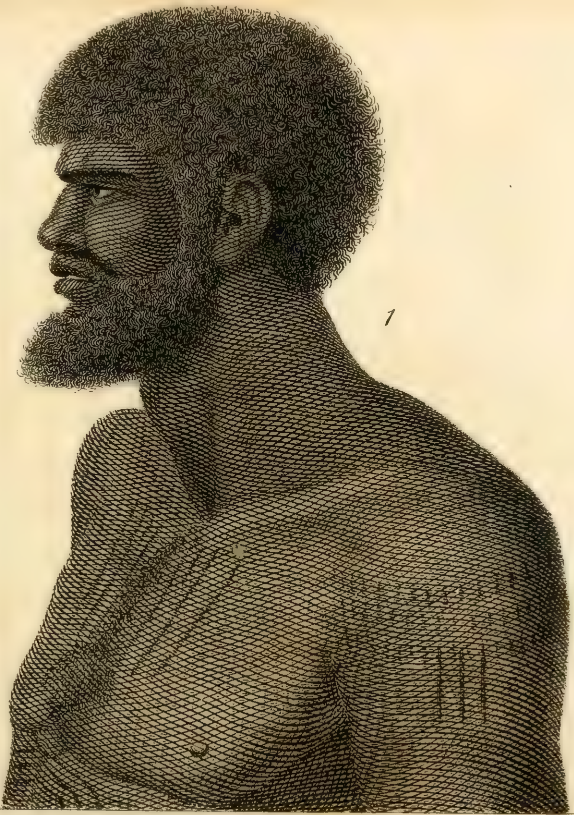


Man of Van Diemen's Land.

W. Cooke sculp.

theſe riſings were produced, had not deſtroyed the cellular membrane, however, for they were of the ſame colour as the reſt of the ſkin.

The cuſtom of extracting two of the front teeth of the upper jaw, which, from the accounts of ſome voyagers, had been ſuppoſed general among the inhabitants of this country, certainly has not been introduced into this tribe; for we did not ſee one among them, in whom a ſingle tooth of the upper jaw was wanting; and indeed they had all very good teeth.

One of the ſailors, that accompanied us, thought he could not regale them better than with a glaſs of brandy: but, accuſtomed to drink nothing but water, they quickly ſpit it out, and it ſeemed to have given them a very diſagreeable ſenſation.

Theſe ſavages, going completely naked, are liable to wound themſelves, particularly in the lower extremities, when they paſs through the woods. We obſerved one, who walked with difficulty, and one of whoſe feet was wrapped up in a piece of ſkin.

I had not perceived the young girls for ſome time, and imagined that they had all retired into the woods; but happening to look behind me, I ſaw, with ſurpriſe, ſeven who had perched themſelves on a ſtout limb of a tree, more than three yards from the ground, whence they attentively watched our ſlighteſt movements. As they all ſquatted on the bough, they formed a pleaſing group.

We were at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſhore, where a boat was to wait for us, to take us on board. It was time for us to be on our way toward it. We were quitting this peaceable party with regret, when we ſaw the men and four of the youths ſeparating from the reſt, in order to accompany us. One of the moſt robuſt preſently went into the wood, whence he returned almoſt inſtantly, holding in his hand two long ſpears. As he came near, he made ſigns to us, that we need be under no apprehenſions: on the contrary, it appeared as if he were deſirous of protecting us with his arms. No doubt they had left their weapons in the wood, when they came to meet us in the morning, that they might give us no alarm.

The other natives, whom we had juſt quitted, approached our party. Immediately on our requeſting him, who carried the ſpears, to give us a ſpecimen of his dexterity, he graſped one of them with the right hand near the middle, then raiſing it as high as his head, and holding it horizontally, he drew it back toward himſelf three times following with a jerk, which gave it a very perceptible tremulous movement at each extremity, when he darted it forward near a hundred paces. The weapon, ſupported throughout its whole length by the column of air beneath it, flew in a tolerably horizontal direction more than three fourths of the diſtance. The tremulous motion impreſſed on it contributed, unqueſtionably, to accelerate its progreſs, and to ſupport it longer in the air.

The ſavage was very ready to gratify our wiſhes, by launching his ſpear ſeveral times following. He then aimed at an object, which we pointed out to him, and every time was near enough to it, to give us a high idea of his ſkill. Preſently after another ſhowed us two holes in a kangarou's ſkin, which had been made apparently with the point of a ſpear, giving us thus to underſtand, that they employed this weapon to kill theſe animals. In reality, they launched it with ſufficient force to pierce the animal through and through.

At length we parted with our new guides, whoſe pace was ſufficiently ſlow for us to follow them with eaſe. It ſeemed as if they were not accuſtomed to take a long walk without interruption: for we had ſcarcely been half an hour on our way, before they invited us to ſit down, ſaying *mèdi*; and we immediately ſtopped. This halt laſted but a few minutes, when they roſe, ſaying to us *tangara*, which ſignifies "let us ſet off." On this we reſumed our journey: and they made us halt again, in the ſame manner, four times, at nearly equal diſtances.

The attentions laviſhed on us by theſe ſavages aſtoniſhed us. If our path were interrupted by heaps of dry branches, ſome of them walked before, and removed them to either ſide: they even broke off ſuch as ſtretched acroſs our way from the trees that had fallen down.

We could not walk on the dry graſs without ſlipping every moment, particularly where the ground was ſloping; but theſe good ſavages, to prevent our falling, took hold of us by the arm, and thus ſupported us. We found it difficult to perſuade them that none of us would fall, even if unaſſiſted; and they continued, nevertheleſs, to beſtow on us theſe marks of affectionate kindneſs: nay, they frequently ſtationed themſelves, one on each ſide, to ſupport us the better. As they obſtinately perſiſted in paying us this obliging attention, we no longer declined it.

They no doubt conceived it to be our intention to return to Port Dentrecaſteaux, for we were twice miſtaken in the road, and they both times pointed out to us that which led directly to it.

A trifling incident gave us reaſon to preſume, that they ſometimes catch birds with their hands. A paroquet, A paroquet, of the ſpecies figured in Plate X. which I ſhall deſcribe preſently, flew by us, and pitched on the ground at a little diſtance. Immediately two of the young ſavages ſet off to catch it, and were on the point of putting their hands upon it, when the bird took wing.

It may be preſumed, that there are no ſnakes at Diemen's Cape, the bite of which is to be dreaded: at leaſt, if there be any ſuch, the natives well know how to diſtinguiſh them. They pointed out one to us, gliding through the graſs very near them, yet they did not appear to be under the leaſt apprehenſion from it.

At length they brought us near the place, where we had anchored the year before. The oldeſt of them was very thirſty; and immediately made one of the youths fetch him an oyſter-ſhell, to ſerve as a cup, which he emptied ſeveral times before his thirſt was quenched.

As we were very near the garden, which had been formed the preceding year by Citizen Lahaye, gardener to the expedition, we reſolved to viſit it, and took the opportunity, when the ſavages had ſeated themſelves. We wiſhed to leave them with our two ſailors, leſt they ſhould go and do any injury to ſuch vegetables as might have ſucceeded; but one of them was reſolved to accompany us. He examined attentively the plants in the garden, and pointed them out with his finger, appearing to diſtinguiſh them perfectly from their indigenous vegetables. We ſaw, with regret, that there remained only a ſmall number of cabbages, a few potatoes, ſome radiſhes, creſſes, wild ſuccory, and ſorrel, all in a bad condition: no doubt they would have ſucceeded better, had they been ſown nearer a rivulet, which we obſerved to the weſt. I expected to have found ſome creſſes at leaſt ſown on its banks; that I did not muſt ſurely have been owing to forgetfulneſs on the part of the gardener.

Our boat was not yet arrived. We were very deſirous that theſe ſavages ſhould have a near view of it; and we hoped, likewiſe, to be able to prevail on ſome of them to go on board with us; but they were already leaving us to rejoin their families. At our invitation, however, they deferred their departure, and we walked together along the beach toward the entrance of the harbour. Some trees, that lay on the ground along the ſhore, gave them an opportunity of diſplaying their agility to us by leaping over them. We were too much fatigued to give them an exhibition of what we were capable of doing; but I believe, ſavages as they were, they would have found themſelves excelled by an European tolerably expert at this exerciſe.

As ſoon as the boat came, we invited ſome of them to go on board her with us. After taking a long while to reſolve on it, three of them conſented to get into the boat; but it appeared that they had no intention to quit their party, for they got out again in great haſte, as ſoon as we prepared to puſh off from the ſhore.

We then ſaw them walk with tranquillity along the ſea-ſide, looking toward us from time to time, and uttering cries of joy.

10th. The next day we returned in a large party to theſe ſavages.

We rowed along the ſhore, beyond Port Dentrecaſteaux, for ſome time, when a fire we perceived not far from the ſea-ſide induced us to land.

Some of the natives ſoon came to meet us, expreſſing by their cries the pleaſure they felt at ſeeing us again.

Our muſician had brought on ſhore his violin, imagining that he ſhould excite as much enthuſiaſm among them by ſome noiſy tunes, as we had obſerved in the iſlanders at Bouka; but his ſelf-love was truly mortified, at the indifference ſhown to his performance here. Savages, in general, are not very ſenſible to the tones of ſtringed inſtruments.

As we aſcended the heights that ſkirt the ſea, we ſoon found a party of thoſe natives, by whom we had been ſo civilly received the day before. A lively joy was depicted on all their features, when they ſaw us drawing near. There were nineteen of them, round three ſmall fires, making their meal on bernacles, which they roaſted on the coals, and ate as faſt as they were ready. Every now and then ſome of the women went to pick theſe ſhell-fiſh from under the neighbouring rocks, and did not return till they had filled their baſkets with them. On the ſame fires we obſerved them broil that ſpecies of ſea-wrack, which is called *fucus palmatus,* and when it was ſoftened to a certain point, they tore it to pieces to eat it.

The pains taken by one of the mothers to quiet her infant, yet at the breaſt, who cried at the firſt ſight of us, appeared to us very engaging. She could not pacify him, till ſhe covered his eyes with her hand, that he might not ſee us.

None of theſe people appeared with arms: but, probably, they had left them in the wood near; for ſeveral of us having expreſſed an intention of going into it, one of the ſavages urgently entreated them not to go that way. Our people did not perſiſt in it, leſt they ſhould give them ſome cauſe of miſtruſt: part of the boat's crew, however, in order to deceive the vigilance of this centinel, walked a little way along the ſhore, that they might enter the wood, without being obſerved

ſerved by him; but no ſooner did one of the women perceive their deſign, than ſhe uttered horrible cries, to give notice to the other ſavages, who intreated them to return toward the ſea.

We did not know to what to aſcribe their repugnance for our viands, but they would taſte none that we offered them. They would not even ſuffer their children to eat the ſugar we gave them, being very careful to take it out of their mouths the moment they were going to taſte it. Yet their confidence in us was ſo great, that one of the women, who was ſuckling a child, was not afraid to entruſt it to ſeveral of us.

I imagined that theſe people, paſſing moſt of their nights in the open air, in a climate of which the temperature is ſo variable, muſt have been ſubject to violent inflammations of the eyes: yet all of them appeared to have their ſight very good, one only excepted, who had a cataract.

Some of them ſat on kangarou's ſkins, and ſome others had a little pillow, which they called *roéré,* near a quarter of a yard long, and covered with ſkin, on which they reſted one of their elbows.

We obſerved with ſurprize the ſingular poſture of the women, when they ſit on the ground. Though for the moſt part they are entirely naked, it appears to be a point of decorum with theſe

ladies,

ladies, as they ſit with their knees aſunder, to cover with one foot, what modeſty bids them conceal in that ſituation.

Theſe people ſeemed to be ſo nearly in a ſtate of nature, that their moſt trifling actions appeared to me worthy of obſervation. I ſhall not paſs over in ſilence, therefore, the correction a father gave one of his children, for having thrown a ſtone at the back of another younger than himſelf: it was merely a light ſlap on the ſhoulder, which made him ſhed tears, and prevented his doing ſo again.

The painter to the expedition expreſſed to theſe ſavages a wiſh of having his ſkin covered like theirs with the powder of charcoal. His requeſt, as might naturally be ſuppoſed, was favourably received; and immediately one of the natives ſelected ſome of the moſt friable coals, which he ground to powder by rubbing them between his hands. This powder he applied to all the parts of the body that were uncovered, employing nothing to make it adhere beſide the rubbing of the hand, and our friend Piron was preſently as black as a New-Hollander. The ſavage appeared highly ſatisfied with his performance, which he finiſhed by gently blowing off the duſt that adhered very ſlightly, taking particular care to remove all that might have gotten into the eyes.

When we departed for Port Dentrecaſteaux, more than half theſe peaceable natives roſe to accompany us. Four young girls alſo were of the party, who received with indifference the garments we gave them, and, that they might not be encumbered with an uſeleſs burden, immediately hung them on the buſhes near the path, intending, no doubt, to take them with them on their return. As a proof that they ſet little value on ſuch preſents, we did not ſee on any of them one of the garments that we had given them the day before. Three of theſe young women were marriageable, and all of them were of very cheerful diſpoſitions. In one of them it was obſerved that the right breaſt had acquired its full ſize, while the left was ſtill perfectly flat. This temporary deformity had no effect on the livelineſs of her manner. They ſeveral times ran races on the ſhore, which was very ſmooth, and ſome of us endeavoured to catch them; when we had the pleaſure to ſee, that Europeans could frequently run better than theſe ſavages.

The men followed with a grave pace, each carrying his hands reſting one againſt the other upon his loins; or ſometimes the left hand paſſing behind the back, and graſping the right arm about the middle.

No doubt we loſt much by not underſtanding the language of theſe natives, for one of the girls ſaid a great deal to us; ſhe talked a long while with extraordinary volubility; though ſhe muſt have perceived that we could not comprehend her meaning; no matter, ſhe muſt talk.

The others attempted more than once to charm us by ſongs, with the modulation of which I was ſingularly ſtruck, from the great analogy of the tunes to thoſe of the Arabs in Aſia Minor. Several times two of them ſung the ſame tune at once, but always one a third above the other, forming a concord with the greateſt juſtneſs.

Amid theſe ſands grew a ſpecies of ficoides, in almoſt every point reſembling the *meſembryanthemum edule,* or eatable fig-marigold of the Hottentots. It differed completely in the colour of the flowers, indeed, which were red, while thoſe of the fig-marigold of the Hottentots are yellow; but it bore fruit like it, much reſembling in flavour a very ripe apple. This fruit is a delicacy among the New-Hollanders, who ſeek for it with care, and eat it as ſoon as they find it.

During this long walk, ſome of our companions took us by the arm from time to time to aſſiſt us.

One of the young girls having perceived at a diſtance a head, which the gunner of the Eſperance had carved on the ſtump of a tree, appeared ed at firſt extremely ſurprized, and ſtopped ſhort for a moment. She then went up to it with us, and, after having conſidered it attentively, named to us the different parts, pointing them out at the ſame time with the hand.

Soon after we arrived at the entrance of Port Dentrecaſteaux.

Two of the young girls followed the different windings of the ſhore without miſtruſt, at a diſtance from the other natives, with three of our ſailors, when theſe took the opportunity of one of the moſt retired places, to treat them with a degree of freedom, which was received in a very different manner from what they had hoped. The young women immediately fled to the rocks moſt advanced into the ſea, and appeared ready to leap into it, and ſwim away, if our men had followed them. They preſently repaired to the place, where we were aſſembled with the other ſavages; but it ſeems they did not diſcloſe this adventure, for the moſt perfect harmony continued to prevail between us.

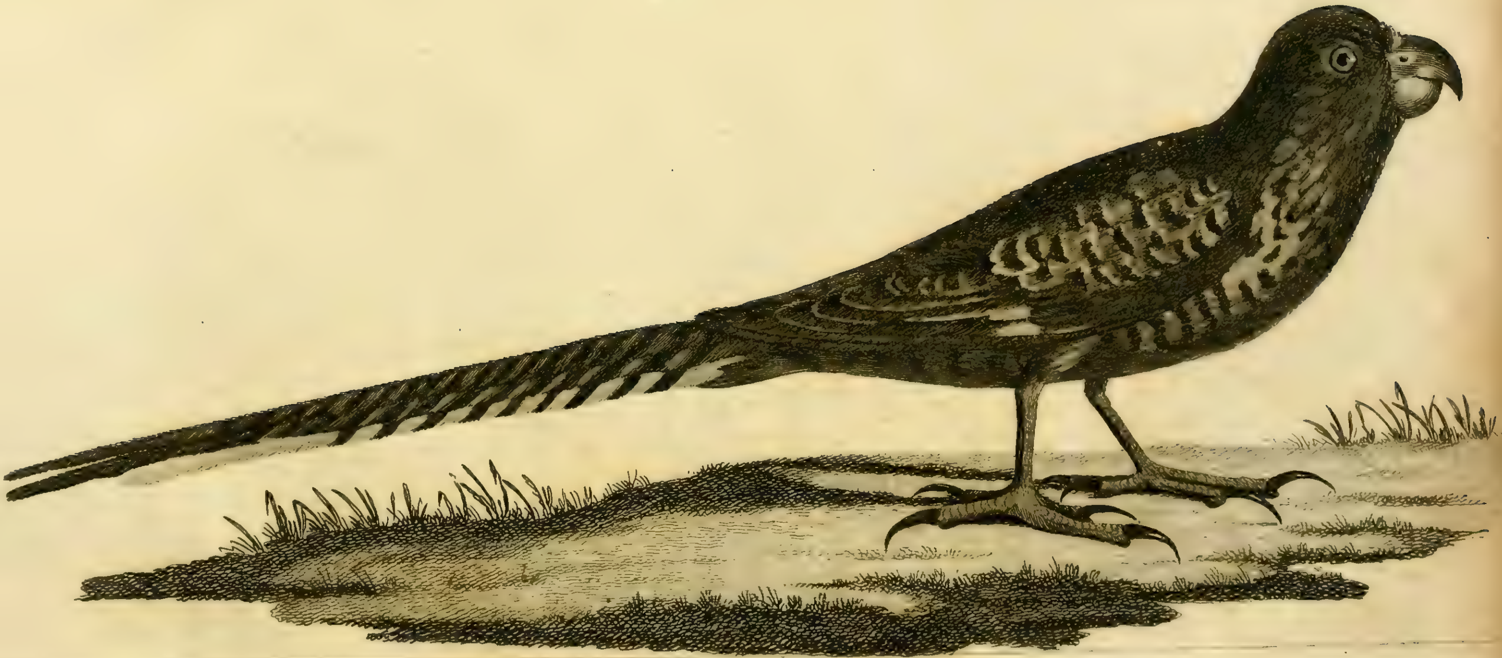
Wiſhing to know whether theſe iſlanders were expert ſwimmers, one of our officers jumped into the water, and dived ſeveral times; but it was in vain that he invited them to follow his example. They are very good divers, however, as we had afterwards an opportunity of ſeeing, for it is by diving they procure a conſiderable part of their food. We invited them to eat with us ſome oyſters and lobſters, which we had juſt roaſted on the coals; but they all refuſed, one excepted, who taſted a lobſter. At firſt we imagined that it was yet too early for their meal-time; but in this we were miſtaken, for it was not long before they took their repaſt. They themſelves, however, dreſſed their food, which was ſhell-fiſh of the ſame kinds, but much more roaſted than what we had offered them.

We obſerved ſome of the ſavages employed in cutting little bits of wood in the form of a ſpatula, and ſmoothing them with a ſhell, for the purpoſe of ſeparating from the rocks limpets and ſea-ears, on which they feaſt as they get ready.

The time for our returning on board arrived, but none of the natives would accompany us, they all leaving us, and retiring into the woods.

11th. The engineer-geographer of the Recherche went in the barge on the 11th in the morning, to examine the extent of the vaſt bay that is at the entrance of Dentrecaſteaux ſtrait. For this ſtrait we were ſoon to ſet ſail.

In the courſe of the day we quitted all the places we had occupied on ſhore during our ſtay in Rocky Bay. The repairs of both veſſels were finiſhed. The trial made the year before of the wood



Black Spotted Parroquet of Van Diemen's Land.

Pubd by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15th April, 1800.

wood of the *eucalyptus globulus,* induced our carpenters to employ it in preference to the other ſpecies of the ſame genus.

For my part I entered into the thick woods to the north-weſt of us. Several ſpecies of ſhrubs, of the *piſtacia* family, grow under the ſhade of the large trees ; and the *fagara evodia* diſtinguiſhed itſelf by its beautiful foliage. In theſe gloomy places the eye reſted with pleaſure on the *carpodontos lucida,* the branches of which were quite covered with fine white flowers.

As I advanced toward the ſouth-weſt, I croſſed ſome open ſpots, where I killed a beautiful ſpecies of paroquet, which I diſtinguiſh by the name of the black-ſpotted paroquet of Diemen's Cape (See Plate X.). I had already met with it in ſeveral other places, but always ſuch as were low, and deſtitute of covert. Very different from the known ſpecies of the ſame genus, it does not perch, for I uniformly obſerved it riſe from among the graſs, on which it almoſt immediately ſettled again. The ſhape of the feet, which are furniſhed with very long claws but little curved, ſufficiently indicate the manners of the bird. Its plumage is green, ſpotted with black ; ſome of the ſpots being ſurrounded with little yellowiſh bands. The under part of the wings is aſhen-grey, with a broad band of pale yellow. Under the belly the black and yellow predominate. The under feathers of the tail are remarkable for tranſverſe bands, alternately black and pale yellow. A few ſmall reddiſh feathers are obſervable at the baſe of the beak at the upper part of the ſuperior mandible.

12th. The next day a great number of us, from both ſhips, landed near Port Dentrecaſteaux, to endeavour to ſee the ſavages again. It was not long before ſome of them came to meet us, giving us tokens of the greateſt confidence. They firſt examined with great attention the inſides of our boats, and then they took us by the arm, and invited us to follow them along the ſhore.

We had ſcarcely gone a mile before we found ourſelves in the midſt of eight-and-forty of the natives; ten men, fourteen women, and twenty-four children, among whom we obſerved as many girls as boys. Seven fires were burning, and round each was aſſembled a little family.

The leaſt of the children, frightened at the ſight of ſuch a number of Europeans, immediately took refuge in the arms of their mothers, who laviſhed on them marks of the greateſt affection. The fears of the children were ſoon removed; and they ſhowed us, that they were not exempt from little paſſions, whence aroſe differences, to which the mothers almoſt immediately put an end by ſlight correction; but they ſoon found it neceſſary to ſtop their tears by careſſes.

We knew already that theſe ſavages had little taſte for the violin; but we flattered ourſelves that they would not be altogether inſenſible to its tones, if lively tunes, and very diſtinct in their meaſure, were played. At firſt they left us in doubt for ſome time; on which our muſician redoubled his exertions, in hopes of obtaining their applauſe; but the bow dropped from his hand, when he beheld the whole aſſembly ſtopping their ears with their fingers, that they might hear no more.

Theſe people are covered with vermin. We admired the patience of a mother, who was a long while employed in freeing one of her children from them; but we obſerved with diſguſt that, like moſt of the blacks, ſhe cruſhed theſe filthy inſects between her teeth, and then ſwallowed them. It is to be remarked, that apes have the ſame cuſtom.

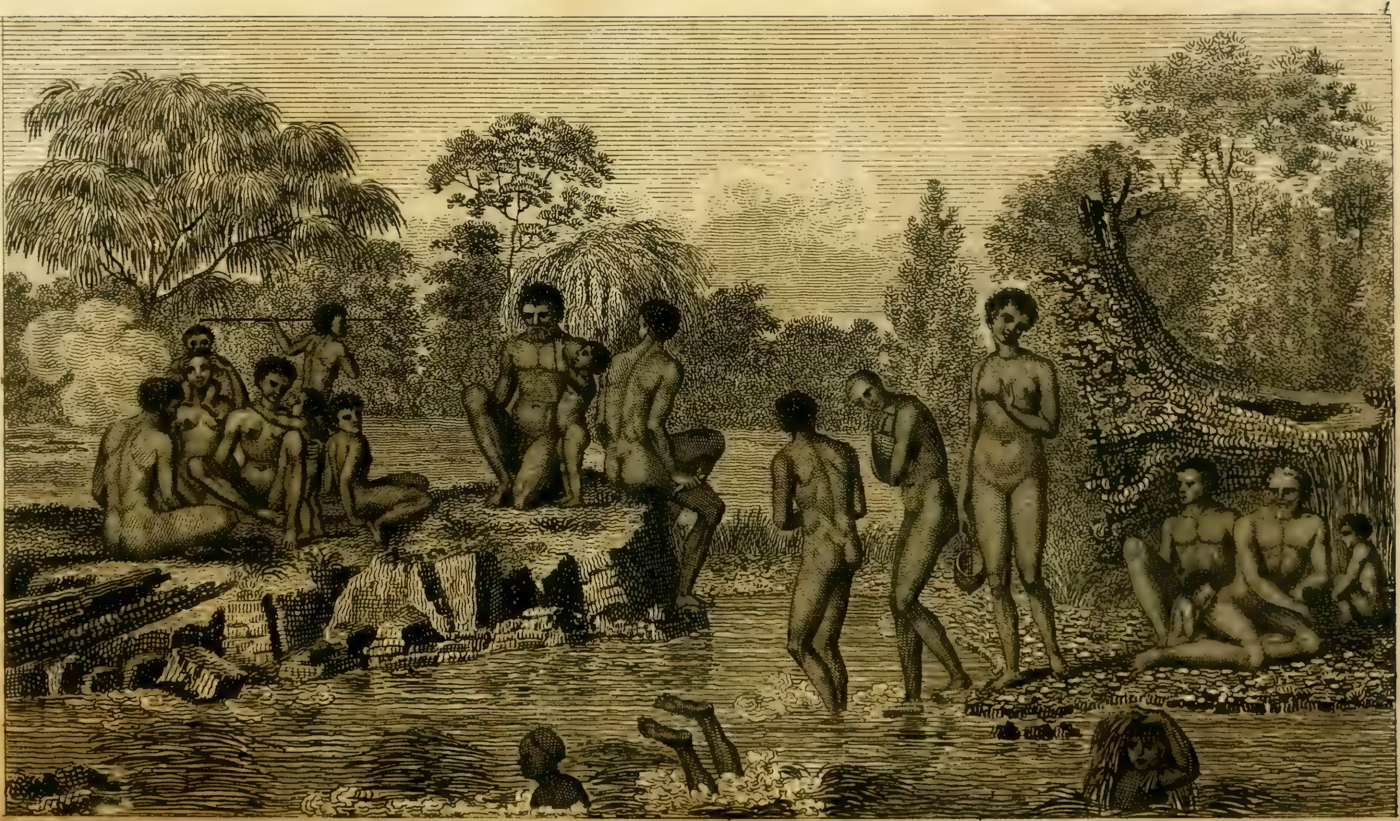
The little children were very deſirous of every thing ſhining, and were not afraid to come up to us, to endeavour to pull off our buttons. Their mothers, leſs curious with reſpect to their own dreſs than that of their children, held them to us, that we might decorate them with the ornaments which we had intended for themſelves.

I ought not to omit a waggiſh trick, which a young ſavage played one of our people. The ſailor had laid down a bag full of ſhell-fiſh at the foot of a rock: the youth ſlily removed it to another place, and let him ſearch for it a long time in vain; at length he replaced it where the ſailor had left it, and was highly diverted with the trick he had played him.

This numerous party was tranſported with admiration, when they ſaw the effects of gunpowder thrown on the burning coals. They all intreated us to let them have the pleaſure of ſeeing it ſeveral times.

Not being able to perſuade themſelves that we had none but men among us, they long believed, notwithſtanding all we could ſay, that the youngeſt of us were women. Their curioſity on this head carried them further than we ſhould have expected, for they were not to be convinced, till they had aſſured themſelves of the fact.

The women have adopted a mode which I imagine our belles will never imitate, though it occaſions the diſappearance of a conſiderable part of the wrinkles that pregnancy occaſions. They have the ſkin of the abdomen marked with three large



large ſemicircular riſings, one above the other: whether from coquetry, or not, would be difficult to determine.

One of the ſavages had ſeveral marks of very recent burns on the head. Perhaps they employ the actual cautery in many diſeaſes, which is an eſtabliſhed practice among various other people, and particularly among moſt of the Indians.

About noon we ſaw them prepare their repaſt. Hitherto we had but a faint idea of the pains the women take to procure the food requiſite for the ſubſiſtence of their families. They took each a baſket, and were followed by their daughters, who did the ſame. Getting on the rocks, that projected into the ſea, they plunged from them to the bottom in ſearch of ſhell-fiſh. When they had been down ſome time, we became very uneaſy on their account; for where they had dived were ſea-weeds of great length, among which we obſerved the *fucus pyriferus*, and we feared that they might have been entangled in theſe, ſo as to be unable to regain the ſurface. At length, however, they appeared, and convinced us that they were capable of remaining under water twice as long as our ableſt divers. An inſtant was ſufficient for them to take breath, and then they dived again. This they did repeatedly, till their baſkets were nearly full. Moſt of them were provided with a little bit of wood, cut into the ſhape of a ſpatula, of which I ſpoke above; and with theſe they ſeparated from beneath the rocks, at great depths, very large ſea-ears. Perhaps they chooſe the biggeſt, for all they brought were of a great ſize.

On ſeeing the large lobſters, which they had in their baſkets, we were afraid that they muſt have wounded theſe poor women terribly with their large claws; but we ſoon found, that they had taken the precaution to kill them as ſoon as they caught them. They quitted the water only to bring their huſbands the fruits of their labour; and frequently returned almoſt immediately to their diving, till they had procured a ſufficient meal for their families. At other times they ſtaid a little while to warm themſelves, with their faces toward the fire on which their fiſh was roaſting, and other little fires burning behind them, that they might be warmed on all ſides at once.

It ſeemed as if they were unwilling to loſe a moment's time, for while they were warming themſelves, they were employed in roaſting fiſh; ſome of which they laid on the coals with the utmoſt caution: though they took little care of the lobſters, which they threw any where into the fire, and when they were ready, they divided the claws among the men and children, reſerving the body for themſelves, which they ſometimes ate before they returned into the water.

It gave us great pain to ſee theſe poor women condemned to ſuch ſevere toil; while, at the ſame time, they ran the hazard of being devoured by ſharks, or entangled among the weeds that riſe from the bottom of the ſea. We often intreated their huſbands to take a ſhare in their labour at leaſt, but always in vain. They remained conſtantly near the fire, feaſting on the beſt bits, and eating broiled fucus, or fern-roots. Occaſionally they took the trouble to break boughs of trees into ſhort pieces, to feed the fire, taking care to chooſe the drieſt. From their manner of breaking them, we found that their ſkulls muſt be very hard; for, taking hold of the ſticks at each end with the hand, they bent them over their heads, as we do at the knee, till they broke. Their heads being conſtantly bare, and often expoſed to all weathers, in this high latitude, acquire a capacity of reſiſting ſuch efforts: beſides, their hair forms a cuſhion, which diminiſhes the preſſure, and renders it much leſs painful on the ſummit of the head, than on any other part of the body. Few of the women, however, could have done as much; for ſome had their hair cut pretty ſhort, and wore a ſtring ſeveral times round the head, others had

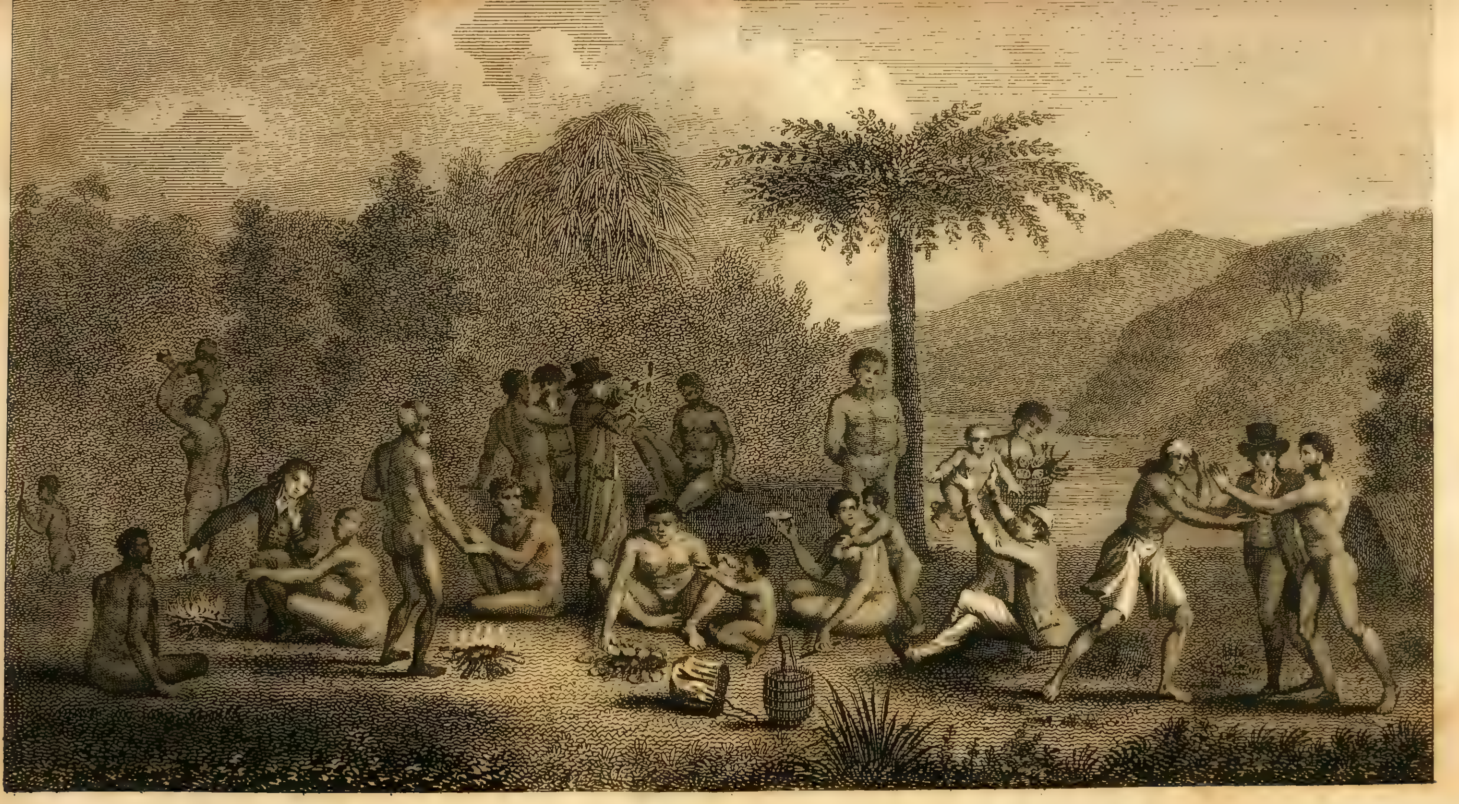
only

only a ſimple crown of hair. (See Plates IV. and V.) We made the ſame obſervation with reſpect to ſeveral of the children, but none of the men. Theſe had the back, breaſt, ſhoulders, and arms, covered with downy hair.

Two of the ſtouteſt of the party were ſitting in the midſt of their children, and each had two women by his ſide. They informed us by ſigns, that theſe were their wives, and gave us a freſh proof that polygamy is eſtabliſhed among them. The other women, who had only one huſband, were equally careful to let us know it. It would be difficult to ſay which are the happieſt; as the moſt laborious of their domeſtic occupations devolve upon them, the former had the advantage of a partner in them, which perhaps might ſufficiently compenſate their having only a ſhare in their huſband's affections.

Their meal had continued a long time, and we were much ſurprized that not one of them had yet drank: but this they deferred, till they were fully ſatisfied with eating. The women and girls then went to fetch water with the veſſels of ſea-weed, of which I have already ſpoken, getting it at the firſt place they came to, and ſetting it down by the men, who drank it without ceremony, though it was very muddy and ſtagnant. Then they finiſhed their repaſt.

When



Savages of Van Diemen's Land, preparing their Repast.

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15th April, 1800.

When we returned toward Port Dentrecaſteaux, moſt of the ſavages accompanied us; and before they left us, they gave us to underſtand, that, in two days, by proceeding along the ſhore, they ſhould be very near our ſhips. To inform us that they ſhould make this journey in two days, they pointed out with their hands the diurnal motion of the ſun, and expreſſed the number two by as many of their fingers.

When we re-embarked to go on board, theſe good people followed us with their eyes for ſome time, before they left the ſhore, and then they diſappeared in the woods. Their way brought them at times to the ſhore again, of which we were immediately informed by the cries of joy, with which they made the air reſound. Theſe teſtimonies of pleaſure did not ceaſe till we loſt ſight of them from the diſtance.

During the whole time we ſpent with them, nothing appeared to indicate that they had any chiefs. Each family, on the contrary, ſeemed to us, to live in perfect independence: though we obſerved in the children the greateſt ſubordination to their parents, and in the women the ſame to their huſbands. It appeared, that the women were careful to avoid giving their huſbands any occaſion for jealouſy: though, when we returned on board, one of the crew boaſted of the favours he had received from one of the beauties of Cape Diemen; but it is difficult to ſay, how far his ſtory was founded on truth.

13th. On the 24th I made an excurſion to the ſouth-eaſt, where I found an opportunity of adding to the obſervations I had already made reſpecting the different productions of the country.

14th. The next day every thing was ready for our departure, and we waited only for a fair wind to ſet ſail; but being delayed by a calm, we ſaw with pleaſure, that the ſavages, who, at our laſt interview, had promiſed to come near our anchoring-place within two days, had kept their words. In fact, a little before noon we perceived a fire not far from our watering-place; and there could be no doubt that it was kindled by them, as all our crew were on board. A great number of us immediately repaired in ſeveral boats to the place of rendezvous. It was the firſt time that General Dentrecaſteaux had the pleaſure of ſeeing any of the natives. They ſoon quitted their fire, and proceeded for ſome time through the paths made in the wood along the ſhore, in order to come ſtill nearer to us. We went to meet them; and when we were near them they ſtopped, appearing well pleaſed at ſeeing us come aſhore. There were five of them. One of them carried a piece of decayed wood in his hand, lighted at one end, and burning ſlowly. He uſed this kind of match in order to keep fire, and amuſed himſelf now and then with ſetting it to a tuft, where there were ſome very dry herbs. The others being invited by ſome of our crew to dance in a ring with them, imitated all their movements tolerably well. We made them preſents of a great number of things, which they let us hang round their necks with ſtrings, and ſoon they were almoſt covered with them, apparently to their great ſatisfaction: but they gave us nothing, for they had brought nothing with them, probably that they might walk with the more facility.

A native, to whom we had juſt given a hatchet, diſplayed great dexterity at ſtriking ſeveral times following in the ſame place, thus attempting to imitate one of our ſailors, who had cut down a tree. We ſhowed him that he muſt ſtrike in different places, ſo as to cut out a notch, which he did immediately, and was tranſported with joy when the tree was felled by his ſtrokes. They were aſtoniſhed at the quickneſs with which we ſawed the trunk in two; and we made them a preſent of ſome hand-ſaws, which they uſed with great readineſs, as ſoon as we had ſhown them the way.

From the manner in which we had ſeen them procure fiſh, we had reaſon to preſume that they had no fiſh-hooks: accordingly we gave them ſome of ours, and taught them how to uſe them, congratulating ourſelves at having ſupplied them with the means of diminiſhing one of the moſt fatiguing employments of the women.

Theſe ſavages were much ſurpriſed at ſeeing us kindle the ſpongy bark of the *eucalyptus reſinifera* in the focus of a burning glaſs. He who appeared the moſt intelligent among them, deſirous of trying the effects of the lens himſelf, threw the converging rays of the ſun upon his thigh by its means; but the pain he felt, took from him all inclination of repeating the experiment.

We let one of the natives ſee our ſhips through a good perſpective-glaſs, and he ſoon yielded to our ſolicitations, to go on board the Recherche in one of our boats. He went up the ſide with an air of confidence, and examined the inſide of the ſhip with much attention. His looks were then directed chiefly to ſuch objects as might ſerve for food. Led by the ſimilitude in ſhape, between the black ſwans of Cape Diemen and the geeſe of Guinea, which he ſaw on board, he aſked for one, giving us to underſtand that it was to eat. When he came oppoſite to our hen-coops, he appeared ſtruck with the beauty of a very large cock, which was preſented to him; and on receiving it he let us know, that he would loſe no time in broiling and eating it. After having remained on board more than half an hour, and been loaded with preſents, he deſired to return, and was immediately carried aſhore. We had taken an ape on ſhore with us, which afforded much amuſement to the ſavages; and one of the crew took a goat with him, which formed a ſubject of converſation for them a long time, and to which they occaſionally ſpoke, ſaying, *medi* (ſit down).

They have given particular names to every vegetable. We aſſured ourſelves, that their botanical knowledge was unequivocal, by aſking ſeveral of them, at different times, the names of the ſame plants.

In this interview we had an opportunity of adding conſiderably to the vocabulary of their language, which we had before begun to collect, and which will be found at the end of this work. On comparing it with the vocabulary, which ſeveral voyagers have given us, of the language of the people on the eaſtern coaſt of New Holland, it will be ſeen, that it has no affinity with them; which proves, that all theſe people have not one common origin.

The ſavage, who had been on board our veſſel, was not long before he quitted us, expreſſing much gratitude, and pointing to the cock, which he took upon one of his ſhoulders.

The reſt, before they went away, gave us to underſtand, that the next day their families would be at the place where we were; but they appeared to apprehend our meaning, when we acquainted them that we ſhould ſail the ſame day, and ſeemed to be much grieved at it.

Our obſervatory, erected to the ſouth ſouth-eaſt of the place where we lay at anchor, and a little more than half a mile diſtant from it, was in latitude 43° 34′ 37″ ſouth, and longitude 144° 37′ eaſt.

A great number of obſervations made on board gave us for the variation of the needle 7° 34′ eaſt, while at the obſervatory we found only 2° 55′ eaſt variation. A difference ſo great muſt unqueſtionably have ariſen from ſome magnetic point; beſides, we had already found indications of ferruginous ſubſtances at a very little diſtance from the place. It is remarkable that, at the obſervatory of the Eſperance, which was about ſix hundred yards only from that of the Recherche, the variation of the needle was 8° eaſt. We ſatisfied ourſelves that this difference was not owing to the compaſſes uſed, for we found it the ſame when we made an exchange between them, by removing them from one obſervatory to the other.

The dip of the needle was 72° at the obſervatory of the Recherche, and 71° at that of the Eſperance.

During our ſtay in Rocky Bay, the winds varied from north-weſt to ſouth-weſt, and frequently in heavy ſqualls. The ſky was ſeldom clear, but we had little rain.

The tides were perceptible only once in twenty-four hours. As the wind influenced them much, we could not determine with preciſion the time of high-water at the full and change of the moon. Their greateſt perpendicular riſe was only five feet, or a little more.

During this ſtay, our ſailors loſt much of their ardour for fiſhing; for this laborious occupation, in which they were employed chiefly by night, did not exempt them from the duties of the ſhip in the day; ſo that, after having ſitten up to fiſh, they were obliged to work all day, as well as thoſe who had enjoyed their regular ſleep in the night. Care ſhould have been taken, however, not to damp the zeal of our fiſhers, for it was an object of general importance to all, to procure an ample ſupply of freſh proviſion; beſides, it was unjuſt not to allow at leaſt a few hours reſt in the day to men, who had been ſpending the night in procuring agreeable and ſalubrious food for all the reſt of the crew.

We ſet aſhore here a ſhe-goat and a young he-goat, in hopes of naturalizing theſe animals in New Holland, as they could not fail to thrive on the mountains at this extremity of the country, and prove at ſome future period a great reſource to navigators: it is only to be feared, that the ſavages may deſtroy them, before they have had time to propagate their breed.

CHAP. XI.

Departure from Rocky Bay to paſs through Dentrecaſteaux Strait—The Ships run aground in this Strait—Various Excurſions into the neighbouring Country—Interview with the Natives—They had left their Weapons in the Woods, and reſumed them on their Return—We anchor in Adventure Bay.

15th FEBRUARY.

AT day-break we ſet ſail from Rocky Bay with a ſouth-weſt wind, and ſteered eaſt-north-eaſt till we reached its mouth, intending to caſt anchor in Dentrecaſteaux Strait.

Some of the natives gave us notice of their preſence by ſeveral fires, which they had lighted on the eaſtern coaſt.

We had already croſſed the great road, which is at the beginning of the Strait, and were running along very cloſe to the larboard ſhore, when about half after one, P. M. we ſtruck on a ſmall ſhoal, conſiſting of ſand mixed with mud. The ebb had juſt begun to ſet the current againſt us; and the tide falling lower and lower, we were obliged to wait till half after ſix for high water, to ſet us afloat again. The Eſperance had gotten ſtill deeper in the ſand than we, for ſhe was not able to get off till near eight o'clock.

Our boat, which had been ſent off five days before, returned, after having diſcovered ſeveral very deep creeks, that formed excellent anchoring places, but without finding any river. It is remarkable, that all we had ſeen at Cape Diemen were ſmall, which indicates a very broken country.

The boat was laden with black ſwans, ſhot by our people, whom they ſuffered to come very near them. It was not eaſy to get thoſe that had been merely wounded; for, as they could ſtill ſwim with great ſpeed, it was neceſſary to row hard, to catch them even then.

16th. During the whole night we ſaw ſeveral fires, which the natives had kindled on the borders of the ſea toward the ſouth-ſouth-eaſt, near two miles from the place where we had anchored.

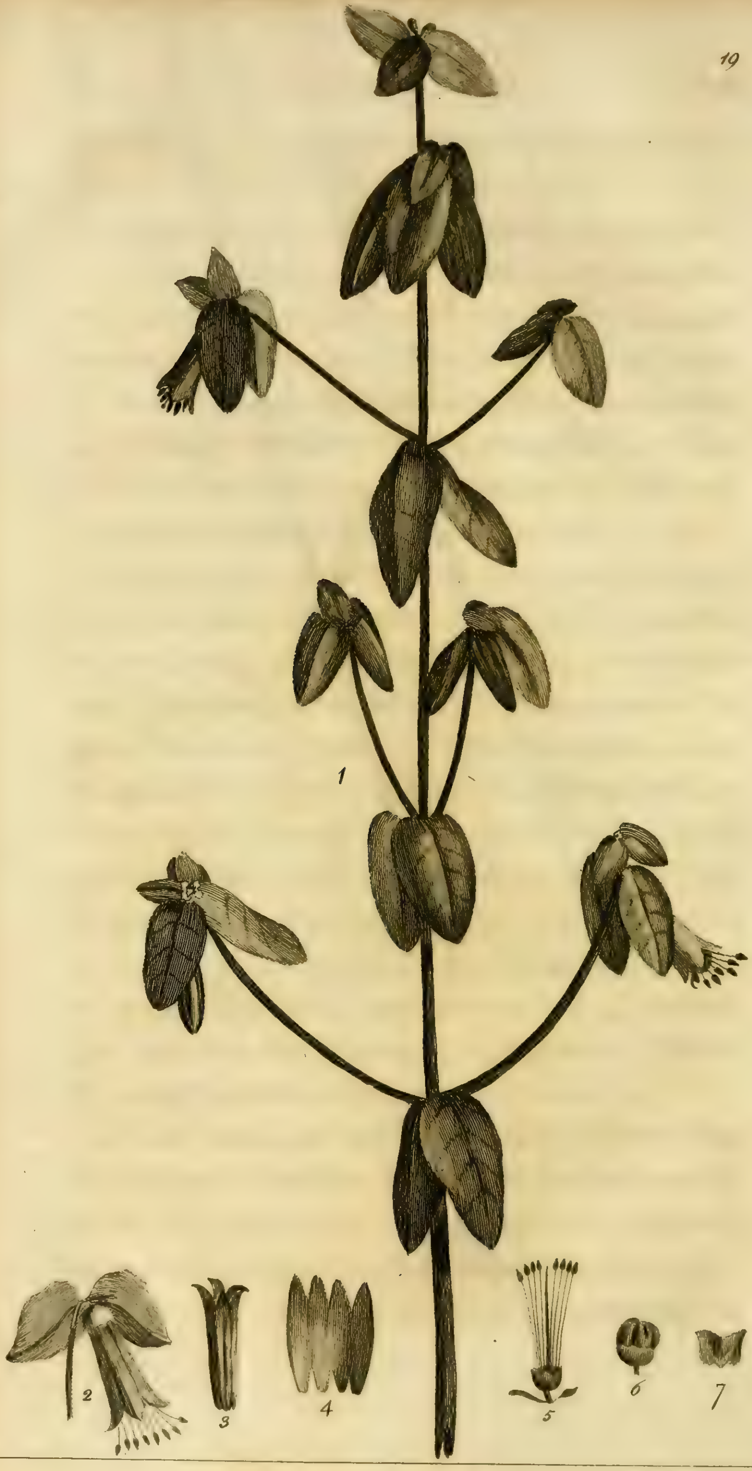
We hoped that a fair wind would have allowed us to ſet ſail again in the morning; but the wind proving contrary, the General determined that he would remain at anchor till the next day. Accordingly we went aſhore toward the ſouth-eaſt, on ſome low ground, whence it was eaſy to reach Adventure Bay in a ſhort time.

Among the different ſhrubs that conſtitute the ornaments of theſe places, I ſhall mention one, which I refer to the genus, that I have already deſcribed under the name of *mazeutoxeron.* It agrees with this genus in all its characters; only the petals, which are diſtinct at the baſe, adhere together at the middle of their edges, but they may be ſeparated without breaking them. The ſtyle is ſimple and acute.

To this new ſpecies I give the name of *mazeutoxeron reflexum,* on account of its leaves, which are inclined toward the ground. They are hairy and whitiſh beneath.

The flowers are greeniſh, ſolitary, and iſſue out between two ſmall oval leaves: toward the middle of the peduncle they have two filiform appendices a little larger than the calyx.

Explanation



Mazeutoxeron Reflexum.

Explanation of the Figures, Plate XIX.

Fig. 1. A branch.

Fig. 2. The flower.

Fig. 3. The corolla.

Fig. 4. The corolla diſplayed, to ſhow how the petals adhere together laterally.

Fig. 5. The calyx, with the ſtamens and germen, the corolla having been removed.

Fig. 6. The capſule, beneath which the calyx is ſeen.

Fig. 7. One of the valves of the capſule.

Citizen Beaupré, engineer geographer, ſet off in the evening, in the General's barge, for the great creek, which we had perceived the preceding year to the north, in ſailing out of Dentrecaſteaux Strait. The principal object was, to aſcertain whether it had any opening that communicated with the main ſea, and whether the iſland of Maria was really ſeparated from the land of New Holland; for this had not been ſufficiently reſolved by Marion, or even by Captain Cook.

The wind continuing to the north all the 17th, prevented our weighing anchor, and we went aſhore, while our fiſhers proceeded toward the mouth of the ſtrait. The flood brought in with it a conſiderable quantity of fiſh, and they caught ſeveral ſpecies of ray of a large ſize. Some were found ſound to weigh upwards of two hundred and ſixty pounds.

We got under way the next morning; but the wind was too faint, to enable us to ſtem the current, which ſet againſt us, ſo that we quickly let go our anchor again.

Toward noon ſome of the natives appeared on the eaſtern ſhore, about half a mile from our ſhip. Some others ſoon joined them; and we could count as many as ten, when they kindled a fire, and ſeated themſelves round it. From time to time they anſwered with ſhouts of joy the ſhouts of our ſailors. We haſtened on ſhore in a large party, to have a nearer view of them; and when we were but a little way from the beach, they advanced toward us without arms, their ſmiling countenances leaving us no room to doubt that our viſit gave them pleaſure. They were as deſtitute of clothes as thoſe whom we had ſeen in the neighbourhood of Port Dentrecaſteaux; but we were much ſurpriſed to ſee moſt of them holding the extremity of the prepuce with the left hand; no doubt from a bad habit, for we did not obſerve any thing of the kind among ſome others, who ſoon after joined them. Their joy was expreſſed by loud burſts of laughter; at the ſame time they carried their hands to their heads, and made a quick tapping with their feet on the ground, while their countenances ſhowed, that they were well pleaſed to ſee us.

We invited them to ſit down, ſpeaking in the language of the other natives, whom we had already met with at this extremity of New Holland; and they underſtood us very well, immediately acceding to our invitation. They underſtood likewiſe the other words of the language of theſe people, which we had collected from them, and we had no doubt, that they ſpoke the ſame tongue: yet Anderſon has given to the public ſome words of the language of the people of Adventure Bay, which have no ſimilitude to thoſe, that we had an opportunity of acquiring and verifying.

Theſe ſavages expreſſed much thankfulneſs, when we gave them a few ſmall pieces of ſtuffs of different colours, glaſs beads, a hatchet, and ſome other articles of hardware.

Several other ſavages came out of the wood, and approached us. There was no woman among them, but there were ſome young men. Among theſe was one of the middle ſize, whoſe figure, which we all admired, was very finely proportioned, even in the judgment of our painter. From his dreſs we preſumed this ſavage to be a New Holland beau: he was tatooed with great ſymmetry, and his hair, plaſtered with greaſe, was well powdered with ochre.

One of the natives gave us to underſtand, that he had ſeen veſſels in Adventure Bay before: probably he ſpoke of Bligh, who had anchored there in the beginning of 1792, as we learned ſome days after from ſeveral inſcriptions, which we found carved on the trunks of trees.

An officer belonging to our ſhip imagined, that he ſhould not frighten them, by letting them ſee the effects of our fire-arms: but as moſt of them were not previouſly informed of his deſign, they were alarmed at the report of the gun, immediately roſe, and would not ſit down again. Suppoſing their wives and children were retired to a little diſtance in the wood, we expreſſed to them our wiſhes to ſee them join us; and the ſavages informed us that we ſhould find them, after walking ſome time acroſs the wood in a path, which led toward the ſouth-ſouth-weſt, and which they immediately took, inviting us to follow them. This we did: but it was not long before they expreſſed their deſire to ſee us return toward our ſhips, and parted from us, frequently looking back to watch our motions.

On my pronouncing the word *quangloa*, however, which ſignifies, in their language, *will you* *come,* they ſtopped, and I went up to them with one of the officers of the Recherche. They continued to lead us along the ſame path, which appeared much frequented, and we walked ſlowly, that our people might have time to join us. In this way we walked on for a quarter of an hour, holding them by the arm, when on a ſudden they quickened their pace, ſo that it was not eaſy for us to follow them farther. It appeared to us, that they wiſhed we ſhould leave them, for ſome of them would not allow us to hold them by the arm any longer, and walked by themſelves, at ſome diſtance from us. One of our crew, deſirous of rejoining one of the fugitives, ran after him, bawling out with all his might; and this alarmed all the reſt, who immediately haſtened away, and kept at a conſiderable diſtance from us. No doubt they were deſirous to reach the place where they had depoſited their weapons unaccompanied; for, after having again quickened their pace, they ſtruck out of the path a little, and preſently we ſaw them with three or four ſpears each, which they carried away, moſt of them proceeding toward Adventure Bay, while others took their courſe to the weſt. They then invited us to follow them; but we were not willing to go any farther, for we had no deſire to imitate them in their courſe, and beſides it was time for us to return on board.

Theſe natives appeared to us to have the greateſt reſemblance to thoſe whom we had ſeen a few days before; only we obſerved ſome, in whom one of the middle teeth of the upper jaw was wanting, and others in whom both were gone. We could not learn the object of this cuſtom; but it is not general, for the greater part of the people had all their teeth.

They appeared to be equally ignorant with the others of the uſe of the bow.

Almoſt all of them were tatooed with raiſed points, ſometimes placed in two lines, one over the other, much in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe; though frequently theſe points were in three ſtraight and parallel lines on each ſide of the breaſt: ſome were obſerved, too, toward the bottom of the ſhoulder blades, and in other places.

In many the navel appeared puffed up, and very prominent, but we aſſured ourſelves, that this deformity was not occaſioned by a hernia. Perhaps it is owing to the too great diſtance from the abdomen, at which the umbilical cord is ſeparated.

They acquainted us that they lived upon fiſh, as well as the other inhabitants of Cape Diemen: yet I muſt obſerve, that we did not ſee a ſingle perſon who had the leaſt trace of any diſeaſe of the ſkin; which by no means agrees with the opinion of thoſe, who maintain, that ichthyophagi are ſubject to a ſpecies of leproſy. Hiſtorians even aſſert, that ſuch of the Greeks as would not adopt in Egypt the regimen preſcribed by Orpheus, were attacked by the elephantiaſis.

Soon after ſun-ſet we arrived on board; when, the wind having become fair, we weighed, and proceeded two leagues farther, where we dropped anchor again.

19th. The next morning we got up our anchor pretty early, but were obliged to let it go again almoſt immediately, as the wind became foul.

I then landed on the eaſtern ſhore, whence I penetrated into the woods, taking paths much frequented by the ſavages. It was not long before I perceived a new ſpecies of *exocarpos*, which I call *exocarpos expanſa*, becauſe its branches ſpread much wider from each other than thoſe of the *exocarpos cupreſſiformis*. Its fruit is larger than that of the latter ſpecies.

Two guns from the Recherche informed us, that ſhe was preparing to get up her anchor, and immediately we repaired on board. By five o'clock we were under ſail, but the breeze was ſo faint,

that

that we had made little way when night came. From the place where we came to an anchor we reckoned now we had not above a couple of leagues to the extremity of the ſtrait: but we were ſo delayed by the winds and currents, that it was four days longer, before we could clear it.

In this interval the barge, which the General had diſpatched for the purpoſe of making geographical reſearches, returned after five days abſence. Citizen Beaupré had diſcovered ſeveral bays before unknown: the fartheſt to the north extended to 42° 42′ of S. lat., and the eaſternmoſt reached to the longitude of Cape Pillar. He had ſeen the channel, which ſeparates the Iſland of Maria from the main land.

It was with aſtoniſhment we ſaw the prodigious number of ſheltered ſituations, which, from Cape South to the meridian of Cape Pillar, offer a continued chain of excellent anchoring places, in a ſpace including about ſixteen leagues from eaſt to weſt, and about twenty from north to ſouth.

Freſh water appears to be very ſcarce in theſe bays at this ſeaſon: yet near the head of that, which ſtretches fartheſt to the north, there is a river, where, about fifty paces diſtant from its mouth, there is perfectly freſh water of the depth of ſix feet, even within an hour after flood-tide;

for its current is ſufficiently rapid to repel the water of the ſea, and prevent its mingling with the ſtream.

On the 24th, about half after eleven in the morning, we anchored in Adventure Bay, in eleven fathoms water, on a bottom of mud mixed with a ſmall portion of ſand.

The neareſt ſhore bore from us ſouth-eaſt, diſtant five furlongs, and Penguin Iſland north 51° eaſt.

Immediately a boat was diſpatched, to ſee whether it were eaſy to furniſh ourſelves with water toward the north-weſt, at the place pointed out by Captain Cook, in the plan which he has given of this bay. The eaſt-ſouth-eaſt winds, however, occaſioned a very troubleſome ſurf there, which induced us to prefer a place to the ſouth-eaſt; but we found that the water procured there was a little brackiſh; which proved, that it was taken from a place too low, and too near the ſea.

This bay being open to the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt winds, they ſometimes occaſion a heavy ſwell on the weſtern ſhore, which, tending thither from all ſides, render it ſomewhat difficult to land.

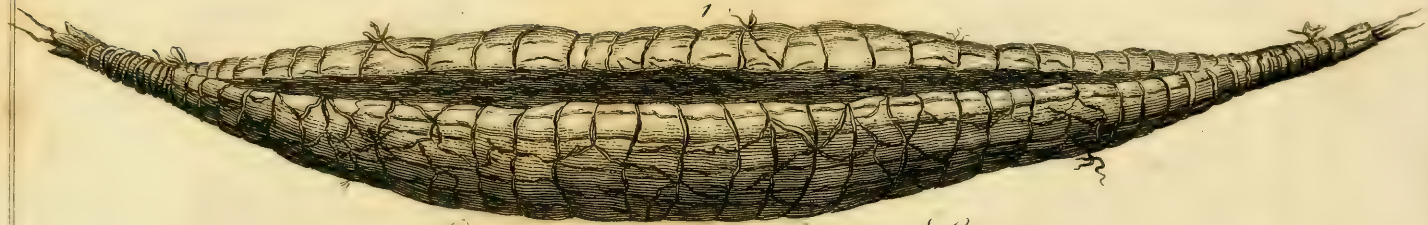
During the time we remained at anchor, I made excurſions into the adjacent country every day; but I found little to add to the numerous articles I had collected at Cape Diemen.

Penguin Iſland, which I viſited, is nothing but a hill, ſcarcely ſeparated from the great iſland, for at low water I croſſed the channel between them almoſt dry-ſhod. It conſiſts of a dark gray ſandſtone, the ſame as forms great part of the borders of Adventure Bay. To the ſouth it is overtopped by Fluted Cape, which is formed of a reddiſh ſandſtone, diſpoſed in parallel ſtrata perpendicular to the horizon. The difference of tint in theſe ſtrata exhibit at a diſtance the appearance of deep flutings, which has given occaſion to its name. It muſt be from an error of the preſs, that it is ſaid Anderſon found this cape to conſiſt of a white ſandſtone.

On Penguin Iſland I found a new ſpecies of ſlate, remarkable for its large laminæ of a light fawn colour; an *eucalyptus* of a moderate height, which may readily be diſtinguiſhed by its oppoſite, ſeſſile leaves, of a whitiſh green colour, with a ſlight tint of blue *(glauques)*; an *embothrium,* with leaves very deeply indented; ſeveral fine ſpecies of *philadelphus,* the flowers of which have no ſmell, &c.

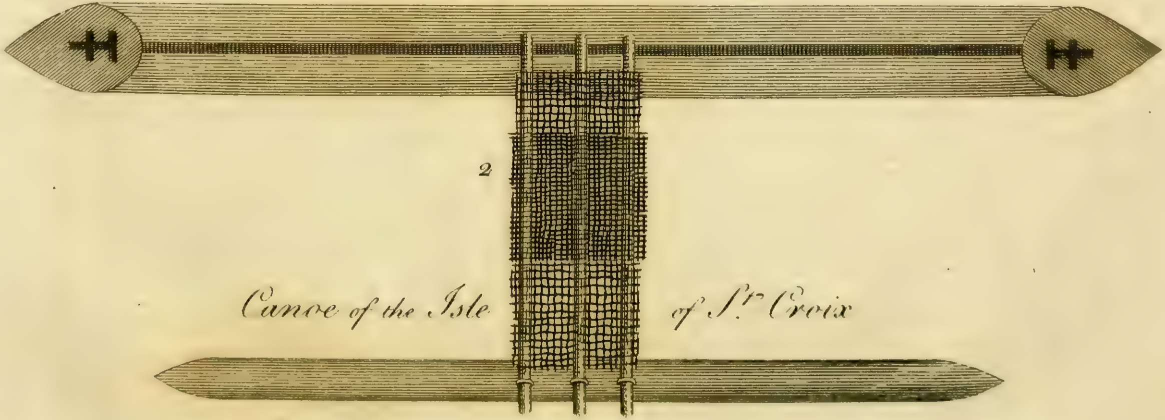
We found a raft, which the waves had thrown upon the weſtern ſhore of Adventure Bay. Perhaps

1



Catimarron of Van Diemens Land.

2



Canoe of the Isle of St. Croix

Published by J. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 16th April, 1800.

haps it had ſerved to bring ſome ſavages into this bay from the iſland of Maria. It was made of the bark of trees; in ſhape nearly reſembling that which is repreſented in Plate XLVI. fig. 2, being as broad, but not ſo long by more than a third. The pieces of bark, that compoſed it, were of the ſame ſtructure as that of the *eucalyptus reſinifera*, but its leaves were much thinner. Theſe pieces had been held together by cords, made of the leaves of graſſes, forming a texture of very large meſhes, moſt of which had the form of a pretty regular pentagon.

Juſt by we ſaw ſome limeſtone rocks, bounding an extenſive ſandy ſhore. On its borders we found the remains of a place which had been made by Europeans for ſawing wood, the pegs they had uſed for erecting a tent, and ſome large logs, on which, it appeared to us, they had placed inſtruments for making aſtronomical obſervations.

The ſteep hills, which ſkirt the ſandy ſhore a little farther to the north, had in them caves, which appeared pretty much frequented by the natives, to judge by the black colour they had received from ſmoke, and the ſhells of lobſters and other fiſh which we found there.

Several inſcriptions, engraved on the trunks of trees, acquainted us, that Captain Bligh had anchored in this bay in the month of February 1792; when he was on his voyage to the Society Iſlands for bread-fruit trees, which he was to carry to the Engliſh colonies in the Weſt Indies lying between the tropics.

Bligh had with him two botaniſts, who ſowed, at a little diſtance from the ſhore, creſſes, a few acorns, celery, &c. We ſaw three young fig trees, two pomegranate trees, and a quince tree they had planted, which had thriven very well: but it appeared to us, that one of the trees they had planted in this country had already periſhed, for the following inſcription, which we found on the trunk of a large tree near, mentions ſeven:

Near this Tree Captain William Bligh planted ſeven Fruit Trees, 1792. *Meſſrs. S. and W. Botaniſts.*

The other inſcriptions were couched in nearly ſimilar terms. They all diſplayed the ſame marks of deference which the Engliſh botaniſts paid the Commander of their ſhip, by putting only the initial letters of their own names, and expreſſing that the Captain himſelf had ſowed and planted the various vegetable productions, which he had carried from Europe. I am much inclined to doubt, whether Bligh was very ſenſible to the honour which the botaniſts were deſirous of paying him.

Toward the ſouth-eaſt, at a little diſtance from the beach, we found an apple tree, the ſtem of which was near ſix feet and a half high, and about two inches thick. It did not appear to us that it had ever been grafted.

Our fiſhers were not unſucceſsful at this anchoring place. The fires they kindled along the ſhore in the night attracted a large quantity of fiſh to their nets. The ſtratagem had before ſucceeded ſo completely with the fiſhers of the Eſperance in Dentrecaſteaux Strait, that they had laid in a ſtock of fiſh ſufficient for ſome months, part dried, and part pickled in ſtrong brine.

Several times in the courſe of the day I was preſent when they hauled the ſeine, and always obſerved ſome new ſpecies of *diodon* (porcupine fiſh). I admired the readineſs with which theſe little fiſhes erected the prickles that cover them, by diſtending their bodies as ſoon as they were touched: but they lowered them, and kept them cloſe to their ſkin, throughout their whole length, as ſoon as they imagined themſelves out of danger. This obſervation ſhows, that the attitude given to fiſh of this genus, by diſtending them as much as poſſible, in which manner they are exhibited in collections of natural hiſtory, is not that which is moſt uſual to them.

Near the north ſhore of this bay we landed a young he-goat, and a ſhe-goat big with kid, putting up our prayers that the ſavages might allow them to propagate their breed in this iſland. Perhaps they may multiply in it to ſuch a degree, as to occaſion a total change in the manner of life of the inhabitants, who may then become a paſtoral people, quit without regret the borders of the ſea, and taſte the pleaſure of not being obliged to dive in ſearch of their food, at the riſk of being devoured by ſharks. The women, who are condemned to this toilſome occupation, will be much more ſenſible of the value of ſuch a preſent than the men: but it is to be feared that theſe animals will be killed before they have time to breed, as appears to have happened to the ſow and boar left by Captain Cook; at leaſt no one of us ever perceived the ſlighteſt trace of theſe animals.

The latitude of our obſervatory, which was near a mile and a quarter ſouth from our anchoring place, was 43° 21′ 18″ ſouth, and its longitude 145° 12′ 17″ eaſt.

The variation of the needle, obſerved at the ſame place, was 7° 30′ eaſt.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

Departure from Adventure Bay—We paſs cloſe by the North End of New Zealand—Interview with the Inhabitants—Diſcovery of ſeveral Iſlands hitherto unknown—Anchor at Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Iſlands—Eagerneſs of the Natives to come on board and furniſh us with freſh Proviſion—We ſalt a great Number of Hogs—The Iſlanders greatly addicted to Theft—One of our Sentinels knocked down in the Night by a Native, who ſtole his Muſket—The Aſſaſſin delivered to General Dentrecaſteaux by King Toobou, who reſtores the Muſket that had been ſtolen—Queen Tiné comes on board—Toobou gives a Feaſt to the General—Queen Tiné alſo does the ſame—The Smith of the Recherche is knocked down with Clubs by the Natives, who afterwards ſtrip him, in open Day, in Sight of our Veſſels—Some young Bread-Fruit Trees are taken on board to enrich our Colonies with this valuable Production.

1ſt MARCH.

WE ſet ſail from Adventure Bay about eight in the morning, with hard ſqualls from the ſouth-weſt, which ſoon carried us beyond Cape Pillar, behind which we ſaw ſeveral fires kindled by the ſavages. We then ſteered toward the north, where we were in ſight of the coaſt about ſixteen leagues diſtant, leaving Oyſter Bay to the weſt, and then we directed our courſe for the Friendly Iſlands.

At day-break, on the 13th, we made the iſlands called the Three Kings.

About eight o'clock, being in longitude 169° 56′ eaſt, we ſet the middle iſland of the group north, diſtant one league, and aſcertained its latitude to be 34° 20′ ſouth.

We ſaw three principal rocks, of a moderate height, nearly in the ſame parallel, at no great diſtance from each other, and ſurrounded by other rocks that were much ſmaller. Notwithſtanding the fog that had juſt come on, we diſtinguiſhed ſome more toward the north, making a part of the ſame cluſter. They were very bare, and we did not ſuppoſe them to be inhabited: but a large column of ſmoke, ariſing from the eaſternmoſt iſlet, informed us that there were ſavages on it. No doubt they choſe this place of reſidence, becauſe it afforded them an opportunity of procuring fiſh with eaſe among the ſhoals.

About three quarters after ten we made the land of New-Zealand, which we approached by ſteering eaſterly, under favour of a light breeze from the weſt-north-weſt.

The natives had kindled a large fire on the loftieſt of the hills that ſkirt the ſea, and which extend to Cape North. At half after five we were a very little way from the Cape, when two canoes came off from the ſhore, and paddled toward us. They ſoon came up with us, but remained ſome time aſtern of the ſhip before they ventured alongſide. Judging rightly of our diſpoſition toward them, however, they approached with confidence; aware, no doubt, that the Europeans, who had viſited them, had never been the aggreſſors when any diſpute aroſe. They immediately ſhowed us bundles of the New-Zealand flax *(phormium tenax)*, ſhaking them, in order that we might obſerve all their beauty, and offering to barter with us. The ſtuffs of different colours we gave them were received with marks of great ſatisfaction, and they always delivered to us, with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs, the price on which we had agreed.

Iron they decidedly preferred to every thing elſe that we offered them. This metal is ſo valuable in the eyes of theſe warlike people, that expreſſions of the moſt lively joy burſt from them when they found we had ſome. Though at firſt we ſhowed it them only at a diſtance, they knew it perfectly well, from the ſound two pieces gave when ſtruck againſt each other.

In exchange for our articles, theſe people gave us almoſt every thing they had in their canoes; and, which we conſidered as a mark of the greateſt confidence, they made not the leaſt difficulty at diſpoſing of all their weapons to us.

The largeſt of the ſpears they gave us were not above five yards long, and an inch and half thick: the ſmalleſt were only half that length. They were all made of a ſingle piece of very hard wood, which they had rendered perfectly ſmooth.

They gave us fiſhing lines, and hooks of different ſhapes; to the end of ſome of which feathers were faſtened, which they uſe as a bait for voracious fiſhes. Several of theſe lines were of great length, and had at the end a piece of hard ſerpentine, to make them ſink very deep in the water. We admired the fine poliſh they had given this ſtone, which was of a ſpherical form, ſurmounted with a ſmall protuberance, in which they had made a hole, to paſs a ſtring through. It muſt be very difficult to theſe ſavages to bore a ſtone of ſuch hardneſs, and no doubt requires a great deal of time; but they have much leiſure for ſuch employments, for their wants are few, and the ſea ſupplies them with food in abundance. They ſold us a great deal of fiſh, which they had juſt caught; and there is ſuch a quantity along the coaſt, that, during the ſhort time we lay to, we

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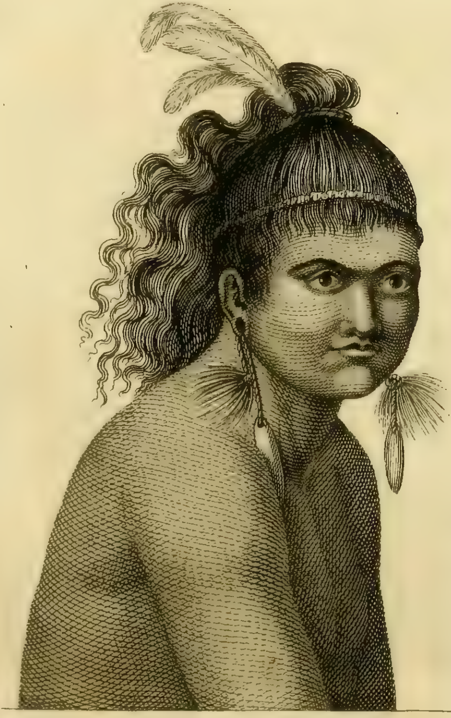
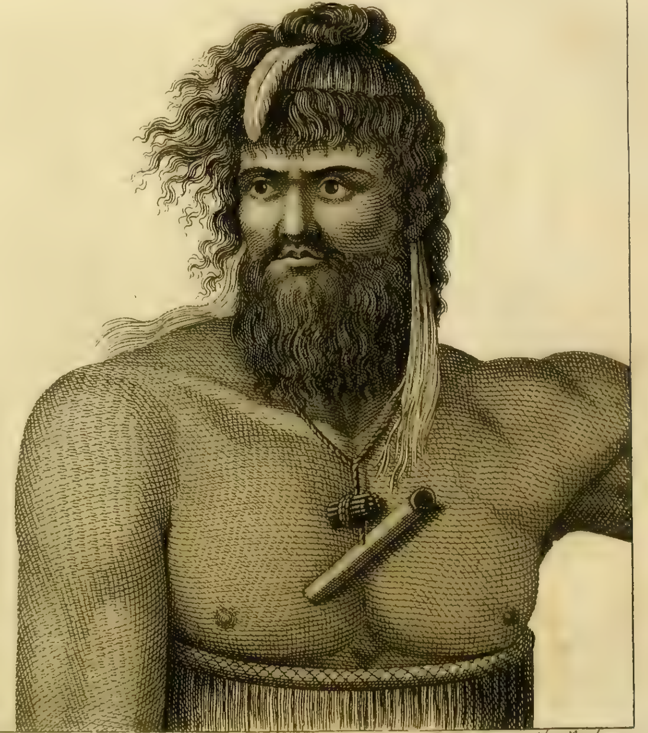


Girl of New Zealand.



[illegible]oth. Sculp

Man of New Zealand.

we ſaw ſeveral numerous ſhoals, which, riſing to the ſurface of the ſea, agitated it for a conſiderable ſpace at different times, producing nearly the ſame appearance as a current paſſing over a ſhallow in calm weather.

Theſe ſavages even ſtripped themſelves of their clothes in order to barter with us.

Some of the young men had drops at their ears, made with a ſerpentine of great hardneſs. They were cut of an oval figure, and for the moſt part near four inches long.

The men of riper years wore, as a kind of trophy, a little piece of the large bone of the forearm of a man, which hung at the breaſt by a little ſtring that paſſed round the neck. (See Plate XXV.) They ſet a great value on this ornament.

It is well known that theſe people are greedy devourers of human fleſh; and every thing that recals to their minds the idea of ſuch food, ſeems to give them the greateſt pleaſure. A ſailor on board offered one of them a knife; and, to ſhew him the uſe of it, imitated the action of cutting off one of his fingers, which he immediately carried to his mouth, and pretended to eat. The cannibal, who watched all his motions, expreſſed great joy, laughing heartily for ſome time, and rubbing his hands. They were all very tall, and of a muſcular make. Soon after ſun-ſet they left us.

At the ſame moment a third canoe arrived from the neareſt ſhore, with twelve of the iſlanders in it, who immediately demanded hatchets in exchange for their goods. One of them had already obtained a hatchet, when another addreſſed himſelf to us in a rough voice, bawling out with all his ſtrength *etoki* (a hatchet), and was not ſilent till he had obtained one.

It was now night, and the Eſperance was ſo far diſtant as to be out of ſight; accordingly we let off a few ſmall quantities of powder, to induce her to make known to us her ſituation: but we obſerved with ſurpriſe, that the natives, far from diſplaying any dread of the effects of gunpowder, continued their barter nevertheleſs. It had been dark for more than an hour, when they paddled away to the ſhore.

As we lay to, we hove the lead ſeveral times, and always found a bottom of fine ſand, and from thirty-ſix to fifty fathoms water.

24th. The faint breeze that ſet off from the land during the night, was ſucceeded toward daybreak by a north-weſt wind. We were ſtill very near the coaſt, and we might eaſily have come to an anchor in Lauriſton Bay, but the fatal diſaſters that befell Captain Marion, and afterwards Furneaux, made the General reſolve to paſs on.

I thought it my duty, however, to repreſent to him, how important an object it was, to procure from New Zealand the liliaceous plant known by the name of *phormium tenax*, or New Zealand flax, in order to convey it to Europe, where it would thrive in perfection. The fibres obtained from the leaves of this plant are much ſuperior in ſtrength to any other vegetable production employed for making ropes, and cables made of it would bear the greateſt ſtrain. No one could be more ſenſible of all the benefits our navy might derive from this plant, than the Commander in Chief of our expedition; yet we held on our courſe for the Friendly Iſlands, continuing to ſteer north-eaſt.

There would have been this advantage, likewiſe, in ſtopping at the northern extremity of New Zealand, that it would have afforded us an opportunity of verifying our obſervations, which led us to place Cape North 36′ more to the eaſtward than it is laid down by Wales. It will be granted, however, that we have ſufficient reaſon to give our obſervations the preference, when it is conſidered, that the Engliſh aſtronomer determined the ſituation of this point only from the longitude obſerved in Ship Cove, and the diſtance run along the coaſt by Captain Cook: and it muſt be remembered, that this celebrated navigator had no time-keeper on board during his firſt voyage, an inſtrument indiſpenſably neceſſary to aſcertain with preciſion the diſtance run upon a coaſt, where the currents are very rapid and irregular.

17th. About four in the afternoon, the man at the maſt-head called out, that he had ſight of a large rock to the north-north-eaſt; and we were ſoon ſurrounded by a great number of ſea-fowl, among which we noticed many boobies and gulls. It was night when we paſſed about ſix hundred yards to leeward of this ſhoal, from which we heard the ſcreams of ſeveral of theſe birds; and by the favour of a fine moon-light night, we diſtinguiſhed on the moſt prominent points a whiteneſs, which we aſcribed to their excrement.

This rock, which is in latitude 31° 33′ 20″ ſouth, longitude 179° eaſt, is not much above half a mile in circumference, and ſeventy or eighty yards high. Toward its weſt end ſome reefs were obſerved.

As we paſſed to leeward of this ſhoal, we were in completely ſmooth water, ſo that if there had been any ſunken rock in our courſe, we ſhould not have been informed of our danger till the veſſel ſtruck upon it. If we had doubled the rock to windward, or even to leeward at a proper diſtance, we ſhould not have run this riſk.

18th. Next morning at day-break we made Curtis's Iſlands. Theſe are two very ſmall iſles, near four leagues diſtant from each other. The ſouthernmoſt is about a mile long only from north to ſouth, ſteep, very bare, and interſperſed with a great number of rocks, the ſummits of the higheſt of which reach about a hundred yards above the level of the ſea. Their whitiſh colour led me to preſume, that they were of a calcareous nature, like moſt of the iſlands found in theſe ſeas.

The other iſland is tolerably rounded, covered with verdure, and as high as the former. Its ſides are ſteep almoſt every where, yet you may land upon it toward the weſt. It is in the latitude of 30° 18′ 26″ ſouth, longitude 179° 38′ eaſt.

About ſix in the evening we perceived at a great diſtance to the north-north-weſt, a new iſland, which induced us to lay to all night.

19th. The next morning, when day broke, we had ſight of the ſame iſland toward the north, and ſtill upwards of ten leagues diſtance; but about five in the afternoon we were cloſe in with it, and had already ſeen the whole of its circumference,

ference, the extent of which might be about three leagues.

To this iſland, the latitude of which is 29° 20′ 18″ ſouth, longitude 179° 55′ eaſt, we gave the name of Recherche. Its figure is nearly triangular. Toward the middle the land riſes to the height of about five hundred yards above the level of the ſea. On the eaſt the earth had crumbled down in a few places of no great extent, where a boat might land.

In all the perpendicular cliffs we could clearly diſtinguiſh the arrangement of the thin, parallel, and horizontal ſtrata of a whitiſh, and no doubt calcareous ſtone, of which the iſland is formed. In the interior part of the iſland we ſaw conſiderable precipices, and there were trees to the very ſummit of the higheſt places.

There is a ſhoal almoſt cloſe to the ſhore on the north-weſt, which extends at leaſt ſix hundred yards in that direction.

Eight rocks, a few hundred yards diſtant from each other, ſtretch out into the ſea for the ſpace of a league to the eaſt-ſouth-eaſt.

Between the weſt and north-weſt points, we obſerved a ſmall bight, where probably very good ground would be found, and which affords complete ſhelter from the eaſterly winds.

Between the north-weſt and ſouth-eaſt points we ſaw a little rivulet, which runs into the ſea; and at a little diſtance from it, in a perpendicular cliff, we obſerved a large patch of earth, of a tolerably deep red colour, perhaps a ſort of clay, which appeared incruſted by the calcareous ſtone.

On the 23d, about nine in the evening, we entered the Torrid Zone, in the longitude of 184° eaſt. This was the fourth time of our paſſing the Tropic of Capricorn.

24th. The next day, at one o'clock in the afternoon, we made Eooa, one of the Friendly Iſlands, bearing from us north-weſt, diſtant about fourteen leagues; and it was not long before we had a pretty near view of it. The beautiful verdure with which it was every where covered, proclaimed the fertility of the ſoil. The land is of a moderate height.

It was half after ſix when we brought to, to wait for the Eſperance, and we ſpent the night in plying to windward.

On the 25th, at ſeven o'clock in the morning, we were about ſix leagues only from Tongataboo, and yet we could not eaſily diſtinguiſh it, becauſe the land is ſo low. We ſoon got pretty near in with the eaſtern coaſt, ſtanding toward the north and north-weſt, that we might not miſs the opening that leads to the harbour, which is to be entered only by paſſing between ſome reefs, which are ſo cloſe together that the break between them is not to be diſtinguiſhed at a little diſtance.

As ſoon as we were about the middle of this channel, ſeveral canoes with out-riggers came to meet us, laden with fruit, hogs, and poultry, which they offered us. Each had two or three natives on board, ſeldom four. One of them coming toward us with too much ſpeed, her out-rigger gave way, and we had the ſorrow to ſee the three rowers fall into the water. They ſeemed leſs diſconcerted, however, than we ſhould have imagined, and ſwam to the neareſt ſhore, dragging with them their canoe, which was ſoon ſet afloat again. Theſe canoes are ſo ſlight that they muſt frequently be expoſed to ſuch accidents; and, indeed, their countrymen, who paſſed cloſe by, ſeemed ſcarcely to notice it.

All theſe canoes had eatables on board, one excepted, in which we obſerved none, and which, therefore, we imagined, had nothing to offer us. But we were miſtaken: it was navigated by two men, whoſe countenances expreſſed much gaiety, while they pointed out to us two women, who were paddling with them; and the ſigns they made left us no room to doubt, that they were making us very gallant propoſals.

At a diſtance we ſaw ſome large ſailing canoes.

About half after eleven, being in the narroweſt part of the channel, where it did not appear to us to be above four hundred yards over, we had bottom near the middle at ſix fathoms.

Juſt as we were on the point of entering into it, a large canoe came to meet us, and the people in her invited us to follow them in a much wider channel, which was on the larboard of it; but when they ſaw us take another courſe, they returned, and continued ſome time a-head of us, willing to inſtruct us how to ſteer.

At length we reached the road of Tongataboo, and after making ſeveral tacks to fetch the anchorage, brought up a mile to the ſouth-weſt of Pangaïmotoo, in eleven fathoms and a half of water, on a bottom of very fine grey ſand.

One of the weſtern points of Tongataboo bore weſt 3° north; the weſtern extremity of Pangaïmatoo, north 24° eaſt; and the extremity of the reefs on that ſide, north 20° weſt.

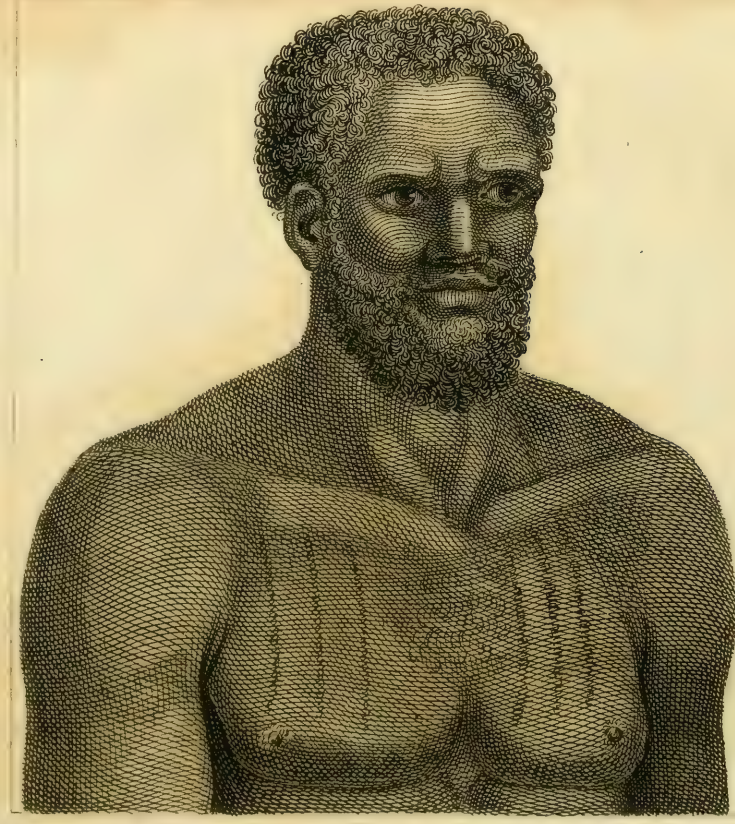
We were immediately ſurrounded by the natives, who came on board in ſuch numbers, that the deck was ſoon covered with them. Several came in double canoes, of the ſhape repreſented in Plate XXVIII.

One of theſe people, followed by ſeveral others, who appeared to pay him great reſpect, announced himſelf as one of the chiefs of the iſland. He deſired to ſee the Commander of the veſſel, and immediately ordered a hog to be brought, of which he made him a preſent. This perſon expreſſed much gratitude on receiving a hatchet from the General's own hands.

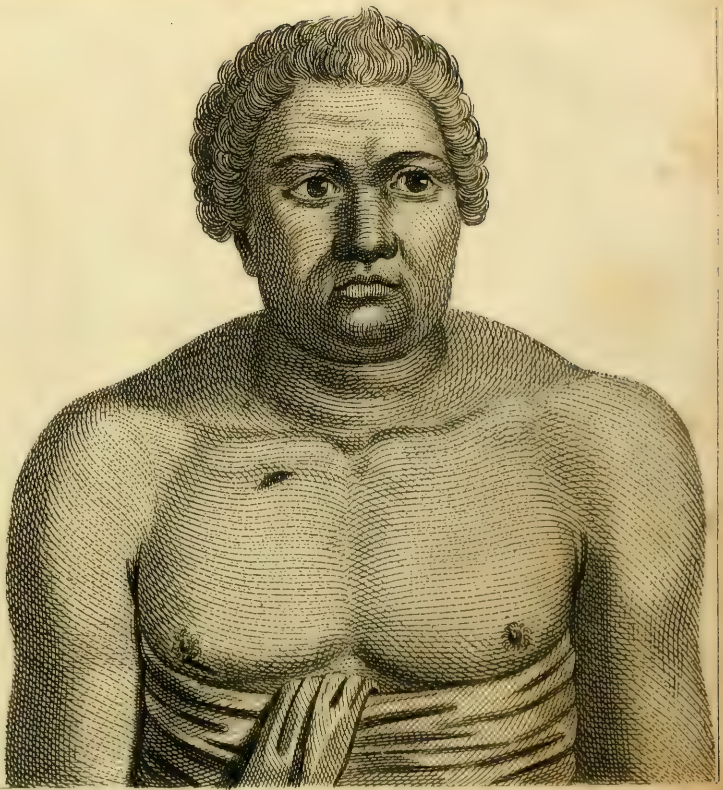
In leſs than an hour we procured, by way of barter, a dozen hogs, the ſmalleſt of which was at leaſt a hundred weight. For each a hatchet, of a middling ſize, was given.

The General had given orders to one of his officers to treat with the iſlanders for what proviſion they could furniſh; and to prevent all competition, which might have been injurious to the ſupply of our ſhips, he had forbidden every other perſon to make any exchange. But it was impoſſible to ſee theſe orders executed to the letter; and it was difficult to reſiſt the eagerneſs of the natives to diſpoſe of their wares, which each endeavoured to diſplay to the beſt advantage. We were much amuſed to ſee them holding their little pigs under their arms, and every now and then pulling them by the ears to make them ſqueal, that we might know they had them to ſell.

A chief of the warriors, named Feenou, came on board about five in the afternoon. He was a man about forty-five years of age, of a middling ſtature, and very fat. Like the reſt of the natives



Man of Van Diemen's Land.



Finau, Chief of the Warriors of Tongatabou.

Pubd by J. Stockdale, Piccadilly 12th April [illegible] natives, he had altogether the features of an European. His body was covered with ſcars in various places, and he pointed out to us two on the breaſt, which, he ſaid, were from wounds received by ſpears in different battles againſt the people of Feejee.

The portrait of this warrior, Plate VIII. Fig. 2, is a very faithful reſemblance. His hair, powdered with lime, was dreſſed in ſuch a way, that he might be ſuppoſed to have worn a wig.

He ſeated himſelf on the bench on the quarter-deck, with four of the natives, and ordered all the reſt to ſquat down: ſome of them, however, he permitted to ſit on the arm-cheſt. I know not whether theſe were great perſonages; but we remarked among them a man advanced in years, accompanied by a young girl, who employed all his eloquence to tempt ſuch of us as came near her.

Feenou made a preſent to the General of the largeſt hog that we had yet ſeen ſince we had been at anchor. He gave him likewiſe two very fine clubs, made of *caſuarina* wood, inlaid with plates of bone, ſome cut round, others in ſtars, and others in the ſhape of birds, of which, however, they were but poor reſemblances. This chief appeared well ſatisfied when the General gave him a hatchet, a large piece of red ſtuff, and a few nails. To teſtify his gratitude, he took each of theſe articles in his left hand, and touched the left ſide of his forehead with it.

Towards ſun-ſet we requeſted him to ſend out of the ſhip all the natives, the crowd of whom was become immenſe. We were deſirous that not one ſhould remain, as we did not wiſh to have the trouble of watching them during the night: but perhaps his authority did not extend to them all; for, after he had driven away the greateſt part only, he left us, and returned towards the weſtern ſhore of Tongataboo.

The ſtep he took to rid our ſhip of theſe iſlanders, by whom we were incommoded to an exceſſive degree, could not eaſily be gueſſed. He drove them out with his club, which he handled ſo vigorouſly, that they had no way to eſcape the rude blows of this weapon, but by leaping into the ſea.

Almoſt all their clubs are made with the wood of the *caſuarina,* which is extremely hard; yet we ſaw a few of bone, ſomewhat more than a yard long. As theſe iſlanders have no quadruped capable of furniſhing a bone of ſuch length, there can be no doubt but it muſt belong to ſome large animal of the whale genus.

Beſide many fowls, they ſold us pigeons of the ſpecies called *columba aenea* (nutmeg pigeon), bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, yams, and ſeveral varieties of plaintain, of a delicious flavour.

We deſired all the natives to go aſhore before night, for ſeveral had not come for the purpoſe of ſatisfying their curioſity merely, or ſelling us their goods; as we ſoon diſcovered that they had ſtolen ſeveral articles from us. All the canoes, however, were gone, and there were ſtill ſix of the iſlanders left on board; who, having no means of getting on ſhore but by ſwimming, requeſted us to let them paſs the night upon deck, one excepted, who choſe rather to ſwim aſhore, though we were a mile from the neareſt land. We admired the facility with which he executed all his movements. He ſwam conſtantly on the belly, his neck being entirely out of water, and making very ſhort ſtrokes with his left hand, which he kept conſtantly before him, while he gave a great ſpread to his right hand, which he carried to the thigh on the ſame ſide at every ſtroke. The body was at the ſame time a little inclined to the left, which increaſed the rapidity, with which it cut the water. I never ſaw an European ſwim with ſuch confidence, or with ſuch ſpeed *.

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* A ſomewhat ſimilar mode of ſwimming, I believe, is not unfrequent among expert ſwimmers in England; at leaſt I have often ſeen it practiſed by others, and have had recourſe to it myſelf, when engaged in a conteſt of ſpeed—*Tranſlator.*

26th. Feenou returned the next morning, and ſpent a few hours on board. He was ſingularly amuſed by an ape belonging to one of our gunners, to the ſlighteſt actions of which he was attentive.

The tents of the obſervatory were pitched on the ſouth-weſt ſhore of Pangaïmatoo, and to the ſame place were conveyed ſtuffs of different colours, with a great many articles of hardware, to exchange for freſh proviſion. As the inhabitants brought us a great many hogs, the General reſolved to make an addition to our ſalt ſtores; and Citizen Renard, one of our ſurgeons, offered to ſuperintend the ſalting in of the pork.

An encloſure was marked out by a rope, faſtened to the ends of ſome ſtakes, which were ſtuck into the ground at four or five yards diſtance from each other. This barrier was intended to keep out the natives, day and night, above two thouſand of whom, moſt of them from Tongataboo, were already gathered round us.

Futtafaihe, one of the ſons of the late King Poulaho, repaired early to the ſame place. He took upon himſelf to preſerve order among the natives; and accordingly our trade was carried on with the greateſt peaceableneſs: but we ſaw with regret that, to make himſelf obeyed, he employed means as barbarous with reſpect to them, as laborious to himſelf; or if any one of them dared to paſs the encloſure that was traced out, by a few hand's-breadths only, he immediately threw at him the firſt thing that came to hand, as a warning for him to retire, without paying any regard to the injury that might be done by it. A young man, who advanced a little too far, had nearly loſt his life by his inattention to the orders of Futtafaihe, who immediately threw at him with violence a large log of wood, but he was fortunate enough to avoid the blow.

We were obliged to croſs this numerous circle to penetrate into the interior part of the iſland; and it was not eaſy to avoid treading on the feet or legs of the natives, who ſat on the ground very cloſe together, all with their legs acroſs; yet, far from being angry, they held out their hands to aſſiſt us when, for fear of hurting them, we knew not where to ſet our feet. A few of them followed us.

We found many of the people employed in conſtructing huts, in order to remain on the iſland of Pangaïmotoo; whither they were attracted by our making choice of this little iſland as a market place for the proviſion, with which they could ſupply us. Several of theſe huts were already finiſhed. The iſlanders, whom we met with in them, received us with various teſtimonies of great affection.

The ground occupied by each of theſe habitations was not, in general, above ſixteen feet long, and ten feet wide. The roof, about ſix feet and a half high in the middle, ſloped down to the ground. In one of its ſides an opening was made, ſometimes the whole length of the hut, but ſo low, that there was no entering, without ſtooping ſo much, as to be obliged to creep on all fours. On the oppoſite ſide we obſerved another opening, ſtill lower and narrower, which ſeemed intended to promote the circulation of air. In others a greater number of openings were ſeen, but ſmaller, and made even in the ends of the huts. We admired the fine texture of the mats, which were ſpread upon the ground. The roofs were covered with the leaves of the cocoa-tree, or of the mountain palm *(corypha umbraculifera)*, ſometimes too with graſs or ruſhes. Under ſuch a roof there is no ſtanding, except in the middle; but theſe people commonly ſquat on the ground, ſo that they can ſit tolerably near to the ſides.

In the neighbourhood of theſe tranquil dwellings we frequently met with very obliging though ſtout men, who took care to inform ſtrangers of the favourable reception they might meet with from the fair-ſex in theſe fortunate iſlands. Their offers, no doubt, were in ſome meaſure owing to their wiſh to oblige; but it appeared that they had an eye to their own intereſt at the ſame time, as they never forgot to aſk ſome recompenſe in return for their information.

We walked ſome time along the borders of the ſhore, on which we ſaw a great number of bread-fruit trees in full vigour, though their roots were bathed with brackiſh water. But ſoon the water riſing with the flood-tide, obliged us to go farther within the land, where we traverſed thick woods, in the ſhade of which grew the *tacca pinnatifida, ſaccharum ſpontaneum, muſſænda frondoſa, abrus precatorius* (Jamaica wild liquorice), the ſpecies of pepper tree which they uſe for making *kava*, &c. We then walked over grounds employed partly in the culture of the ſweet potatoe, partly in that of the ſpecies of yam called *dioſcorea alata*; we ſaw, too, young plants of *vacoua*, or *pandanus odoratiſſima* (ſweet ſcented ſcrew-pine), the leaves of which are uſed for making mats. Farther on we found plantations of the paper mulberry tree, cultivated for the ſake of its bark, of which they fabricate ſtuff for garments. The *hibiſcus tiliaceus* grew ſpontaneouſly on the borders of theſe cultivated ſpots, and cloſe by the ſea. Its bark likewiſe furniſhes them with materials for making a kind of ſtuff, but much inferior in beauty to that of the paper mulberry tree.

Some of the natives, who followed us very cloſe, affected the appearance of having no other deſign, but that of being uſeful to us: yet we caught ſome of them now and then putting their hands into our pockets, to ſteal what they could find; and when we diſcovered them, we always obliged them to return what they had taken. One of them, however, having ſeized a knife, that belonged to one of the crew, took to his heels with all ſpeed, and diſappeared amid the wood.

It was not long before we fell in with a company of the iſlanders, who were preparing to drink *kava*. They invited us to ſit down by them, and we remained all the time they were preparing their beverage. They give the ſame name to the ſpecies of pepper tree, which conſtitutes its chief ingredient, and the long, fleſhy, and very tender roots of which are often more than four inches thick. Theſe they firſt cleaned with the greateſt care. They then chewed them, ſo as to reduce them to a kind of paſte, of which they formed balls, nearly four inches in circumference. As faſt as theſe balls were made, they were put into a large wooden veſſel; and when the bottom was covered with them, ſtanding about four inches diſtant from each other, they filled up the veſſel with water. The liquor was then ſhaken, and ſerved out in cups to all the gueſts. Some drank out of cocoa-nut ſhells, others made themſelves cups on the occaſion from the leaves of the plantain tree.

The large roots, with which the *kava* was made, had, in the direction of their length, very ſlender woody fibres, which ſubſided to the bottom of the liquor. Theſe fibres, the perſon who ſerved it out, collected in one of his hands, and uſed as a ſponge, to fill the cups.

We were invited to take a ſhare of this beverage; but our ſeeing it prepared was ſufficient to make us decline the civil offer. The chaplain of our ſhip, however, had the courage to ſwallow a bumper of it. For my part, as I was deſirous alſo of taſting the flavour of the root, I preferred chewing a bit of it myſelf, and found it acrid and ſtimulant. Each of the company afterwards ate ſome yams, freſh roaſted under the embers, and plaintains; no doubt to take off the heat, which the ſtomach muſt feel from this intoxicating liquor.

Theſe people ſet much ſtore by the pepper tree, from which they procure it. Its ſtalk, frequently bigger than the thumb, is tolerably ſtraight, and requires no ſupport. They cut off ſeveral pieces in the ſpaces between the knots, and made us a preſent of them, informing us, that they ſet them thus in the ground, in order to propagate the plant.

We were not far from the tents of the obſervatory, when ſome others of the natives invited us to eat fruit, among which we had the pleaſure of ſeeing that of the *ſpondias cytherea (pommes de cythère)*. Every one ſat down: Citizen Riche juſt laid down a pole-axe, when a native crept ſlily behind him, took it up, and ran off as faſt as he could. We immediately purſued him, but he had too far the ſtart for us to come up with him. A chief, who was then near us, would make the thief reſtore the pole-axe, and ran after him likewiſe; but he ſoon returned, and appeared very ſorry, that he could not overtake the fugitive.

We ſoon arrived within the encloſure where the traffic was carried on. Futtafaihe was ſtill there. We were informed that he had cauſed a ſabre, and ſeveral other things belonging to different perſons of the crew, which had been ſtolen by the natives, to be returned. Riche accordingly applied to him, in order to procure his pole-axe again; but the inquiries of Futtafaihe were to no purpoſe.

27th. A great many canoes ſurrounded our ſhips, though the General had given orders to oblige them to keep off; but they diſpoſed of their merchandize to better advantage here, than at the market on ſhore: for there little was ſold but eatables, the price of which was fixed; while on board they frequently received a high price for objects of fancy. Beſides, theſe canoes carried on another ſort of trade, ſtill more rigorouſly prohibited by the orders of General Dentrecaſteaux: but the ſentries not being very ſtrict in this point, many young girls eaſily evaded their notice, and were creeping in at the port-holes every moment.

We went aſhore very early at the neareſt place, where we had the pleaſure to ſee that theſe iſlanders were in poſſeſſion of the ſugar-cane. They offered us ſome very large ones, which we accepted. They ſold us ſeveral birds, and among others a beautiful ſpecies of lory, which they informed us had been brought to them from Feejee; a fine ſpecies of dove, remarkable for a red ſpot on the head, and known by the name of *columba purpurata*; the Philippine rail, *rallus philippenſis*; the pigeon called *columba pacifica*, &c. Several had the lizard known by the appellation of *lacerta amboinenſis*, which they offered us as very good to eat.

The natives, who followed us, were very troubleſome to us by their number, and even by their eagerneſs to oblige us. Seeing us collect plants, ſeveral pulled up indiſcriminately all they found, made them up into large bundles, brought them to us, and then wanted to load us with them. Others, obſerving us collect inſects, were inceſſantly aſking whether they were not to feed the birds we had juſt purchaſed. But moſt put on a ſemblance of having the greateſt affection for us, while they were purloining our things. Several times we endeavoured in vain to get rid of them, the methods we took being unqueſtionably too mild, for people accuſtomed to be treated ſo roughly by their chiefs.

Futtafaihe, accompanied by another chief, had been to dine with the General, who preſented one with a ſcarlet ſuit of clothes, the other with a blue. Adorned with this new dreſs, which they had put on over their own clothes, they were in one of the tents of the obſervatory, when Feenou made his appearance at the entrance of it, and diſplayed great jealouſy at ſeeing them thus equipped. He retired with an air of great diſcontent, ſaying, that every body paſſed themſelves off for chiefs *(egui)*, and went to drink *kava* with ſome others. We did not know what to think of Feenou's precipitate retreat; but we preſumed; that he was leſs powerful than Futtafaihe, and declined appearing before him, that he might not be under the neceſſity of paying him the honours due to his rank.

The officer entruſted with the purchaſe of proviſion had a very laborious taſk to fulfil: for, though he had fixed a regular value on every article, the natives, ſtill in hopes of ſelling them dearer, never parted with their goods till they had diſputed a long time about their price.

Preſſed by hunger, we retired into the tent, where the proviſion purchaſed in the courſe of the day was depoſited; and were followed by two natives, whom we took for chiefs. One of them ſhewed the greateſt eagerneſs to ſelect for me the choiceſt fruit: I had laid my hat on the ground, thinking it a place of ſecurity; but theſe two thieves were not inattentive to their trade; he that was behind me was adroit enough, to hide my hat under his clothes, and went away, without my perceiving it; and the other quickly followed him. I was the leſs apprehenſive of ſuch a trick, as I did not ſuppoſe that they would have ventured upon an article of ſuch bulk, at the riſk of being caught within the encloſure, into which we had permitted them to enter: beſides, a hat could be of very little uſe to people who commonly go bare-headed. The addreſs they diſplayed in robbing me, convinced us that it was not their firſt attempt; and led us to preſume,

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that they frequently rob one another. The chiefs, too, might have ſome intereſt in the thefts committed on us; for we frequently ſaw them ſeize what they found in the hands of their ſubjects, whom they plundered very openly.

We were extremely unwilling to proceed to extremities with theſe knaves; but it was high time to check their boldneſs, which impunity ſerved only to encourage. With this view, we propoſed to let them ſee the effect of our fire-arms on a cock, which we tied to the end of a long pole. But the perſon, who fired at it, was ſo incautious, as to take a double-barrelled gun, which had been expoſed to the dampneſs of the air all the preceding night; in conſequence of which, the firſt time it flaſhed in the pan, the next it hung fire; ſo that he was obliged to take another piece to bring down the cock. Accordingly the natives appeared to retain a much higher idea of their weapons than of ours, when one of them, with a long arrow, furniſhed with three diverging points, ſhot another cock, fixed at the end of the ſame pole. In order to take aim at the bird, having placed himſelf juſt under it, he raiſed himſelf as high as he could on tiptoe, ſo that the point of his arrow was not above four yards from the cock. All the reſt had their eyes fixed upon him, and kept the moſt profound ſilence; but the moment he hit the object, their ſhouts of admiration gave us to underſtand that they did not in general ſucceed ſo well, even at ſo ſhort a diſtance.

The arrow uſed upon this occaſion was near three yards long; but they have others of inferior dimenſions, which they likewiſe carry in quivers of bamboo.

28th. Two ſentries kept guard day and night at the poſt we had eſtabliſhed on the Iſland of Pangaïmotoo, who were ſufficient to keep off ſuch of the natives as might endeavour to ſteal into it ſecretly, to carry off the articles we had depoſited there. Undoubtedly no apprehenſions had been entertained, that they would break into it by force, for no precautions had been taken to guard againſt an aſſault. A native, however, took advantage of a heavy fall of rain, which came on juſt as day was breaking, to get behind one of our ſentries, and gave him ſuch a violent ſtroke on the head with his club, that he knocked him down, though his helmet-cap warded off much of the violence of the blow. The aſſaſſin immediately made off with his muſket; and the other ſentry inſtantly gave notice of it to thoſe of us, who were ſleeping in the tents. The alarm was great, and ſeveral moved nearer to the ſhore, that they might be able to reach the long-boat, if the iſlanders ſhould fall upon us in great number. The cry of alarm was heard on board the Eſperance, that ſhip having come within hail of the ſhore the preceding evening, and immediately a few muſkets were fired from her, to give notice of it to the Recherche: but our fear of a general attack from the natives did not continue long, for we quickly aſſured ourſelves, that moſt of them were ſtill faſt aſleep round our poſt, and thoſe, who had been awakened, had fled. An officer, too, who arrived from the interior of the iſland, almoſt at the inſtant of the aſſaſſination, reported, that he had ſeen a great many of the natives, all of whom appeared to him to be in a profound ſleep.

The Commander of our expedition went on ſhore about ſix o'clock, with a detachment well armed, and gave orders to ſtrike the tents immediately, and carry them aboard, with every thing that had been left at the poſt for the purpoſe of barter.

Our removal much grieved ſeveral of the chiefs, who came to the General to expreſs the ſorrow they felt at this diſagreeable affair. They loudly expreſſed their diſapprobation of this cowardly piece of treachery, ſaying, that the culprit deſerved death, and ſhould not long eſcape the due reward of his crime. At the ſame time they did every thing in their power to prevail on us to continue our barter as before.

Our detachment having advanced a little way into the iſland, to examine the diſpoſition of the natives, found near a thouſand, who had ſlept in the neighbourhood of our poſt, and requeſted them to remove to a greater diſtance; which they all did, except a ſmall party of armed men, who, lifting up their clubs and ſpears, refuſed to retire a ſingle ſtep. Perhaps it would have been proper to have puniſhed their audacity, which led us to conſider them as accomplices of the aſſaſſin: but a chief, named *Toobou*, one of the king's relations, fell upon them with fury, and quickly diſperſed them by heavy blows with his club.

The General, before he got into the boat to return on board, made a few preſents to the different chiefs, who were collected around him. He alſo required them to deliver up the aſſaſſin, and return the muſket he had ſtolen, with the ſabre that had been taken from our gunner the day before; informing them, that he would allow the barter to be renewed on theſe conditions alone.

All the natives retired when our long boat put off from the ſhore; but as ſoon as it arrived alongſide the veſſel, ſeveral of them went to the ſpot we had quitted, and examined it very carefully, to ſee whether we had not left ſomething or other behind us. We obſerved one, who had the dexterity to pull out the nail by which one of our clocks had been hung up to a poſt.

Feenou came on board in the afternoon, and made the General a preſent of ſome bread-fruit, yams, plantains, and a pig. In return he received a ſaw, a hatchet, and ſeveral chiſels: but we perceived, that he gave the hatchet a decided preference to the other tools. After having paid the greateſt attention to the account we gave him of the attack made on our ſentry by one of the natives, he promiſed to return the muſket the next day; and told us, that he would bring the aſſaſſin to us, and do juſtice on him in our preſence. He deſired to ſee the gunner, who had received a large wound in the head, but happily not dangerous, as the helmet-cap he wore had deadened the blow. Feenou diſplayed much ſenſibility on ſeeing the wound, and preſented the gunner with a piece of the ſtuff fabricated of the bark of the paper mulberry tree, to uſe in dreſſing the wound. In fact the properties of this ſtuff render it well adapted to ſuch a purpoſe.

Feenou having ordered ſeveral of the natives, who attended him, to make *kava,* theſe immediately began to chew ſome large roots of the ſpecies of pepper tree, to which they give that name, and the liquor was ſoon prepared. He drank of it firſt, and the reſt was ſhared among the other natives, who, as well as Feenou, ate plantains after it. Out of reſpect to him, they all ſquatted on the deck, while he ſat on the watch bench.

We ſhowed this chief ſeveral engravings in the voyages of Captain Cook. It was with the greateſt reſpect that he ſeveral times pronounced the name of that celebrated navigator, which he called *Toote*. It is remarkable, that though we could pronounce words of their language with great facility, they could not do ſo with ours: for inſtance, when they wiſhed to pronounce the word *François,* they ſaid *Palançois*; inſtead of *Beaupré,* they ſaid *Beaupélé,* &c. Feenou talked to us of Otaheite, and ſaid, that he had ſeen Omai at Anamooka. Perhaps this is the ſame Feenou who was particularly intimate with Cook in his laſt voyage, though that navigator ſays he was a tall man.

His attendants ſaid a great deal to us about King Toobou, of whoſe power they made great boaſt; and to point out to us his ſuperiority, they raiſed the right arm very high, pronouncing his name at the ſame time, and then touched it near the elbow with the left hand, to mark the inferiority of Feenou. He himſelf aſſented to this pre-eminence of Toobou, who, he ſaid, was to be on board us the next day.

29th. I had intended to ſpend this day on the iſland of Tongataboo, with ſome of my ſhipmates; but the General deſired us to poſtpone this excurſion, till the chiefs had given us a proof, that they were really determined to put an end to the depredations committed by their ſubjects.

Several canoes ſurrounded our veſſels, but no one was permitted to come alongſide. Many of their people, weary of their ſituation, as they could not carry on any kind of traffic, amuſed themſelves with fiſhing. Their nets were nearly nine yards long, about a yard and a half deep, and the meſhes were about an inch ſquare. From the ſhape of theſe nets, ſeveral of which we had already purchaſed, we imagined that they uſed them as we do ſeines, hauling them up on the beach; but we were much aſtoniſhed to ſee them throw them out in the open road, much in the ſame manner as we do a caſting-net. On the lower ſide were faſtened pieces of coral, which ſunk the net rapidly to the bottom; and the fiſhermen immediately dived, to bring the two ends together by means of ſmall lines faſtened to them; thus encloſing the fiſh, which they put into their canoes. It is obvious that fiſh muſt be very plenty, for them to be caught in this manner in the open ſea. No doubt the fiſhermen would not have taken all this trouble, had not their hunger been extremely craving; for, as they had no means of dreſſing their fiſh in their canoes, they did not heſitate to devour it raw.

About nine in the morning three chiefs came on board, to acquaint us that Toobou, the ſupreme chief *(egui laï)* of Tongataboo, Vavao, Anamooka, &c. was coming to pay us a viſit, and that he would deliver into our hands the aſſaſſin we demanded, and reſtore the muſket that had been ſtolen. In fact, it was ſcarcely eleven o'clock when Toobou arrived, with ſeveral chiefs. The aſſaſſin was at his feet, lying on his belly with his hands bound behind his back. He ordered him on board immediately, and then directed the muſket, with its bayonet fixed, which had been taken from one of our ſentries, to be brought. Two pieces of ſtuff, made of the bark of the paper mulberry, ſo large, that each, if ſpread out, would have completely covered our veſſel, two hogs, and ſeveral very large mats, compoſed the preſent which he brought to the Commander of our expedition. The warrior Feenou, not diſdaining to perform the office of executioner, lifted up his club, to beat out the brains of the culprit, and it was ſomewhat difficult to prevent him from doing juſtice on the priſoner before our eyes. At length, however, he delivered him into the hands of the General, imagining, no doubt, that he was deſirous of keeping him, to inflict on him himſelf the puniſhment due to his crime. The priſoner too, ſuppoſing that his laſt hour was come, already ſtretched out his neck, when our ſentry, whom he had knocked down, begged the life of the offender. On this he was diſmiſſed, with a few ſtripes on the back with a rope's end: but Feenou, thinking this puniſhment far too little, again raiſed his club, to put an end to his exiſtence. The General bawled out as loud as he could, *icaï maté*, (that he ſhould grant him his life); but Feenou declared, nevertheleſs, that he ſhould not eſcape the puniſhment he deſerved. As we were examining ſeveral marks on his head, from blows this man had received with a club, before he had been brought to us, we were informed, that theſe had been given to him when he was taken. The General ordered our ſurgeon to dreſs his wounds, and then removed him to the Eſperance, intending to ſet him aſhore in the night, to endeavour to ſave his life.

King Toubou received as a preſent from the General's hands a ſuit of ſcarlet, in which he dreſſed himſelf immediately, and a large hatchet.

Feenou, too, received a ſcarlet ſuit, with a hatchet of much ſmaller dimenſions; and a few ſmall hatchets were diſtributed among the other chiefs. They were all on the deck, forming a circle round Toobou, who ſat on the watch bench, with Feenou on his right hand, and another chief, named Omalaï, on his left.

Toobou appeared to us to be at leaſt ſixty years old. He was of a middling height, and ſtill much more corpulent than Feenou. His garments were made in the ſame ſhape as thoſe of the other natives, differing only in the fineneſs of their texture. He wore a very beautiful mat, faſtened round him by means of a girdle, fabricated of the bark of the paper mulberry tree.

When Toobou gave orders for making *kava*, we requeſted ſome of the chiefs to take upon themſelves its preparation, and chew the roots of the *kava* pepper tree, which we offered them; but they uniformly refuſed, with an air of diſdaining an occupation beneath them. It was entruſted to men of an inferior claſs *(mouas)*, who were ſeated near the middle of the circle formed by the chiefs.

The rain, which had come on in the mean time, increaſing rapidly, we imagined that every one of them would have ſought ſhelter; but they all braved the weather, without quitting their places, except the king, who withdrew into the General's cabin, with Feenou, and Toobou-Foa, one of the royal family. *Kava* was carried to them in cups, which had juſt been made of plantain leaves, and then plantains were offered to them. The General invited them all three to dinner; but the king did not permit either of the chiefs to ſit at the ſame table with him. He taſted all the diſhes, refuſed moſt of them, and ate very little of thoſe that he did not appear to diſlike, ſugar excepted. The General had made him a preſent of a bird-organ, with which he was wonderfully amuſed, and on which he played almoſt all dinner time.

Theſe iſlanders ſhave with the edge of a ſhell, and the operation takes up a great deal of time. They were ſtruck with aſtoniſhment, when they ſaw how quickly our barber took off the beards of ſeveral of our crew, and every one was deſirous of experiencing his ſkill. Among the reſt, he had the honour of ſhaving his majeſty himſelf.

About half after three, the king giving us notice of his intention to depart, an offer was made to put him aſhore in the barge, which he accepted. He was attended by a great number of canoes, and ſoon arrived at the iſland of Pangaïmotoo, with moſt of the chiefs who had accompanied him on board. As ſoon as he landed, he ordered ſome yams, a bread-fruit, ſome pork and plantains, to be brought; and we were much ſurpriſed to ſee him eat with a very hearty appetite; for we imagined that he was not hungry, as he had done ſo little honour to our General's table. We had no reaſon to ſuppoſe, that our diſhes had not been to his taſte, ſince the other natives were perfectly ſatisfied with them. Perhaps it is a point of etiquette, for his majeſty not to indulge his appetite when he accepts an invitation, particularly from ſtrangers. He afterwards made a ſpeech, in which, no doubt, he expreſſed our friendly diſpoſition toward them, and our intention to puniſh all who ſhould be guilty of robbing us; and then he repaired to the iſland of Tongataboo.

Juſt before night Feenou brought the ſabre which had been taken from one of our gunners. He returned it to the General, and made him a preſent of a very large fiſh, of the perch genus, the *perca guttata* (the *hind* of Cateſby). Before he left us, he informed the canoes around, that we ſhould begin to trade with them again the next day.

30th. Very early the next morning our boat was ſent on ſhore to the iſland of Pangaïmotoo, with a quantity of ſtuffs and hardware. The canoes round our ſhip were ſeveral times deſired in vain to repair to the market, which had juſt been re-eſtabliſhed on that little iſland. We fancied, however, that we had diſcovered effectual means of driving them away from our ſhips, when we ſaw them take flight with precipitancy, on ſome water being ſpouted on them from an engine; but the ſucceſs of this mode was of ſhort duration; for ſoon finding that they ran no riſk but of a wetting, we might play the engine on them as long as we pleaſed, and they would not ſtir. Dauribeau, the captain of the Recherche, then gave orders, to upſet them when any of our boats went aſhore; and preſently the launch was ſent off for the neareſt part of the iſland, with various inſtruments for making aſtronomical obſervations. Accordingly our people pulled away, ſteering directly for a canoe which had three men and two girls on board; and, as they carried away the out-rigger, we ſhould ſoon have had the vexation of ſeeing theſe two pretty laſſes tumbled into the water; but to prevent this accident, the men jumped overboard, and two of them ſteadied the canoe, while the third ſet the out-rigger to rights, and then they paddled away for Tongataboo without delay. The other canoes, warned of their danger, had the addreſs to avoid ſuch of our boats as afterwards endeavoured to upſet them.

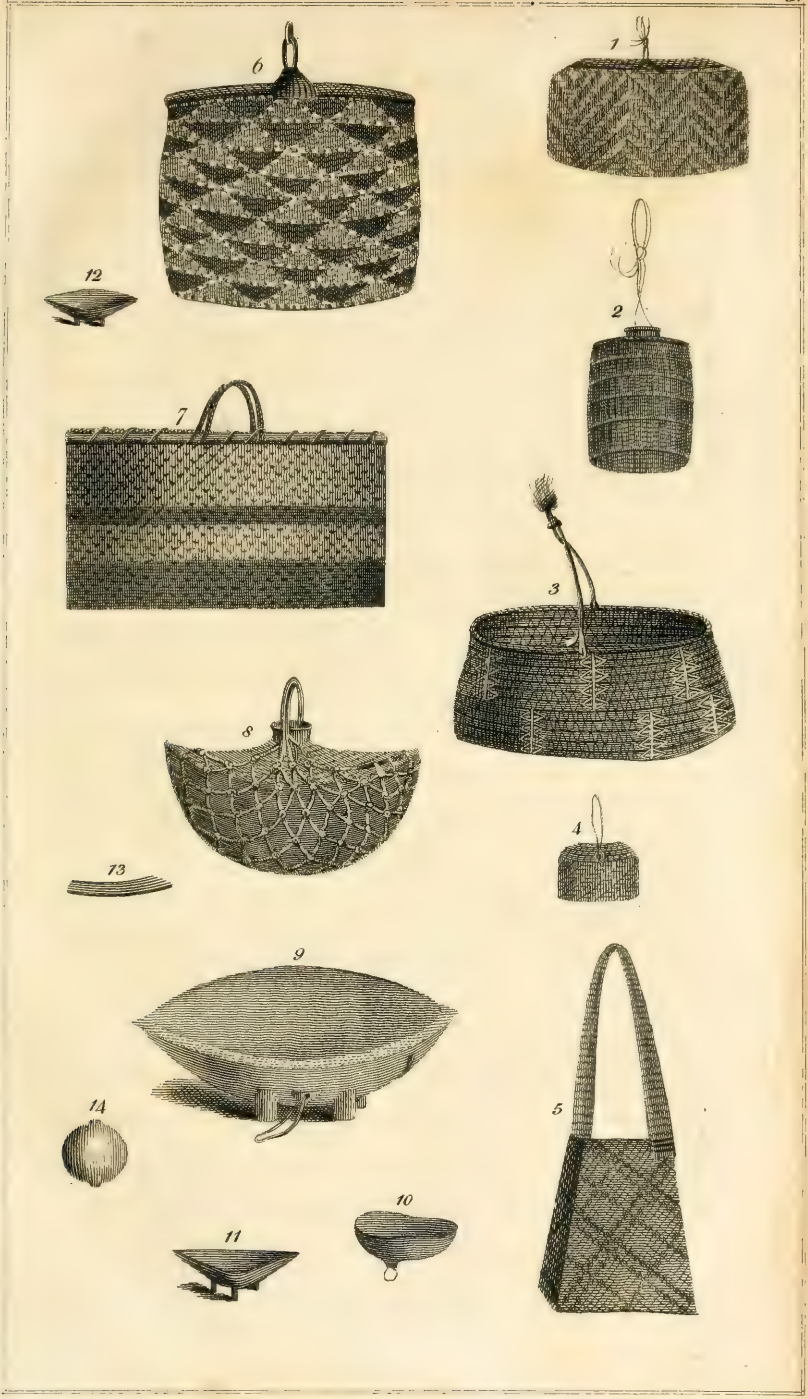
Feenou came on board very early in the morning, with Toobou, the king's brother. Theſe two chiefs invited the General to a feaſt, which the King intended to give him the next day but one, in the iſland of Tongataboo. Having requeſted us to let them ſee the effects of our ſwivels and carronades, we gratified them with a ſpecimen, at which they ſhowed equal marks of affright and admiration.

When we arrived on ſhore, we obſerved with ſurpriſe, that the market was very well ſupplied, though there were not a fourth as many of the natives preſent, as on the preceding days. Every thing there was going on with the greateſt order.

The ſame officer (Lagrandière) had ſtill the management of the traffic with them for victualling the ſhips. He was ſingularly delighted with the thought of having procured ſome ends of iron hoops, to be cut into the ſhape of carpenter's chiſſels, and of having turned them to good account in dealing with the natives. Yet we had on board a great number of very good tools, which had been brought from Europe, to give them; and we could not conceive how it was poſſible, that the ſatisfaction he muſt have felt at procuring them durable inſtruments, ſhould not have been of more weight with him, than any other conſideration.

Traverſing the interior of the iſland, we ſaw a barber employed in ſhaving one of the chiefs, after their faſhion. The chief ſat with his back leaning againſt his hut. The barber's razor conſiſted of the two ſhells of the *ſolen radiatus* (violet-coloured, or radiated razor-ſheath), one of which he held firmly againſt the ſkin with the left hand, while with the right he applied the edge of the other to the hair, as near the root as he could, and by repeated ſcraping, brought it away, ſcarcely more than a hair at a time. We were aſtoniſhed at ſo much patience, and left him, as might be ſuppoſed, long before he had finiſhed his operation.

The art of the potter has made no great progreſs among theſe people. We ſaw in their poſſeſſion ſome very porous earthen veſſels, which they had baked indeed, but very ſlightly. In theſe they kept freſh water, which would have quickly filtered through them, if they had not taken the precaution to give them a coating of reſin. Veſſels thus made could be of no uſe to them in dreſſing victuals. The natives ſhowed us ſome of a tolerably elegant form, which they ſaid had been brought from Feejee. (See Plate XXXI. Fig. 8.) We ſaw them drinking in companies out of cups of this ſort, round which they put a net of a pretty large meſh, to be able to carry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Effects of the Inhabitants of the Friendly Islands.

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15th April, 1800.

carry them about eaſily. When they had emptied a few of them, they went to fill them again out of little holes, which they had dug in the ground, that the water might flow into them. Though theſe holes were about a hundred and fifty toiſes only from the ſhore, the water was ſcarcely to be called brackiſh. As we found it neceſſary to replace what we had expended ſince leaving Adventure Bay, we dug a hole in the ground, more than a yard deep, and at a good diſtance from the ſhore, and it was preſently ſupplied with very drinkable water. With this we filled ſmall caſks, which the natives of the *toua* claſs were very ready to carry on their ſhoulders to the boat: but the part on which the iron hoops of the caſk reſted being bare, was ſoon galled, and they gave up their work. We had on board, however, a little cart, which we had brought from Europe, and on this they readily conſented to draw the barrels down to the ſhore. The *touas*, twelve in number, ſung to mark the time of uniting their efforts in pulling. Theſe twelve ſoon increaſed to twenty, and at firſt required no addition to the pay we had agreed upon for each turn, which was twelve glaſs beads: a few days after, however, they demanded a higher price for their labour. They aſſured us that we ſhould not find water at Tongataboo, except in ponds, or by digging holes in the ground as at Pangaïmatoo; but that very good ſpring-water was to be procured at Kao, a ſmall iſland near Tofoa.

I had not yet ſeen a dog ſince we had been at anchor. In the afternoon a native brought one to ſell us, aſſuring us that its fleſh was very good eating. They give the name of *kouli* to this animal, which in theſe iſlands is commonly of a fallow colour, ſmall, and pretty nearly reſembling the Pomeranian dog.

Citizen Riche informed us, that the aſſaſſin, who was mentioned above, having been conveyed to the weſtern coaſt of Pangaïmotoo the preceding night, by one of the Eſperance's boats, had heſitated ſome time about going on ſhore, and had inquired of the boat's crew, with an air of great uneaſineſs, which way Feenou had gone, when he went on ſhore in the evening. At laſt he ventured to land, but crawled along the beach on his hands and knees for more than three hundred paces, before he durſt proceed into the interior part of the iſland.

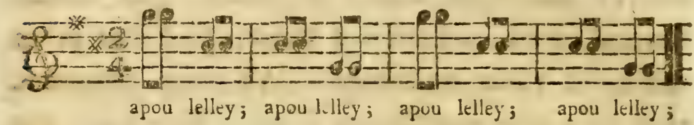
Cloſe by the market, to which the natives brought their different kinds of proviſion, we obſerved a woman of extraordinary corpulence, at leaſt fifty years of age, round whom the natives formed a very numerous circle. Some of them paid her their reſpects in our preſence, by taking her right foot and placing it on their head, making a very low bow: others came and touched the ſole of her right foot with their right hands. Several chiefs, whom we knew, paid her other marks of their reverence. We were informed that this lady was Queen Tiné. Her hair, cut to the length of about two inches and half, was covered, as well as part of her forehead, with a reddiſh powder.

After having expreſſed her inclination to go on board the Recherche, to ſee the Commander of our expedition, ſhe invited us to accompany her, and immediately ſet off with part of her court. She preſented General Dentrecaſteaux with ſeveral very fine mats, a hog, and ſome yams; and he gave her in return various pieces of ſtuff, on which ſhe appeared to ſet a great value.

Deſirous of knowing what effect our vocal muſic, accompanied by a violin and cittern, would have on theſe people, we entertained them with a ſpecimen, and had the pleaſure of perceiving that it was pleaſing to them; but a few tunes on a bird-organ obtained more ſtriking marks of their applauſe.

Queen Tiné, unwilling to remain in our debt, ordered ſome young girls of her ſuite to ſing.

One of the prettieſt immediately roſe, and we did not fail to applaud her performance. She ſung, indeed, nothing but which ſhe continued repeating for half an hour at leaſt; but ſhe diſplayed ſo much grace in the action with which ſhe accompanied this air, that we were ſorry ſhe finiſhed ſo ſoon. She moved her arms forward, one after the other, following the meaſure, and at the ſame time raiſed her feet alternately, though without quitting her place: the time ſhe marked with her fore-finger, which, after having been bent by the thumb, was let go against the middle finger; and ſometimes by moving the thumb againſt the fore and middle fingers. The beauty of theſe movements depended greatly on the fine ſhape of the hand and arm, which is ſo common among theſe people, and was ſtriking in this young woman. Soon after two other young girls repeated the ſame air, which they ſung in parts, one ſinging uniformly a fifth to the other; and ſeveral men roſe to dance to the muſic of their melodious voices. Theſe marked the time by movements analogous to



to thoſe of the young women, at firſt with their feet, and frequently carrying one of their hands to the oppoſite arm.

We took the words of this air (*apou lelley*, charming evening) as a compliment from the iſlanders, congratulating themſelves on ſpending the afternoon with us.

The queen taſted the different diſhes we offered her, but ſhe gave a particular preference to preſerved bananas. Our maître-d'hotel ſtood behind her in readineſs to remove her plate, but ſhe ſaved him the trouble, by keeping both it and the table-cloth for herſelf.

Tiné was extremely tenacious of the honours, which the chiefs could not refuſe to pay when they met her; and hence ſome of them avoided her preſence. Feenou, and the brother of King Toobou were on board, and had juſt promiſed to ſtay and dine with us when ſhe arrived. They immediately intreated, with great earneſtneſs, that ſhe might not be permitted to come upon deck; but ſhe came on board at once without ceremony, and the two chiefs haſtened into their canoes, becauſe otherwiſe they would have been obliged, as many of the natives aſſured us, to come and take her right foot, and carry it very reſpectfully to their heads, as a token of their inferiority. The queen informed us with an air of ſatisfaction, that King Toobou himſelf was bound to pay her theſe marks of reſpect, becauſe it was from her he derived his dignity.

After having informed us that ſhe purpoſed to take up her abode in the iſland of Pangaïmotoo, as long as we ſtaid in the road, ſhe invited the General to come and reſide on ſhore, and ſleep in her houſe. I do not imagine that the old lady had any other intention, than to procure him a more pleaſant and healthy reſidence than he had on board: but the General had no opportunity of aſcertaining with preciſion her motive for this obliging offer, for he did not accept her invitation.

One of our ſailors had in his hand a bit of bacon, which he was going to eat, when Féogo, one of Tiné's maids of honour, appeared deſirous of taſting it. He offered it to her, and ſhe received it with thankfulneſs: but as ſhe could not think of eating it in the royal preſence, the Queen had the complaiſance to go and ſit about twelve paces off, that her attendant might be at a diſtance from her; yet before ſhe quitted her place, ſhe had received from the young lady the ſame marks of reſpect, as others of the natives had already paid her in our preſence.

Two hours before ſun-ſet, Tiné expreſſed a wiſh to return to the iſland of Pangaïmotoo, and ſoon after went in our barge with part of her attendants.

We had ſeen in Bligh's narrative, that, juſt as he was preparing to quit the iſland of Tofoa, the ſailor, whom he had ſent on ſhore to caſt off the mooring of the launch, was killed by one of the natives. The people of Tongataboo informed us that the murder was committed by a chief named Moudoulalo; but we could not learn the motive which had induced him to this exceſſive barbarity. All of us were aſtoniſhed at the coolneſs with which the natives told the tale.

We had already ſeen ſeveral knives of Engliſh manufacture in the hand of the natives; and this morning early Feenou brought us a bayonet that he had received from Captain Cook, the point of which he requeſted us to ſharpen, as it was blunted.

In the afternoon we viſited ſome iſlets, lying at a very little diſtance from each other between Tongataboo and Pangaïmotoo. They are all connected together by a ſhoal, which is almoſt wholly dry at low water.

We firſt arrived at a bank of ſand, lately emerged from the water, on which, however, a commencement of vegetation already appeared. From this, called by the natives *Iniou*, we proceeded to the little iſle of *Manima*; to reach which we were obliged to croſs a tolerably rapid current, not above ſix feet deep ſoon after the tide had begun to make in, and the water of which was warmed by paſſing over a beach ſtrongly heated by the rays of the ſun. Here we found one of the Queen's maids of honour, to whom we preſented a few beads; and immediately ſhe ſent to catch a couple of fowls to offer us. Theſe we took the trouble of carrying, leſt ſhe ſhould have been chagrined at our refuſal of them. She was very careful to let us know that ſhe did not give them by way of barter; affecting to repeat with an air of dignity *ikaï fokatau*, and to inform us by the word *adoupé*, that ſhe made us a preſent of them. Indeed the chiefs never offered to barter their articles for ours; they made us preſents, and received whatever we thought proper to give.

It is remarkable that the natives brought to our market ſeveral cocks, but very ſeldom any hens. Theſe they kept to hatch chickens, and of courſe they ſold us but few eggs likewiſe.

The two fowls now given us were hens, and had been caught in our ſight with the ſame kind of net, as we had ſeen employed to take fiſh in the open road.

The ſoil of the iſland of Manima is little cultivated; we ſaw in it, however, a few fields of yams, cocoa trees, and plantains.

After croſſing a channel as ſhallow as the preceding, we arrived at *Oneata*. Having the curioſity to examine the inſide of a habitation, conſtructed with much art, we were greatly ſurprized to ſee a chief, who, ſitting very gravely near the middle of the hut, permitted a foremaſt-man of our ſhip to take the greateſt freedoms with one of the prettieſt girls in the iſland. He informed us, on offering ſome cocoa nuts, that he could not allow us to drink their liquor within his dwelling. We could not have ſuppoſed that the witneſs of the party, we had juſt happened to interrupt under his roof, would have been ſo rigid to perſons who came thither merely to quench their thirſt; but we made a point of not diſputing the matter with him.

Two natives arrived in the mean time, bringing in their hands ſome very ripe cocoa nuts opened, and with theſe we ſaw them prepare a diſh, of which they appeared to be very fond. With ſhells, fixed in a piece of wood by way of handle, they ſcraped out the nuts, which they bruiſed with a very hot ſtone, ſo as to make a pulp of it; this they reduced to the conſiſtence of a pudding, after mixing it with ſome freſh roaſted bread-fruit; which done, they formed it into balls; and theſe they ate immediately.

Under a large ſhed we ſaw a double canoe, forty feet long, placed there by the natives to preſerve it againſt the injuries of the weather.

We were not far from the little iſland called *Nougou Nougou*, when ſome of the natives pointed out to us an iſlet, by the name of *Mackaha*, very near Pangaïmotoo. We proceeded toward the laſt iſland, and, as the tide was riſing, we were obliged to wade up to our middles, to reach it. We ſoon reached the place, where the queen kept a regular court. It was under the ſhade of a very buſhy bread-fruit tree, at a ſmall diſtance from our market. There ſhe was giving a concert of vocal muſic, in which Futtafaihe ſung, he regulating the time, which all the muſicians followed with the greateſt accuracy. Some performed their parts by accompanying the ſimple melody of the reſt with various modulations. In theſe we occaſionally noticed diſcords, which ſeemed to be highly agreeable to the ears of the natives.

During this concert we ſaw a great number of people arrive, each carrying a long pole on his ſhoulder, at the ends of which hung fiſh and yams; and with theſe they immediately formed the baſe of a quadrangular pyramid, which they built up nearly to the height of two yards. This was a preſent for General Dentrecaſteaux, to whom Tiné was giving an entertainment.

She warned us againſt the danger of walking alone about the iſland in the evening, telling us, that thieves might take advantage of the darkneſs, to knock us down with their clubs, and then rob us.

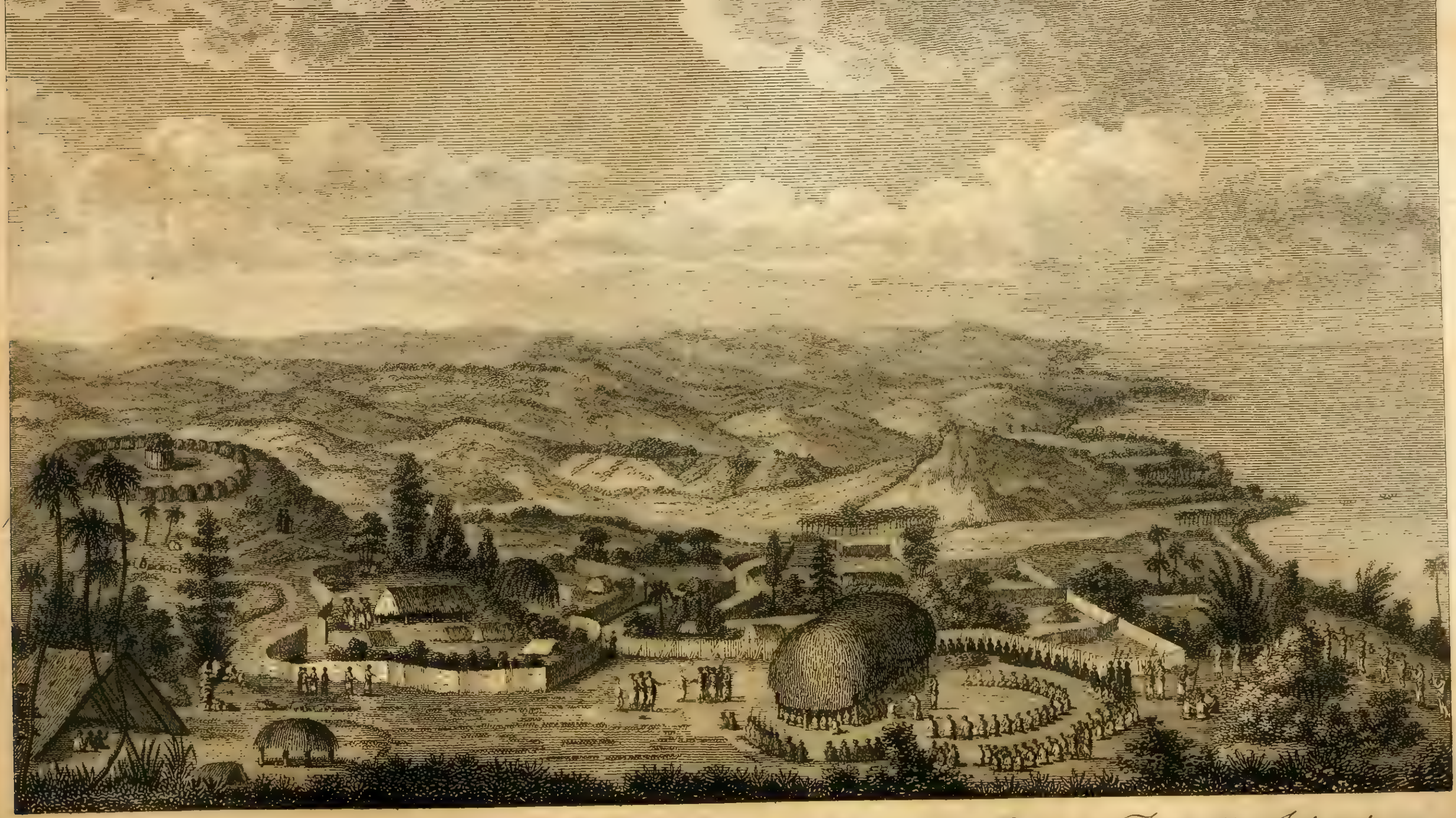
On the 1ſt of APRIL, at ſix in the morning, the General ſet off, agreeably to the invitation of King Toobou, who meant to give him an entertainment in the iſland of Tongataboo. We accompanied him, with almoſt all the officers of the expedition, and a detachment well armed.

Some of the natives, who followed us in their canoes, made us coaſt along ſhore toward the weſt for ſome time, in order to conduct us to a place, where, they informed us, we ſhould find a great number of the natives aſſembled with ſeveral of their chiefs. As ſoon as we landed, Feenou came to meet the General, and accompany him into the midſt of a large aſſembly of the natives, with *Omalaï* at their head. This chief invited him to ſit down on his left hand, after having ordered the natives, to arrange themſelves in a circle round him. We reſted ourſelves a moment on ſome mats ſpread on the ground, under the ſhade of ſeveral trees, ſome of which were the *cerbera manghas* (Indian mango tree), others the *hernandia ovigera* (ovigerous jack-in-the-box tree), the fruit of which is uſed by theſe people as an ornament. Soon after we went to ſee a very lofty ſhed, which ſerved as a ſhelter to a war canoe, eighty-feet long, the inſide of which was ſtrengthened by very ſtout knees, placed about a yard diſtant from each other. Feenou, after having made us admire the conſtruction of this double canoe, informed us, that he had taken it in an engagement, which he had fought with the people of the Feejee Iſlands.

As we proceeded toward the weſt, we croſſed a ſpacious encloſure, formed of paliſades, the poſts of which, placed in an oblique direction, were tolerably near to each other, within this grew bread-fruit trees, plantain trees, the *corypha umbraculifera* (great fan palm), &c. Farther on, in an encloſure of much leſs extent, we found a ſmall hut, of a conical figure, in which, we were informed, were depoſited the remains of a chief lately dead; and a caution was given us, that entering into it was prohibited.

After this we walked on near a quarter of an hour in a narrow path, bounded on each ſide by paliſades, till we reached an extenſive eſplanade, where King Toobou was ſoon to arrive (See Plate XXVI.).

We were invited by Omalaï, to take the cool air under a ſhed, the ſhape of which was nearly half an oval, twelve yards in length, by five in breadth.



Entertainment given to General Dentrecasteaux, by Tournau, King of the Friendly Islands.

breadth. The roof, covered with the leaves of the *vacoua,* which rendered it impenetrable to the heavieſt ſhower, had an elevation of about five yards and a half, and deſcended within three quarters of a yard of the ground, on which ſome fine mats were ſpread. The floor was raiſed ſix or eight inches higher than the ſurrounding earth, which ſecured it from all danger of being overflowed; and the roof was ſupported by ten pillars.

At length Toobou arrived with two of his daughters, who had poured on their hair an abundance of cocoa-nut oil, and wore each a necklace, made with the pretty ſeeds of the *abrus precatorius.*

The natives formed a great concourſe on all ſides. According to our eſtimation, at leaſt four thouſand of them were preſent.

The place of honour, no doubt, was on the king's left hand, for it was there he invited the General to ſit, who immediately ordered the preſents, which he intended for Toobou, to be brought forward. The king expreſſed much thankfulneſs for them; but, of all that was offered him, nothing ſo much excited the admiration of this numerous aſſembly, as a piece of crimſon damaſk, the lively colour of which produced from all ſides an exclamation of eho! eho! which they continued repeating a long time, with an appearance of the greateſt ſurpriſe. They uttered the ſame exclamation, when we unrolled a few pieces of ribbon, in which red was the predominant colour. The General then preſented a ſhe-goat with kid, a he-goat, and a couple of rabbits, one a buck, the other a doe, of which the king promiſed to take the greateſt care, and to let them breed and multiply in the iſland.

Omalaï, who, Toobou told us, was his ſon, alſo received ſome preſents from the General, as did ſeveral other chiefs.

On our right, toward the north-eaſt, were thirteen muſicians, ſeated under the ſhade of a bread-fruit tree, which was loaded with a prodigious quantity of fruit. They ſung together in different parts. Four of them held in their hands a bamboo of a yard, or a yard and a half long, with which they beat time on the ground; the longeſt of theſe bamboos ſometimes ſerving to mark the meaſure. The ſounds theſe inſtruments gave approached tolerably near thoſe of the tambourin, and the following were their proportions to each other. Two bamboos of the middle length were in uniſon, the longeſt was a note and a half below them, and the ſhorteſt was two notes and a half above. The muſician, that ſung the counter-tenor, made his voice be heard much above the reſt, though it was a little hoarſe; and at the ſame time he accompanied it by beating with two little ſticks of caſſuarina on a bamboo ſix yards long, cleft throughout its whole length. Three muſicians placed before the others expreſſed the ſubject of their ſong by action alſo, which no doubt they had thoroughly ſtudied, for their geſtures were performed all together, and in the ſame manner. Every now and then they turned toward the king, making not ungraceful motions with their arms: ſometimes they bowed their heads quickly, till the chin touched the breaſt, and ſhook them ſeveral times, &c.

In the mean time Toobou preſented the General with ſome pieces of ſtuff fabricated with the bark of the paper mulberry tree, cauſing them to be ſpread abroad with a great deal of oſtentation, that we might be ſenſible of all the value of the gift.

One of his miniſters, who ſat on his right hand, ordered *kava* to be prepared, and preſently a wooden bowl, of an oval ſhape, and a yard long (See Plate XXXI, Fig. 9), was brought in full of this liquor.

The muſicians, no doubt, had reſerved their choiceſt pieces for this inſtant; as now, at every pauſe they made, the cry of *mâli, mâli,* reſounded from every quarter, and the reiterated applauſes of the natives informed us, that this muſic made a very ſtrong and pleaſing impreſſion upon them.

The *kava* was then diſtributed to the different chiefs, by him who had given orders for its preparation. He ſent it to them in cups, which were made on the ſpot with the leaves of the plantain, and every time he offered a cup, he pronounced, in a pretty loud voice, the name of him for whom it was intended. Feenou he ſerved firſt, ſaying *mayé maa Feenou*; and he did the ſame to the other chiefs, all whoſe names we could eaſily pronounce. Some of theſe, perhaps, the reader will not be diſpleaſed to hear: they were *Nuſatoa, Feſé, Maſi, Famouna, Fatoumona,* &c.

We may preſume, it was neceſſary, that ſome of the chiefs ſhould judge of the goodneſs of the liquor, before the king drank, for it was not offered to him till it came to the fourth cup. None was ſent to his daughters; and indeed it always appeared to us, that this liquor was reſerved entirely for the men.

Notwithſtanding the preſence of the General, the king very ſoon fell aſleep, and ſnored aloud, with his legs croſſed, and his head bowed down almoſt to his knees. When he awoke, we ſhowed him a drawing of a cow, and aſked if that given to King Poulaho by Captain Cook had bred.

He knew the animal perfectly well, which he called *boakka toote*, and told us, there were none now at Tongataboo, but there were at Hapaee. Several of the natives, however, aſſured us, imitating at the ſame time tolerably well their lowing, that there were ſome at Tongataboo, though others denied it. Thus we were unable to learn what had become of the bull and cow, which Captain Cook had left on the iſland; and it was the ſame with regard to the horſe and mare, which he had given to Feenou. Perhaps they were afraid that we ſhould require ſome of theſe animals from them.

Quitting the aſſembly, we walked toward the eaſt, aſcending a gentle ſlope. At firſt we paſſed along paths bordered with paliſadoes; but we ſoon reached the end of theſe, and came to fields of yams fully cropped. Farther on, the ground, recently turned up, exhibited every appearance of fertility.

We ſoon reached a delightful ſpot on the top of a little hill, where the natives had formed a ſort of rotunda, about four yards wide, with paliſades, and ſome ſhrubs cut with art. Under this rotunda we ſtill ſaw the remains of *kava* roots, that had been chewed; and round it were twenty-four ſmall huts, conſtructed in a circle of fifteen or ſixteen yards diameter. Theſe huts were all covered with cocoa leaves, interlaced together; their ſhape was nearly that of half an oval, three yards long by two broad; and they were divided at the top, throughout their whole length, by a very narrow ſlit, which was the only opening in them, though there was no entering without ſeparating its edges. We were informed by ſome of the natives, who had followed us, that the king frequently came to this place, to drink *kava*, with ſeveral of the chiefs of the iſland, and that then each went to take a nap in theſe ſort of huts.

On returning toward the place of entertainment, we went round the largeſt circle formed by the natives; in the midſt of which we ſaw ſeveral *egui's* wives. The wife of Futtafaihe attracted almoſt every eye by her beauty; but ſhe took care, from time to time, to acquaint us, that it was her duty to preſerve her fidelity to her huſband. This ſhe expreſſed with great ſimplicity, by *taboo mitzi mitzi*, words of which I cannot give a literal tranſlation, as may be ſeen by the vocabulary of the language of the Friendly Iſlands, which will be found at the end of this work.

We obſerved in the hands of one lady, who appeared to be of ſome conſideration, a ſort of mat, about two feet ſquare, and of a white colour, made of the hair of a horſe's tail. Poſſibly they were obtained from thoſe which Cook left on the iſland; but ſhe would not ſatisfy our curioſity on this head.

The King had ordered his ſubjects to bring the preſents which he intended for the General; and ever ſince half after ten we had ſeen many arrive at intervals, each of them carrying on his ſhoulder a bamboo two yards long, at the ends of which hung ſmall fiſhes of the *ſcarus* and *chætodon* genera, moſt of them ready dreſſed, and wrapped in cocoa-leaves; others brought bread-fruit, yams, &c.; and preſently, by laying their bamboos acroſs each other, they raiſed two portions of triangular pyramids, one of them two yards high, the other one yard only. The raw fiſh already began to ſtink very much.

About one o'clock in the afternoon Toobou went away, without ſaying a word to any perſon. We then left the aſſembly, and were accompanied to the place where we landed by Feenou and Omalaï, who ordered a whole hog juſt dreſſed, ſome fiſh, yams, and bread-fruit, to be brought us, and invited us to ſit down to our repaſt; but their hog not being half ready, for ſuch is their uſual mode of cookery, we preferred going on board to dinner.

They then requeſted us to accept theſe different articles of proviſion, which they ordered to be carried into our long-boat, while others of the natives, in obedience to the orders of Toobou, were filling it with the eatables taken from the pyramids, that had been erected for our Commander. In a very little time, every thing was ready for our departure.

Our boats having been obliged to puſh off from the ſhore, on account of the low water, we could not reach them but by croſſing a coral bank covered with water for more than three hundred paces: but we found the natives extremely civil; for, that we might not be wetted, they carried us to ſome rocks juſt above water, to which others came with their canoes to fetch us, and conveyed us to our boats.

The men who carried us appeared well ſatisfied with the articles we gave them for their trouble; but in this ſhort paſſage others contrived to gain ſtill more, by robbing us at their eaſe, after having crept ſlily behind us, while their countrymen had us on their backs. All theſe pickpockets, however, did not meet with equal ſucceſs, for we gave chace to ſome, whom we forced to reſtore what they had taken.

As ſoon as we got on board, the commanding officer informed us that, during our abſence, he had cauſed a native to be ſeized, at the moment when he was going off with ſeveral articles of hardware, which he had ſtolen between decks; and that Futtafaihe, reprobating the habit of pilfering, of which the natives were every day guilty towards us, had affected to ſay publicly, that the culprit ſhould be puniſhed with death. But this, they ſoon perceived, was all artifice on the part of the chief: for, as ſoon as they began to inflict the puniſhment of the rope's end on the pilferer, he interceded for his pardon, which, however, was not granted; and Futtafaihe ſeemed to be greatly affected at his receiving the five-and-twenty ſtripes, which he had been condemned to ſuffer.

2d. Pretty early the next morning, we received a viſit from *Tonga,* who accompanied his father Toobou, the King's brother. They both took a great deal of trouble to explain to us all the dignities of their family.

Tonga ſeveral times gave us proofs of great intelligence, in particular when we ſhowed him a chart of the Friendly Iſlands conſtructed by Captain Cook. He firſt glanced his eye rapidly over the archipelago; and then, ſtopping at Tongataboo, he obſerved to us, that ſeveral reefs of rocks had been laid down which did not exiſt; informing us that, to the north-weſt we ſhould find a paſſage, through which we might eaſily carry our veſſels into the open ſea. This information was the more important to us, becauſe we had ſuppoſed, that we muſt get out of the road through the narrow channel by which we had entered; and in which we ſhould probably have had to work out againſt the prevailing winds, which would be extremely favourable to our paſſing out through the new channel. Tonga offered to ſhow it us, and would ſleep on board that night, to conduct to it Citizen Beaupré, our engineer-geographer, who would aſcertain its poſition.

On an excurſion we made into the country neareſt the anchoring place, we found among a group of the natives a young perſon, who had all the characteriſtics of an albino, and who was in other reſpects of a very ſickly complexion, as is commonly the caſe, for this deviation from nature is owing to a ſtate of diſeaſe.

3d. In the morning of the third, having ſurpriſed ſome of the natives, who were making off to the coaſt of Tongataboo with ſome articles, which they had juſt ſtolen from our ſhip, the commanding officer ſent ſome of our people in purſuit of them; when one of the party, who had cauſed himſelf to be announced as a chief, ſaid, that he would puniſh them himſelf, and would bring us the next day the things that had been ſtolen. But it appeared, that he was connected with the thieves, for he took care never to return on board again.

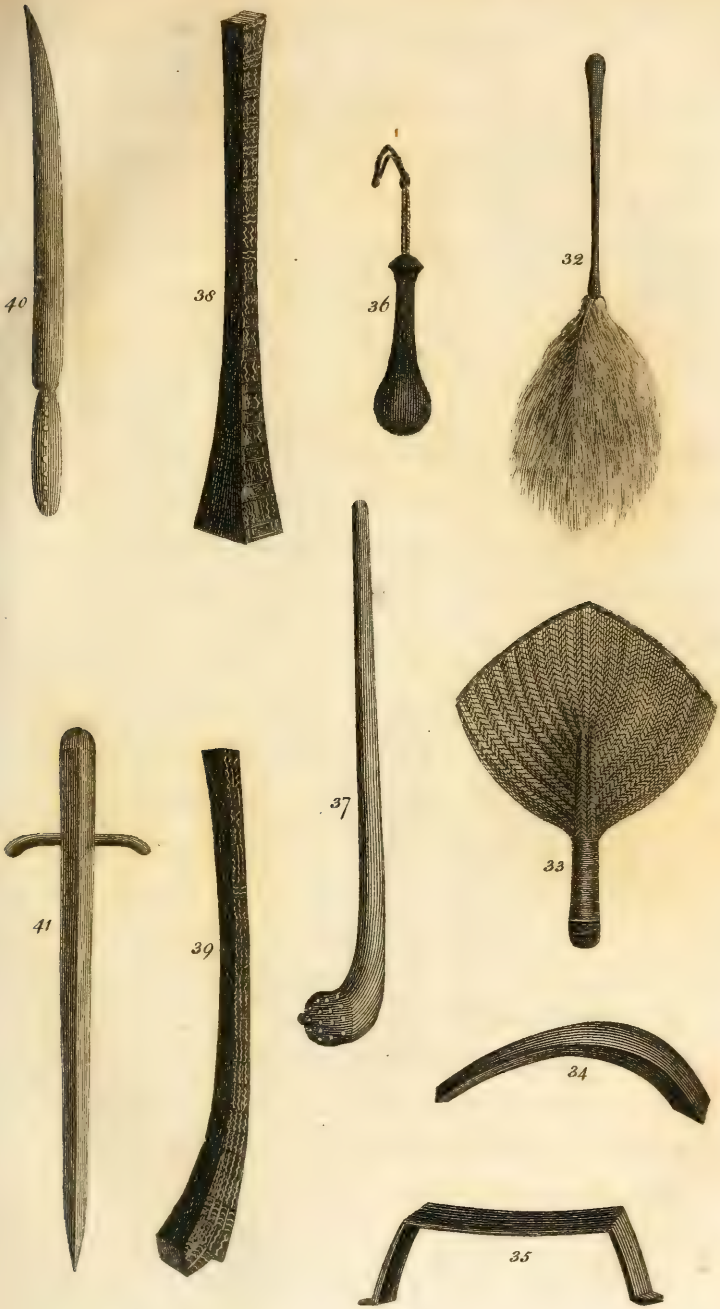
When we went aſhore, Omalai accompanied us, and admired the boat's rudder for a long time. He was deſirous of ſteering himſelf, and did ſo with great ſkill. Theſe people uſe nothing but paddles for ſteering their canoes.

The ladies, in dreſſing their hair, made uſe of cocoa-nut oil, previouſly perfumed with a ſmall ſeed, which they call *langa kali,* and which is gathered on the iſland of Tongataboo. On examining a little of the oil, we obſerved, that ſome of the bruiſed nut, which in their language is called *mou,* was mixed with it. They expoſed the nuts to the ſun, after having ſpread them on mats, in order to dry them, before they preſs out the oil, with which the women anoint the upper parts of the body, no doubt to preſerve the ſupplenеſs of the ſkin, and to prevent too copious perſpiration. They preſerve the oil in the ſeed-pod of the *melodinus ſcandens,* after having taken out the ſeed. When we bought ſome of theſe little phials, a repreſentation of which may be ſeen in Plate XXXI, Fig. 14, we frequently threw away the oil, leſt it ſhould run out in our pockets; but the women, ſeeing us with regret waſte an article which they much value, commonly came forward to receive it on their heads, and then, with their hands, they ſpread it over their ſhoulders and arms.

The natives had already ſold us a great number of clubs of various forms, and faſhioned with ſkill, as may be ſeen in Plate XXXIII: and we ſaw ſeveral who were employed in cutting out others with ſhark's teeth fixed at the extremity of a piece of wood (Plate XXXII, Fig. 23). We were aſtoniſhed to ſee them cut with a chiſel like this the wood of the *caſuarina*, notwithſtanding its extreme hardneſs. Others already handled the iron tools they had obtained from us with conſiderable dexterity. All theſe workmen had a little bag of matting, containing pumice-ſtones, with which they poliſhed their work.

I obſerved ſeveral cotton-plants of the ſpecies called *goſſipium religioſum*, growing in uncultivated places; and I ſaw, with ſurpriſe, that the fine cotton, which might be procured from it in abundance, was not uſed by the natives in any of their works.

About nine in the evening we perceived a canoe cloſe by one of our buoys. Apprehenſive that the people in her would cut the buoy-rope, we ſent one of our boats in chace of her; but the boat had ſcarcely put off from the ſhip's ſide, when ſomebody was heard to fall into the water. Our men immediately haſtened to the perſon's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Effects of the Inhabitants of the Friendly Islands.

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15th April, 1800.

aſſiſtance; when ſeeing him ſwim away, without ſpeaking a word, we had no doubt but it was a thief making off with his booty. He was purſued immediately, frequently eſcaped by diving, and was not taken at laſt till he had been wounded in the thigh with a boat-hook, which was employed to catch hold of him. As ſoon as he was brought on board, he was ſecured upon deck, where he remained all night. He confeſſed that, having taken ſeveral things out of our launch, he had conveyed them to the canoe, which was in waiting for them near our buoy, and had made off without delay. In half an hour afterwards, we fancied we ſaw her ſlowly approaching our ſhip aſtern, in ſearch of the native whom we had ſeized. The men in our yawl immediately pulled away toward her, and when they came up with her, they found in her only one man and two paddles: but they ſoon diſcovered that ſhe had brought us another thief, who had roamed about the ſhip till the arrival of another canoe, that came to convey him aſhore. As ſoon as our people got ſight of her, they gave her chace, but the natives in her paddled away with ſuch ſpeed, that it was impoſſible to overtake them.

4th. At three o'clock in the morning Citizen Beaupré returned with Tonga, after having examined the paſſage toward the north-weſt, of which Tonga had given us information. They had run along very cloſe to *Attata*, which they had left on the larboard, as they ſailed from our anchorage. *Kèpa*, the chief of this little iſland, had come to meet them, and received them with great civility. In the morning he came to ſee us, and inquired after Captain Cook, who, he told us, was his friend. On being informed of his death, he could not refrain from tears, and took out of his girdle a ſhark's tooth, with which he was going to wound his cheeks, in order to expreſs the violence of his grief, if we had not prevented him.

The art of phyſic is practiſed among thoſe people with a parade of myſtery. One of our crew, who had accompanied us along the beach, having hurt his wriſt by an exertion, a native offered to eaſe the pain, and ſucceeded pretty quickly by ſqueezing and preſſing the part injured, *(en maſſant la partie bleſsée)*; at the ſame time he blew upon it repeatedly, intending, no doubt, that we ſhould aſcribe the cure to his breath.

On the ſea-ſide we ſaw ſeveral natives occupied in ſquaring ſome large ſtones of the calcareous kind, which, we were informed, were intended to be employed in burying a chief, who was related to Futtafaihe. They firſt removed the earth from them, and then ſeparated them by breaking them with a volcanic pebble, round which, near the middle, they took the precaution to wrap pieces of matting, to prevent the ſplinters from flying into their eyes. They were ſcarcely below the ſurface of the earth, and arranged in ſtrata about four inches thick.

We had before obſerved among theſe people a game with the hands, which they call *léagui*, and which requires great attention. Two play at it, and it conſiſts in one's endeavouring inſtantly to repeat the ſigns made by the other, while the former makes ſigns in his turn, which the other is to repeat in like manner. We ſaw two in a party at no great diſtance from our market, who were ſo quick at this exerciſe, that our eyes were ſcarcely able to follow their motions.

Citizen Legrand, who had been ſent the day before to diſcover ſome paſſages to leeward of our anchorage, returned in the evening, after having found two towards the north.

5th. Early in the morning I ſet off, with all the other naturaliſts of our expedition, for the iſland of Tongataboo. Some of the natives would carry us thither in their little canoes, but moſt of us, not being ſufficiently careful in preſerving our equilibrium, upſet them as ſoon as they put off.

We then determined to go in their double canoes, which they managed very ſkilfully, and ſoon ſet us aſhore, making the paſſage under ſail. The maſt was ſet up in that canoe which was to leeward.

We were obliged to get out of the canoes more than ſix hundred paces from the ſhore, on account of the ſhallowneſs of the water, through which the natives carried us on their backs. They then ſhowed us the dwelling of Toobou, the king's brother, where we ſtopped; and the gardener made him a preſent of ſeveral kinds of ſeeds, that were brought from Europe, chiefly of culinary vegetables, which the chief promiſed us to cultivate with care. We left him, to ſtrike into the woods, the ſoil of which was of a calcareous nature; and we obſerved in different places heaps of madrepores, which proved that the waters of the ſea had long covered the ground. On the trees we obſerved many large bats, of the ſpecies called *veſpertilio vampyrus* (the vampire bat), which the inhabitants told us were very good food.

We were near the middle of the wood, when a native, who had crept behind one of our party, ſnatched out of his hands a pair of pincers, which he uſed for catching inſects. The thief inſtantly took to his heels; but he had ſcarcely run fourſcore paces, when, finding himſelf briſkly and cloſely purſued, he placed himſelf behind a tree, round which he turned ſeveral times, to avoid being caught. Our companion, however, laid hold of his clothes, and fancied himſelf on the point of recovering his pincers, as he imagined he had the thief faſt: but what was his ſurpriſe, when the other looſened his girdle, and left his clothes behind him, to eſcape with the article he had ſtolen!

We ſoon got into the fields, where we ſaw the property of each individual divided into ſmall encloſures, ſurrounded by paliſades, and completely cultivated. The Indian cole, *arum eſculentum*, grew there vigorouſly among many other vegetables, which I have already mentioned, and which equally with it are uſed as food by the natives. The ſugar-canes we ſaw there, were planted at a pretty conſiderable diſtance from each other, under the ſhade of the *inocarpus edulis*, the fruit of which theſe people roaſt and eat, its flavour much reſembling that of the cheſnut. In the ſame encloſure, we ſaw ſeveral of the orange-leaved Indian mulberry trees *(morinda citrifolia)*, loaded with ripe fruit, which is much eſteemed by the natives. They brought us a great quantity of this fruit for a few days when we firſt anchored here, but we refuſed it on account of its inſipidity.

After proceeding ſome way to the eaſtward, we ſtopped, to examine two little huts, erected in an encloſure of ſmall extent, and ſhadowed by ſome fine ſhaddock trees, loaded with fruit, and ſeveral *caſuarina* trees. Some natives informed us, that the remains of two chiefs of Toobou's family had been depoſited in them. We lifted up the mat, which cloſed the entrance of the larger. The ſurface of the ground within was covered with ſand, and toward the middle we obſerved an oblong ſquare, formed of ſmall pebbles of different colours. None of the natives who were with us, would gather any of the ſhaddocks, no doubt from reſpect to the dead, though we deſired to buy ſome of them. They ſaid that they could not ſell them to us.

In a ſhort time we returned to the houſe of Toobou, to whom we made a complaint againſt the ſtealer of the pincers. He promiſed to return them to us the next day; and he kept his word. This chief preſſed us to ſpend the night in his habitation; but we would not accept his offer, leſt our abſence ſhould occaſion any uneaſineſs on board.

Theſe people are accuſtomed to geld their pigs, with a view to render the fleſh more delicate. We ſaw this operation performed on a very young pig, which one of the natives laid on the back, after having tied his legs, while another made an inciſion into the ſcrotum with the edge of a piece of bamboo, and removed the teſticles, ſeparating them from the parts to which they adhered, with all the dexterity of an anatomiſt.

Toobou treated us with fowls broiled on the coals; yams, plantains, and bread-fruit, roaſted under the aſhes; and the liquor of the cocoa-nut to drink.

Three of the daughters of this chief came to keep us company. They talked a great deal; and though we were very hungry, they did not ſcruple to interrupt us frequently, by forcing us to anſwer their queſtions, which related chiefly to the cuſtoms of the French, particularly thoſe of the women. As they obſerved our ſeamen addreſs every one indiſcriminately, they enquired with earneſtneſs, whether the women were not *tabooed* in France; that is to ſay, whether they enjoyed the ſame liberty as moſt of thoſe in their iſland.

The anſwer, by which we endeavoured to convey to them an idea of our cuſtoms, pleaſed them highly. They informed us, that the *eguis* (chiefs) of Tongataboo had ſeveral wives; and aſked how many wives a French *egui* uſually had. When they underſtood that each had but one, they burſt out into a laugh; and we had great trouble to perſuade them, that the *egui lai* (kings) of Europe, had no more, which gave them no very high idea of their power.

Of all the articles with which we preſented the ladies, odoriferous waters were moſt eſteemed. They appeared to us as paſſionately fond of perfumes, as moſt of the inhabitants of warm climates: and yet their bodies were partly beſmeared with cocoa-nut oil, which diffuſed a diſagreeable odour.

One of the fineſt girls in this party having the little finger of the left hand wrapped round with a piece of ſtuff of the paper mulberry, which appeared bloody, we begged to ſee the wound. Another immediately took down from the roof, under which we ſat, a piece of a plantain leaf, out of which ſhe drew the firſt two joints of the little finger of the young girl, who had them very lately cut off, in order to cure her, as ſhe told us, of a ſevere diſeaſe. She ſhowed us the hatchet, made of a volcanic ſtone, which had been uſed for the operation; and informed us, that the edge had firſt been placed at the extremity of the third phalanx of the finger, and then the operator ſtruck a ſmart blow on the head of this hatchet with the handle of another.

This young perſon ſoon left us; but, before ſhe went away, ſhe kiſſed Toobou's daughters after the manner of the inhabitants of the Friendly Iſlands, which is by touching with the tip of the noſe the noſe of the perſon you ſalute. It is remarkable, that theſe iſlanders, who pretty much reſemble Europeans, have, notwithſtanding, the extremity of the noſe a little flattened: this ſlight deformity may very probably be owing to the cuſtom, of which I have juſt ſpoken.

Toobou's daughters changed names with us; an eſtabliſhed cuſtom among theſe people, to teſtify their affection. They then played a very monotonous duet on flutes made of bamboo: but we were much amuſed at ſeeing them blow with the noſe into a hole at the extremity of the inſtrument, in order to make it ſound. We received from them as a preſent ſome combs of a very elegant ſhape, repreſented in Plate XXXII. Fig. 21.

The natives, who formed a circle round us, having ſtolen ſeveral of our things, we complained of it to Toobou's daughters, who ſoon after left us without ſaying a word, probably to go in ſearch of their father, and requeſt him to come and put an end to theſe pilferings; but, as we could not wait till their return, we ſoon began to walk toward the iſland of Pangaïmotoo. The tide being very low, we eaſily paſſed over the ſhoals, which connect the iſlets with the principal iſland. We ſtopped about half way at a hut, where we were witneſſes of the manner, in which a woman was eating her meal, that appeared to us laughable enough. Sitting near a poſt, and motionleſs as a ſtatue, ſhe opened her mouth from time to time, to receive morſels of bread-fruit, which another woman put into it. We were informed, that it was not allowable for her to touch any kind of food with her own hands, becauſe a few days before ſhe had waſhed the body of a deceaſed chief.

When we arrived at Pangaïmotoo, Queen Tiné, ſitting under a ſhed covered with cocoa-leaves, and erected under the ſhade of ſeveral fine bread-fruit trees, was giving an entertainment to General Dentrecaſteaux. She firſt ordered ſome young perſons of her attendants to dance, which they did with infinite gracefulneſs, ſinging at the ſame time, while Futtafaihe, who was ſtanding, directed their movements, and animated them by his voice and geſtures. (See Plate XXVII.)

After this we had a grand concert, which differed little from that the King had given us a few days before, only on the preſent occaſion the expreſſion of joy was much more lively.

The Queen was ſurrounded by women, while a great number of men kept at a little diſtance oppoſite to her, forming a circle round the muſicians.

When the women had ceaſed dancing, ſeveral men roſe up, each holding in his hand a little club, nearly of the ſhape of a paddle. Theſe they brandiſhed about, keeping time with much preciſion, and making different movements with their feet. The muſicians, after they had ſung ſome tunes in very ſlow time, ſung often very quick, which gave this ſort of pyrrhic dance a very animated action, that we admired for a long while. The ſubject of this dance excited our curioſity; but we ſoon found, that its object was to celebrate the great deeds of ſome of their warriors. The women occaſionally united their voices with thoſe of the men, accompanying their ſong with very graceful movements.

One of the armourers of the Eſperance was much ſurprized to ſee among theſe dancers, and not far from Futtafaihe, the native who had ſtolen his ſabre; this chief having always aſſured us that he could never find out the thief. It appeared to us, however, that it was one of his attendants: but he retired with precipitation as ſoon as he perceived that he was known.

During this time a pyramid of bamboos had been erected, to which were ſuſpended different fruits, deſigned as a preſent to the General from Queen Tiné.

We expreſſed a ſtrong deſire to ſee ſome of the natives engage in a wreſtling match; but we were told that a ſpectacle of this ſort was never exhibited before the Queen.

This entertainment had attracted a great number of the natives, among whom were ſeveral thieves, whoſe impudence was continually increaſing. They had already taken ſeveral articles from ſome or other of us by open force, and run off with them into the woods.

More than thirty of us were aſſembled together, and we were quenching our thirſt with the delicious liquor of the cocoa-nuts, which Tiné had juſt preſented to the General, when a native had the audacity to ſnatch a knife out of one of our hands. Indignant at ſuch effrontery, ſeveral of our party immediately ran after the thief, and purſued him as far as the iſland of Tongataboo; but, finding themſelves ſurrounded by a great number of the natives, they preſently returned toward our anchoring place. The ſmith of the Recherche, however, a German by birth, thought it was proper to ſhow more courage than the reſt, by venturing farther and farther among the natives. Theſe ſoon faced about, purſued him in their turn, as ſoon as they found him inclined to make off, and even attempted to ſtrike him with their clubs: but he kept them at bay a long time, by preſenting to the moſt forward a bad piſtol, which he ſeveral times attempted to fire. Being now about ſeven hundred yards only from our ſhips, he fancied himſelf ſecure from any attempt on their part, when one of them laid open his ſkull with a club, and another threw a ſpear at his back. A great number of them fell upon him, and continued their blows till they thought he was dead. One of them tried repeatedly to ſhoot him with his own piſtol, which they had ſeized, but fortunately the priming was gone. They were already dividing his clothes, when they were obſerved from the Eſperance, and a cannon was immediately fired, the ball of which paſſed very near the aſſaſſins, and quickly diſperſed them. We ran from all quarters to the aſſiſtance of the unfortunate ſmith. One of the crew, having come along the beach to his ſuccour, was attacked by a native, who knocked out two of his teeth with his club; but the aſſault coſt him his life, for he was inſtantly ſhot dead. Our ſmith was ſoon raiſed from the ground, and, though his head was laid open at the left frontal ſinus to a conſiderable extent, and he had other very dangerous wounds, he had ſtill ſufficient courage to walk to the boat, ſupported only by the arms.

A few guns loaded with langrage were fired, to protect ſuch of us as were on ſhore. The natives fled on all ſides, and collected in very numerous bodies in different parts of the iſland: and, to endeavour to diſperſe them, and to bring off thoſe of our people, who were ſtill in the interior of the iſland, a detachment was ſent on ſhore well armed.

Several chiefs, aſſembled cloſe by our market with ſome of us, were riſing to depart; but they yielded to our invitation not to quit the place.

Preſently we ſaw a launch manned and armed coming from the Eſperance, under the command of Trobriant, her Firſt-Lieutenant. Knowing very little of the occaſion of the alarm, and ſuppoſing that all the natives were preparing to fall upon us, he ordered his party to ſeize upon a double canoe, juſt as ſhe was coming to the ſhore, totally ignorant of all that had paſſed. Moſt of the natives in her immediately leaped into the ſea; but the chief, to whom ſhe belonged, remaining on the deck, Trobriant ſent one of the crew to ſeize him. On his attempting to ſtrike the chief with a club the chief diſarmed him; they laid hold of each other; and Trobriant thought proper to fire on the chief, whom he ſhot dead. We were all extremely grieved at this misfortune.

Another native, witneſſing what paſſed, leaped from the canoe's maſt-head into the ſea, not daring to come down upon deck: and immediately a negro, whom we had taken on board at Amboyna, purſued him with a pike, which he had in his hand, but fortunately could not overtake him.

The rage of theſe barbarians was not yet appeaſed. A marine, by birth a German, whom likewiſe we ſhipped at Amboyna, perceiving the daughter of the unfortunate chief, who had concealed herſelf in the bottom of the canoe, had already raiſed his ſabre to run her through, when a gunner belonging to the Recherche, Citizen Avignon, caught hold of the madman's arm. He then threw himſelf between him and the poor girl, whoſe mother ſoon gained the ſhore, diſtracted at the death of her huſband. The daughter, too, wept bitterly for the loſs of her father, and we ſaw her beating herſelf violently with the fiſt on the cheeks and breaſt.

We detained as hoſtages the ſon of the king, and *Titiſa*, chief of the iſland of Pangaïmotoo: but we all remarked with ſorrow, the dejection into which this confinement threw the king's ſon, whom we had often ſeen iſſue his commands with ſuch haughtineſs to the ſubjects of his father. He frequently repeated that he was our friend, and that he could wiſh to accompany us to France. Titifa, on the contrary, expreſſed not the leaſt fear.

Theſe two chiefs ſpent the night in the great cabin of the Recherche. Each had brought with him a wooden pillow, of the ſhape of that repreſented in Plate XXXIII. Fig. 35, on which, after lying down, they laid the back part of their head, according to the cuſtom of theſe people, which is no doubt the cauſe of the very perceptible flattening obſerved in that part.

During the night we ſaw a greater number of fires on the north coaſt of Tongataboo, than we had ever perceived before.

The next morning at day-break we were awakened by the piercing cries of two women, who were making their lamentations, as they went round our ſhip in their canoe. They cried alternately one after the other, no doubt that their voices might be diſtinguiſhed by Titifa, who knew them immediately. Theſe women were his wife and daughter, who, in their grief, beat their cheeks and breaſt with their fiſts. He immediately ran upon deck, but could not quiet their alarm, till he had given them an account of the good treatment he had received on board: and when he told them that he ſhould ſoon return

turn on ſhore, they were tranſported with joy. A ſhort time after he and King Toobou's ſon were both ſent aſhore in our barge, to the Iſland of Pangaïmotoo. The wife and daughter of Titifa followed us in their canoe, when, as they were paſſing cloſe by the Eſperance, a blunderbuſs went off by accident, and hit their canoe, which they were obliged to quit, as in conſequence ſhe preſently filled. We took them into our boat, and expreſſed our great ſorrow at this miſchance; but they ſoon forgot the danger they had run, for they were with Titifa, and thought of nothing more but the pleaſure of ſeeing him ſet at liberty. We made them a preſent of a few articles of hardware, among which a hatchet gave them great ſatisfaction. Titifa told us, he ſhould employ this in conſtructing another canoe, ſo that he ſhould ſoon repair the loſs he had juſt experienced.

When we landed, moſt of the natives retired from the ſhore, and were proceeding into the interior part of the iſland: but Titifa deſired them to return, and ordered them to range themſelves in a circle, which they immediately did. Our trade then recommenced with the greateſt order imaginable. This chief would not quit us the whole time; but Toobou's ſon diſappeared as ſoon as he ſet his foot on ſhore.

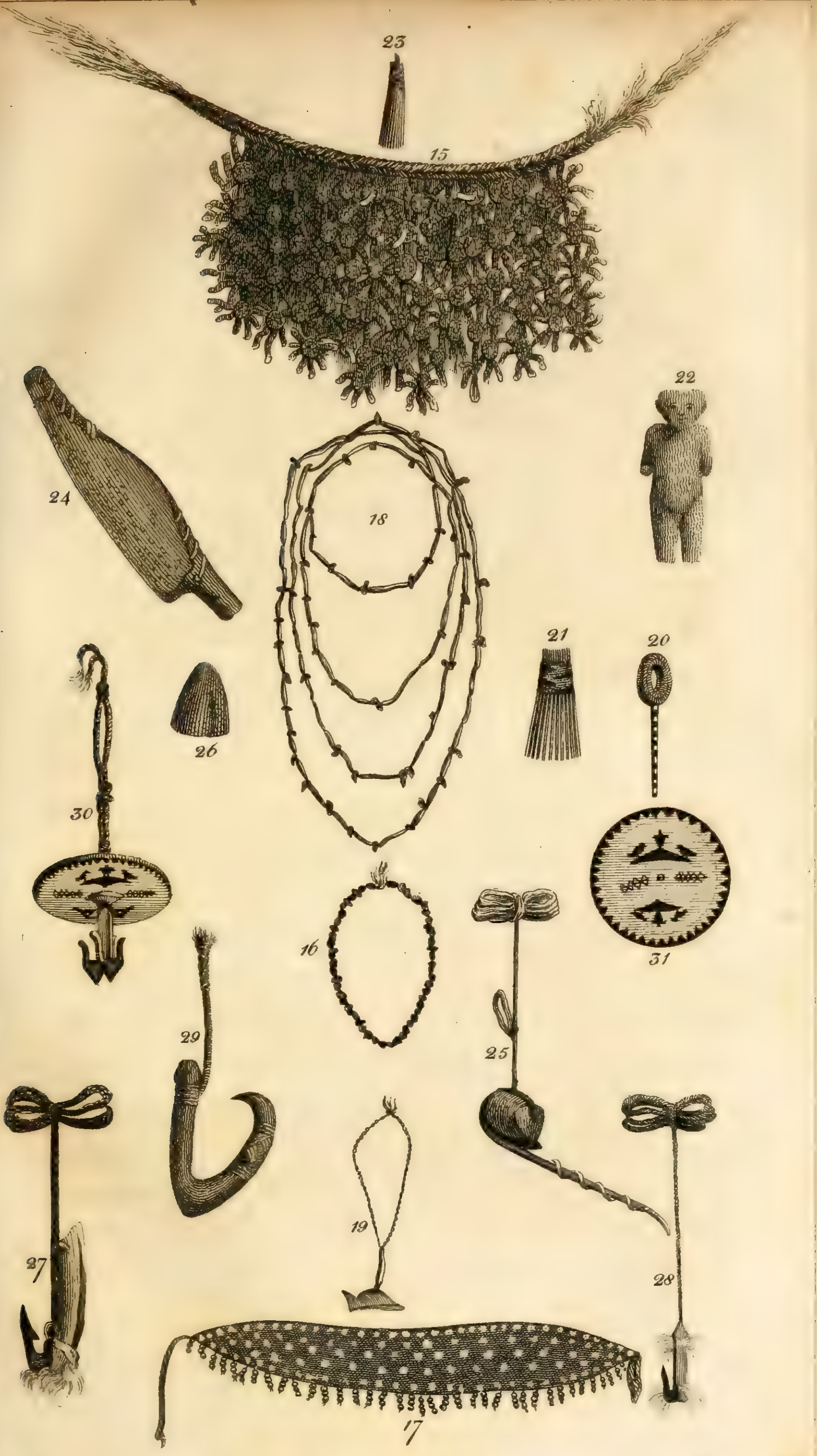
The chief, who had been killed the day before by Trobriant, appeared to be greatly loved by the natives, for ſeveral diſplayed much ſenſibility in lamenting his death.

For fear they ſhould endeavour to make repriſals on us, the General ordered every perſon belonging to our ſhips, to remain within the place where the trade was carried on.

Our ſhips were ſufficiently ſtocked with all ſuch proviſion as theſe people could furniſh. As we had now nothing more to apprehend from the conſequences of competition, ſome articles of hardware were diſtributed among the crew, that they might procure a few things for themſelves. On this the natives raiſed their demands for their goods to a very high price, frequently aſking ten times as much as before they had been contented to take.

We ſaw in their poſſeſſion an iron hook, which they had had ſkill enough to form like thoſe which they fabricate of bone, tortoiſe-ſhell, mother-of-pearl, and other animal ſubſtances, the figure of which may be ſeen in Plate XXXII, Fig. 27 and 28. The line, to which it was fixed, was intended, undoubtedly, to fiſh in very deep water, for a pretty large piece of alabaſter, cut into a conical ſhape, was faſtened to it. (See Plate XXXII, Fig. 25 and 26).

Titifa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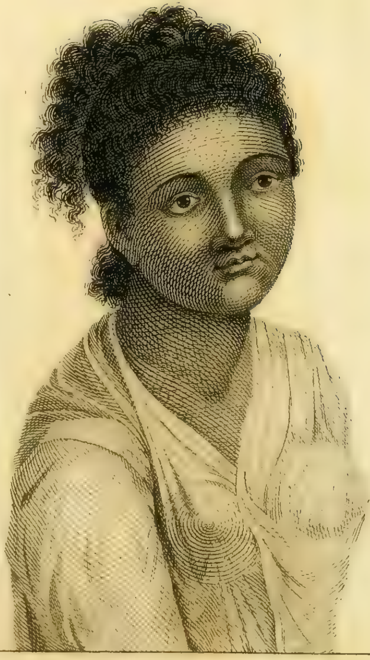
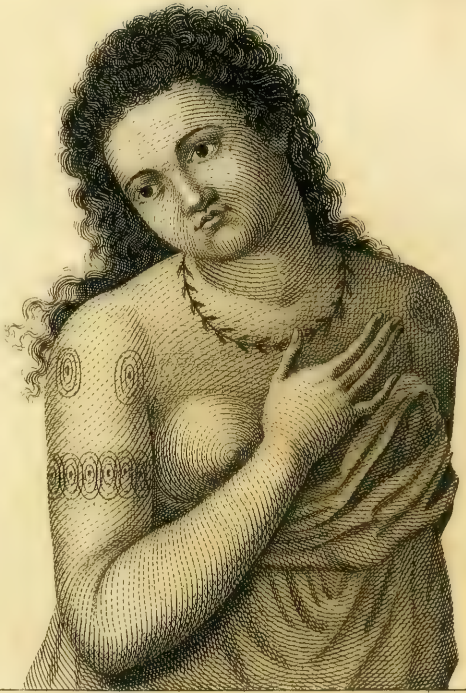
Effects of the Inhabitants of the Friendly Islands.

Published by I. Stockdale Piccadilly 16th April, 1800.



Woman of Amboyna.



S. Springsguth Sculp

Woman of the Friendly Islands.

Pub^d. by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15^th. April, 1800.

Titiſa and ſeveral other chiefs were not without anxiety, on account of the hoſtile intentions of ſome of the natives toward us. They imparted to us their apprehenſions, and perſuaded us to return on board before the cloſe of the day; their authority, no doubt, being inſufficient to control them.

At night-fall we perceived, that our rudder chains had been taken away.

7th. We obſerved on ſhore ſeveral young girls, who had cut their hair to the length of an inch, except round the head, and afterwards powdered it with lime, for the purpoſe, we were told, of making it grow of a light colour. We ſaw ſeveral others, whoſe hair was of this complexion already.

Moſt of the women did not deſiſt from aſking us for glaſs rings and beads, with which they adorned themſelves, as ſoon as they obtained them. Their requeſt was always accompanied with a pleaſing ſmile, and at the ſame time they inclined their head, laying one of their hands on the breaſt, in the manner repreſented Plate XXX, Fig. 1.

Titiſa brought us ſome nutmegs, which were tolerably round, and as large again as thoſe of the cultivated nutmeg, but they were deſtitute of aromatic flavour. The mace was covered with a pretty thick down. The natives, obſerving we received theſe with pleaſure, quickly brought us more.

Theſe people have invented a kind of flute, differing from that called in Europe Pan's reed only in the proportion of the tones. All the pipes gave full notes, and of little extent; and the higheſt is a fourth to the loweſt. We purchaſed ſeveral of theſe flutes.

I obtained of our Commander a large box, to hold ſome young bread-fruit plants, for the purpoſe of enriching our colonies with that uſeful vegetable; and it was placed upon the larboard quarter gallery. Some of the natives procured me a great number of ſuckers, and I planted them in very good mould, which they brought me, and which they called *kelé kelé.* I alſo took ſome roots and cuttings of this valuable tree, which I buried in loam, *oummea* in their language, placing them horizontally. Theſe cuttings were ſo many ſhoots, which I intended to plant on our arrival at the Iſle of France.

8th. Queen Tiné came on board, juſt as Feenou was in the cabin with the General, to whom he had brought as a preſent a diadem, made with the beautiful red feathers of the tropic-bird, with ſome other very ſmall feathers of a brilliant red colour. When he went out of the cabin, to return aſhore, he endeavoured to avoid the ſight of the queen; but the moment ſhe perceived him, ſhe made him come to her, and held out to him her right foot, which he took hold of immediately, and placed on the hind part of his head, making a profound bow, in teſtimony of the reſpect he owed the queen. He dared not refuſe her theſe honours, though it appeared to us, that he was deeply affected by it. The General had juſt made him a preſent of ſeveral iron tools, and we obſerved with pleaſure, that he appeared to know the value of this metal, giving it a very decided preference to the bones and volcanic ſtones, of which moſt of the hatchets of theſe iſlanders are made.

We were afterwards viſited by different chiefs, who repeated to us, what ſeveral others had already informed us, reſpecting the reigning family. They employed for the purpoſe playing cards, with which we furniſhed them. Theſe they firſt ſpread on the table, and then they aſſigned to each the name of one of the perſons of the family; which did not appear to us to bear one common ſurname, as Captain Cook imagined (that of Futtafaihe, at preſent the name of the ſon of Poulaho); for Poulaho's father was named *Taibouloutou*. Taibouloutou married a wife, whoſe name was *Toobouhou*, by whom he had four children; two ſons, *Poulaho*, who ſucceeded him, and *Futtafaihe*; and two daughters, the one named *Tiné*, the other *Nanatchi*. When *Poulaho* died, he left a ſon very young, named *Futtafaihe*, whoſe uncle then took into his hands the reins of government: but he did not long ſurvive his brother, and then the ſovereignty devolved upon *Tiné*, the elder ſiſter. She held all the honours of it, without exerciſing the authority, however; with which it appears a female cannot be inveſted: the power, therefore, paſſed into the hand of a chief named *Toobou*, brother to *Tiné's* mother. This queen had married *Ovea*, one of the chiefs of Tofoa; and he had divorced her, after having had two ſons by her, *Veaïcou*, and *Veatchi*.

Thus it apppears, that the ſucceſſion to the throne devolves firſt on the brothers, then on the ſiſters, of the prince who has reigned, before it comes to his ſons; and when a woman ſucceds to the royal title, the ſovereign authority is exerciſed by one of her mother's neareſt relations, though only during the life of the queen. The family of Toobou will retain the power during the reign of *Tiné*; and *Futtafaihe*, the ſon of *Poulaho*, will not aſcend the throne, till after the death of both his aunts. The royal family, at this time diveſted of the ſovereign power, nevertheleſs enjoyed the regal honours, and even received the homage of thoſe, by whom the authority was exerciſed, as we obſerved on ſeveral occaſions.

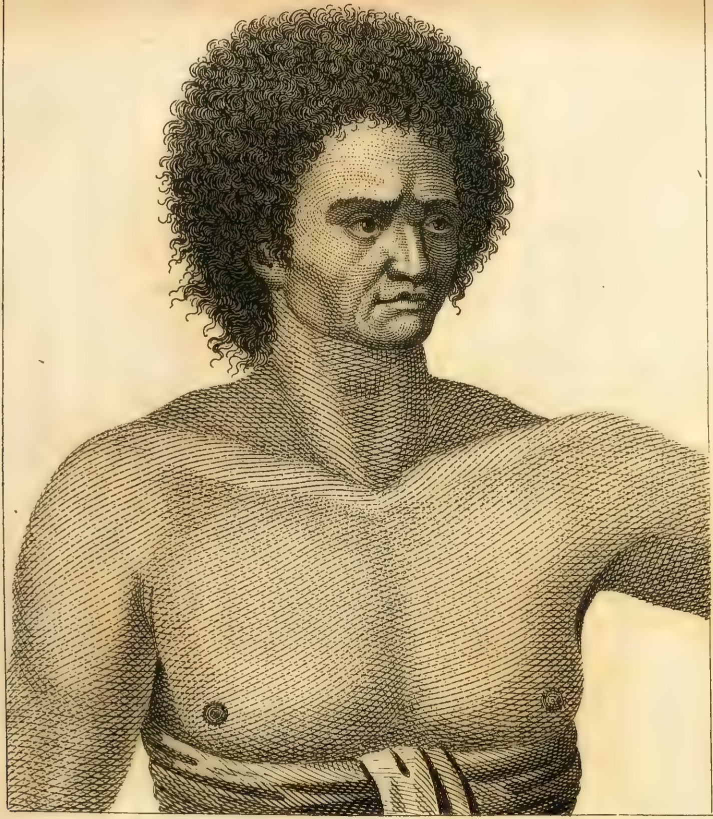
Vouacécé, one of the chiefs of Feejee, had arrived at Tongataboo, ſoon after we anchored there. We were frequently viſited by him, and he affirmed to us, what he had ſaid ſeveral times, that it would take him three days ſailing, in his double canoe, with a ſouth-eaſt wind, to reach Feejee, the ſituation of which he pointed out to the north-weſt. Hence we reckoned, that this iſland, which is very lofty, and of the fertility of which he boaſted much, was about a hundred and fifty leagues from Tongataboo. This is an immenſe voyage for people, who, having no inſtruments, ſteer only by obſerving the ſun and ſtars with the naked eye, as ſoon as they are out of ſight of land: but it is ſtill more difficult to conceive, how they can reach Tongataboo from ſuch a diſtance, when they have to work up againſt the ſouth-eaſt winds; and they muſt be very ſure of their marks in the heavens, not to miſs the land, after being obliged to ply to windward, as they are ſometimes, for more than a month.

The people of Tongataboo informed us, that the natives of the Feejee Iſlands were cannibals; but Vouacécé endeavoured to exculpate himſelf from this accuſation, by aſſuring us, that the lower claſs of people only, the *touas*, ate human fleſh. It appeared to us, however, from what we learned on other occaſions, that the chiefs ate it likewiſe: indeed, as theſe people eat their enemies only, and commit this ſavage act ſolely to glut their rage, it may be preſumed the people of Tongataboo did not impoſe upon us when they aſſured us that the Feejee chiefs themſelves were cannibals.

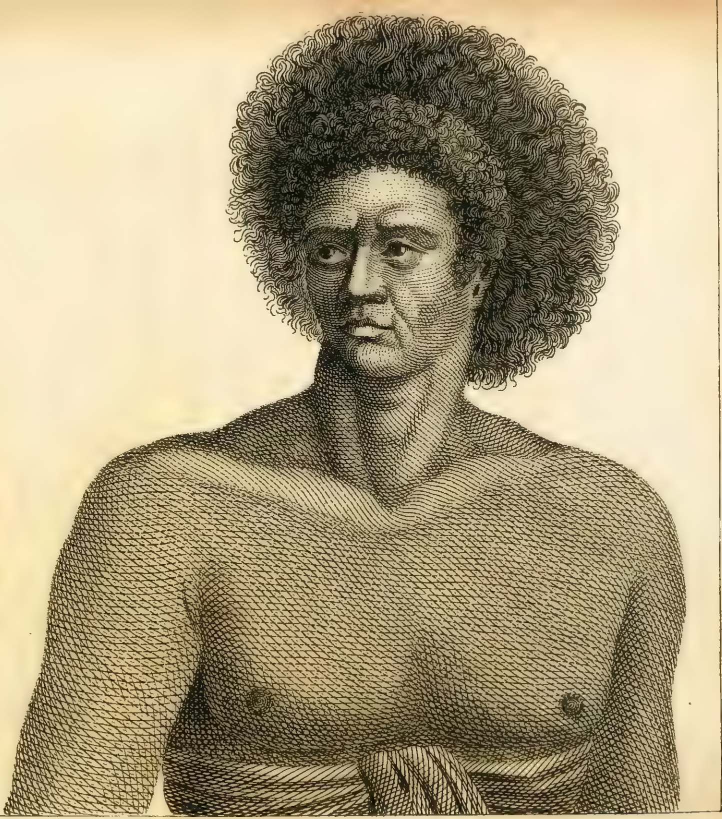
Unqueſtionably the reader will be aſtoniſhed to hear, that, notwithſtanding this mark of ferocioufneſs, the arts are much farther advanced at Feejee than at the Friendly Iſlands; the inhabitants of which never failed to inform us that the fineſt articles they ſold us came from Feejee, being careful to give us to underſtand that they were very decidedly ſuperior to thoſe which they fabricated themſelves.

Vouacécé diſplayed much greater deſire of acquiring knowledge than any native of the Friendly Iſlands, moſt of whom viſited us ſolely from motives of intereſt, and examined all parts of our ſhip with the greateſt attention. He was very well made, and his phyſiognomy was ſtrikingly expreſſive of character (ſee Plate XXIX. Fig. 2). His hair, on the fore-part of the head, was ornamented with red powder.

The natives of Feejee are frequently at war with thoſe of Tongataboo; but, as ſoon as hoſtilities



Toubau, Son of the King of the Friendly Islands.



Vouacecé, Native of Fidgi.

Pub^d. by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 16^th. April, 1800.

lities are at an end, a great trade is carried on between them.

The General received as a preſent from Futtafaihe a little canoe with an out-rigger, which was immediately ſtowed near the main-chains. It was near ten feet long, a foot wide, and capable of carrying only two perſons. Theſe canoes are decked for about a fifth part of their length at each end, which is ſufficient for them to navigate with ſecurity within the reefs; but their double canoes, being intended for the open ſea, are decked throughout their whole length, except toward the middle, where a little opening is left for a man to go down and bale out the water when it is neceſſary.

I ſaw with admiration that theſe people had conſulted nature in conſtructing their canoes for ſpeed. The bottom nearly reſembles the under part of a fiſh of the cetaceous kind, which ſwims with the greateſt ſwiftneſs, darting along by bounds on the ſurface of the water, the *delphinus delphis*, the dolphin.

9th. King Toobou having heard that we were ſoon to quit the iſland, came to intreat us to poſtpone our departure, and appeared extremely ſorry when he found us determined to go.

The natives imagined, no doubt, that we wiſhed to lay in a great ſtock of bread-fruit, for they brought much more than uſual to our market: but this fruit would not keep long without rotting, unleſs we had cut it into ſlices and dried it, or fermented it, as the natives do, much in the ſame manner as is done in Europe with ſeveral ſpecies of culinary vegetables. Ever ſince we had been at anchor we had ſufficient for our daily conſumption: and we ate it with pleaſure, relinquiſhing for it without regret our biſcuit, and even the ſmall allowance of freſh bread, which was uſually ſerved out to us every day, though this was of a very good quality. We preferred the bread-fruit to yams; but the natives, who came to dine with us, ſeemed to eat them almoſt indiſcriminately. Our cook commonly boiled it for us; yet it would have taſted much better had he taken the trouble to bake it in the oven.

This fruit is nearly of an oval ſhape, about a foot long, and eight inches thick. The whole is eatable, except a very thin rind, with which it is covered, and a ſmall portion at the centre, where the cells terminate. Theſe contain no ſeeds, but are full of a very nutritious pulp, eaſy of digeſtion, ſufficiently agreeable to the taſte, and which we always ate with freſh pleaſure.

During eight months of the year this tree produces its fruits, which, ripening one after another, thus afford the natives an abundance of wholeſome food. I ſhall not deſcribe it here, as this has been done already by ſkilful botaniſts. The want of ſeeds, no doubt, ariſes from propagating the tree by ſuckers; and in this reſpect it differs remarkably from the wild ſpecies, the fruit of which is much ſmaller, not very numerous, and full of large kernels, which are difficult of digeſtion.

The natives brought us a few bits of yellow ſanders, and to render its ſmell more powerful, they took care to rub it ſtrongly with a raſp made of the ſkin of the ray, ſuch as is repreſented in Plate XXXII. Fig. 24. They told us, that they procured it from the Feejee Iſlands, whence they call it *haï-feejee*: and they ſaid that they had frequently endeavoured to tranſplant ſome of the trees to their own iſland, but they could not ſucceed.

The canoes round our ſhip left us when night was coming on, returning to the neareſt part of the ſhore, as was cuſtomary; and our men were ſtill very merry, when the young women, who had found means to get between decks, gave them notice of their departure, ſaying to them aloud, *bongui bongui, mitzi mitzi.* Theſe words I ſhall not attempt to tranſlate; but from the vocabulary of the language of theſe people, given toward the end of the preſent work, it may be ſeen, that the girls were not aſhamed to publiſh what had paſſed between them and the crew, at the ſame time that they promiſed them to come again the next day.

Early the next morning ſeveral chiefs came to ſee us, and announced to the natives, who were already aſſembled round our veſſel in their canoes, that we were on the point of quitting their iſland: when we were much ſurpriſed to ſee a number of young women immediately falling into tears, and uttering piercing cries. No doubt their ſorrow was very acute, but it was of ſhort duration; for ſoon after we ſaw them merry enough with their companions.

Futtafaihe requeſted us to ſharpen for him a couple of hatchets, which had been given him by Captain Cook, and which he had had reforged on board the Eſperance. This chief was accompanied by his wife, who amuſed herſelf a long while by playing with a ſort of cup and ball, invented by theſe iſlanders. This toy conſiſted of a ball of wood, which ſhe threw up into the air, and then endeavoured to let fall through a very ſmall ſemicircle of ſhell, to which the ball was faſtened by means of a long ſtring. We were admiring her addreſs, when Futtafaihe, ſeized with a fit of jealouſy at ſeeing in her hands ſome preſents which ſhe had juſt received from one of our officers, began to abuſe her; and though his ſuſpicions were without foundation, ſhe had a great deal of difficulty to perſuade him of his miſtake. This chief was with his father-in-law. We made them ſome preſents juſt as the ſon of king Toobou arrived, and they immediately hid them in their girdles: but Toobou perceived it, and we had ſoon a freſh proof that if the royal family enjoyed the honours of ſovereignty, the family of Toobou reaped all its profits. Toobou ſearched the girdles of the two chiefs, and ſeized every thing they had juſt received. Futtafaihe had no other means of revenge but by preventing his eating in his preſence, not ſuffering him to ſit by his ſide, and placing his foot on his head: accordingly he preſented his foot to him ſoon after, and Toobou paid him the homage due to a perſon of ſuperior rank.

We had many times ſeen the chiefs openly taking to themſelves things that belonged to people of the lower claſs; and we always remarked with ſurpriſe that this ſpecies of oppreſſion by no means diminiſhed the unalterable gaiety of their diſpoſitions. When they were aſſembled together, you would hear them every moment burſt out into great peals of laughter. Their government appeared to us, as it did to

Captain Cook, to have a conſiderable affinity to the feudal ſyſtem.

Several natives requeſted to embark with us, in order to accompany us to France; and Captain Huon allotted a birth on board the Eſperance to *Kové*, a ſon of the queen. This chief, to convince us that he was prompted only by the wiſh to accompany us, would not accept any of the articles we offered him. The General, whom he came to ſee, ſet before him the principal inconveniencies attendant on long voyages; yet he perſiſted in his reſolution, and returned on board the Eſperance. Juſt as he was ſitting down to dinner, however, ſeveral natives came to intreat him to go on ſhore to ſee his family at leaſt once more, before he undertook a voyage of ſuch a length. He complied with their intreaties, and never returned on board again. Some of the natives informed us, that he was unable to reſiſt the prayers and tears of nine wives and ſeveral children, whom he was going to leave, perhaps never to ſee more; and that he had promiſed not to quit them. Kové had a fine countenance, but not the gaiety of the other natives. Perhaps ſome domeſtic uneaſineſs had been one of the chief cauſes of his deſire to leave his country. Had he carried his deſign into execution, he would many times have regretted the delicious fruits of his native iſle, when reduced, like us, to feed on worm-eaten biſcuit.

At the beginning of the night we fired off ten or a dozen muſkets, and immediately we heard the ſhouts of a great number of the natives, which were repeated from different places along the ſhore.

Our ſtay at the Friendly Iſlands contributed greatly to reſtore the health of our crew. We found there plenty of vegetables, and laid in a great ſtock. The pork was excellent, which muſt be attributed in part to the good quality of the roots and fruits with which the natives feed their hogs. We took on board as many as our ſtye would contain; and we were convinced, in the ſequel, that they could bear a long voyage, though Captain Cook informs us that he experienced the contrary with reſpect to thoſe which he procured at the Friendly Iſlands in the different viſits he paid them. We purchaſed upwards of four hundred while we lay at anchor, the greater part of which we ſalted. We adopted the proceſs recommended by Cook in his third voyage, which conſiſts in uſing a ſtrong brine, with a ſufficient quantity of vinegar to diſſolve the ſalt. This we could do the more eaſily, as a great part of our wine was turned ſour.

A ſmall quantity of pork was ſalted by our butcher with ſalt alone; and though under the Torrid Zone, it kept as well as what we prepared after Cook's manner, and taſted even better. The fat preſerved in the brine made with vinegar was diſguſting on account of its extreme ſoftneſs, and it had a very ſtrong taſte of the vinegar, which no one liked.

Our coops were filled with fowls.

During the whole time of our lying at anchor, the quickſilver in the barometer did not riſe above 28 inches two lines, French meaſure, and its variation was about one line.

The thermometer in the ſhade on ſhore had not riſen higher than 25° 4-10ths, though we felt exceſſive heat.

The winds had varied from the ſouth-eaſt to the north-eaſt, blowing but faintly.

Our obſervatory was in 21° 8′ 19″ S. lat., and 180° 29′ 38″ E. long.

The variation of the needle was 10° E.

The ſpring-tides roſe five feet; and it was high water about half after ſix on the days of new and full moon.

From the accounts given us of the ſhips that had anchored in this archipelago, by very intelligent natives, we were convinced that La Pérouſe had never put in to any of theſe iſlands. Beſides, they aſſured us, that no accident had happened to any veſſel that had ſtopped at them, except to Bligh's launch; the affair of which they related without diſguiſe, as I have mentioned above. The indifference with which they told us this ſtory, convinced us, that if theſe people be not naturally ferocious, they are at leaſt ſtrangers to ſentiments of humanity. The blows with clubs, or logs of wood, with which the chiefs uſually accompany their orders, are an additional proof of this. They well remembered the different periods at which they had ſeen Captain Cook; and, to acquaint us with the intervals, they reckoned them by harveſts of yams, giving two of theſe to each year. Several of the natives, particularly thoſe of the royal family, pronounced the name of Cook with enthuſiaſm: but the great ſeverity of that celebrated navigator had prevented many others from bearing him in memory with equal pleaſure; they ſpoke of him only with complaints of the rigorous treatment they had experienced at his hands. In fact, though in his laſt voyage he ſpeaks only of one man wounded by a ball in the thigh, we ſaw another who had been ſhot through the ſhoulder;* and he aſſured us that he had received this wound during Cook's laſt viſit to Tongataboo.

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* In the account of Cook's laſt voyage, now before me, it is expreſsly ſaid, that the man was ſhot through the ſhoulder, the ball having entered a little above the inner part

The natives of the Friendly Iſlands are in general tall and well made; for which they are principally indebted, no doubt, to the abundance and good quality of their food. The fine ſhape of theſe people is not degraded by exceſſive toil. Their muſcles being ſtrongly marked, we preſumed they muſt have great ſtrength; but the idle life they lead renders them very little capable of great exertion: accordingly, when they tried their ſtrength againſt our ſailors, they were almoſt always worſted.

The men, as well as the women, are accuſtomed to cut off one or two joints of the little finger, and ſometimes of the finger next to it, in the hope of obtaining a cure from ſevere diſeaſes.

Moſt of them are tatooed on all parts of the body. We ſaw a great number, whoſe ſkin was covered with a ſcurfy eruption; which perhaps is owing to their not being accuſtomed to wipe themſelves, or waſh themſelves with freſh water, after having been into the ſea.

We obſerved no ſymptoms of the venereal diſeaſe among the natives; one of our ſeamen,

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part of the collar bone, and paſſed out obliquely backward. How Labillardiere was led into this miſtake, I cannot ſay. —*Tranſlator.*

however, caught a gonorrhœa there, but from a woman, who had kept company with a man belonging to the Eſperance, that had long laboured under the complaint. Have theſe people been fortunate enough, for the diſeaſe to have become naturally extinct among them, after having run through its ſeveral ſtages with rapidity? ſince, from the teſtimony of Captain Cook, there can be no doubt but it has formerly made great ravages in theſe iſlands.

The ſkin of the people of the Friendly Iſlands is tawny, becauſe they frequently expoſe themſelves to the heat of the ſun; but the women, who remain pretty conſtantly within doors, or in the ſhade of their trees, have very fair complexions. The countenances of the women are in general very pleaſing, and highly animated; and the good ſtate of health they enjoy is particularly owing to their extreme cleanlineſs, and the good quality of their diet.

CHAP. XIII.

Departure from Tongataboo—We get Sight of the Southern Part of the Archipelago of the Tierra del Eſpiritu Santo, (New Hebrides)—Diſcovery of the Iſland of Beaupré—We Anchor at New Caledonia—Interviews with the Natives—Deſcription of their Huts—Theſe Savages are Cannibals—Their Impudence toward us—They eat great Pieces of Steatite, to appeaſe their Hunger—Their Attempts to ſeize upon our Boats—Different Excurſions into the Interior Part of the Iſland—Death of Captain Huon—New Species of Spider, on which the Savages of New Caledonia feed.

10th APRIL.

ABOUT ſeven in the morning we got under way, with a pretty freſh breeze from the eaſt-ſouth-eaſt, and ſteered for an hour from north-weſt by ſouth to north, and afterward north by eaſt, paſſing out through a channel toward the north of our anchoring place, which had been examined by Citizen Legrand.

In this channel we found by the lead from five fathoms and a half to nine fathoms water.

Some of the natives followed us in their canoes, expreſſing great regret at our quitting their iſland. They cried out from all parts, *oſſa, oſſa Palançois*, at the ſame time giving us marks of their regard.

We ſoon got ahead of the canoes that were paddled along; but thoſe with ſails were obliged to ſlacken their rate of going, to keep at a ſhort diſtance from us; and we had an opportunity of obſerving, that they would have taken the lead of our veſſels conſiderably, if they had availed themſelves of the whole force of the breeze: this advantage, however, they would ſoon have loſt, if the wind had been ſtronger, and the water leſs ſmooth. As ſoon as we got into the open ſea, they deſiſted from keeping us company any farther. We were then more than two leagues from the anchoring place we had juſt quitted, and we ſet the weſt end of Attata, bearing ſouth 48° weſt.

At this time we had a gravelly bottom, with twenty-two fathoms and a half of water.

11th. The next day, about five in the afternoon, we made Tortoiſe Iſland, bearing from us north-weſt by north.

On the 16th, about ſeven o'clock in the evening, the Eſperance made a ſignal for ſeeing land weſt 18° north, about eight leagues diſtance. This was Erronan, the eaſternmoſt of the iſlands of the archipelago of Eſpiritu Santo, diſcovered by Quiros in 1606. A little before noon the iſland of Annaton was in ſight, diſtant ten leagues, ſouth weſt by ſouth.

It was five in the afternoon when we made the iſland of Tanna, bearing weſt 16° north. Pillars of ſmoke iſſued from its volcano, and ſpread abroad in the air, forming clouds, which roſe at firſt to a prodigious height, and which, after having traverſed an immenſe ſpace, ſunk lower as they grew cooler. During the night we enjoyed the brilliant ſpectacle of theſe clouds, illumined by the vivid light of the burning matter, which was thrown out from the bowels of the volcano at intervals.

18th. We were ſteering weſterly, the wind blowing very freſh from the eaſt, when, about half after three in the morning, Dumérite, the officer on the watch, heard the ſcreams of a flock of ſea-fowl paſſing very cloſe by our ſhip: apprehenſive that we were near ſome of the rocks, which commonly ſerve them as a retreat, he thought it adviſable to bring to, and wait for day-light to continue our courſe: and as ſoon as day broke, we ſaw a very little way to leeward of us ſome reefs of rocks ſtretching a great way, on which our ſhip muſt inevitably have ſtruck, if this fortuitous occurrence had not given us notice to ſtop our courſe in time. In fact, as the night was extremely dark, it would have been impoſſible to have ſeen the breakers ſoon enough to avoid them: beſides, the wind blowing very freſh, the ſea ran ſo high all round us, that we could not ſoon enough have diſtinguiſhed the waves that broke on the reefs from the reſt. Beyond theſe reefs, and near two leagues diſtant from them, we ſaw an iſland, which bore, when we made it, ſouth 28° weſt, and to which I gave the name of Citizen Beaupré, engineer-geographer to our expedition. This iſland lies in the latitude of 20° 14′ ſouth, longitude 163° 47′ eaſt. It is very low, and about 1500 toiſes long. We afterwards diſcovered ſome rocks bearing ſouth 21° eaſt; and a little while after ſome others towards the ſouth.

It is to be remarked, that the currents ſet us to the north about twenty-four minutes a day, when we were near Tierra del Eſpiritu Santo, and paſſing between that archipelago and new Caledonia. Undoubtedly this is owing to the poſition of the land, which, while it changes the direction of the currents determined by the general winds, increaſes their ſtrength.

About one o'clock in the afternoon we got ſight of the high mountains of New Caledonia to the ſouth-weſt; and at half-after four we were within a thouſand toiſes of the reefs bordering that iſland. The foot of the mountains on this ſide are waſhed by the ſea, and they are likewiſe more ſteep here than on the weſtern ſhore, which we coaſted along the year before.

We ſaw a fine caſcade, the water of which, after having diſappeared ſeveral times in deep gullies, came tumbling into the ſea; and we admired the pictureſque effect of the torrents, which we perceived toward the ſouth-weſt, their waters white with foam producing an agreeable contraſt to the duſky verdure of theſe high lands.

During the night we continued plying to windward, endeavouring to maintain our ſtation againſt the currents, that we might be in a ſituation to come to an anchor the next day.

19th. As ſoon as day-light appeared we approached within 800 toiſes of the reefs, along which we ran, in order to find the opening through which we were to reach the anchoring place; but it blew very hard from the ſouth-ſouth-eaſt, and we had already fallen to leeward, when we diſtinguiſhed the opening in the reefs. Though we were pretty near the ſhore, we did not perceive Obſervatory Iſland, which left us for ſome time doubtful whether we were oppoſite the place where Captain Cook anchored in 1774; and accordingly we put about, to get more to the

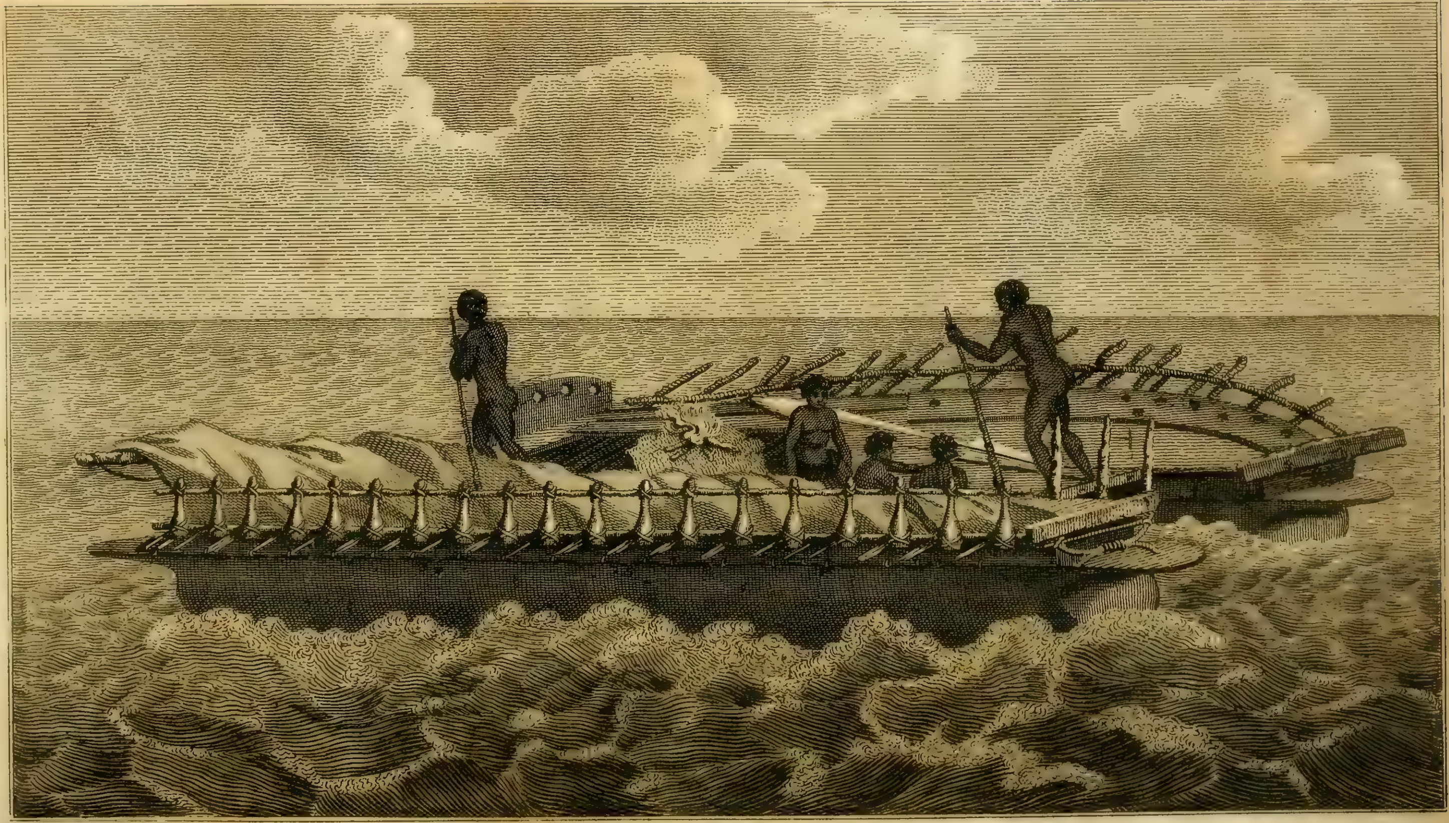
the north-eaſt. At noon we found by our obſervations, that we muſt be near Obſervatory Iſland, and it was not long before we got ſight of it, though it is extremely low; when we immediately bore away for the anchoring place. In the opening between the reefs we had from eleven fathom water to thirteen and a half, but when we got within them we had only from ſeven fathoms to eight and a half.

A double canoe immediately came ſailing out to us. She had on board eleven natives, whoſe manoeuvres gave us no very high idea of their ſkill in navigation. They ſpoke to us, and ſhowed us ſome pieces of white ſtuff, which they waved in the air, ſtill keeping more than a hundred toiſes from the ſhip. A ſhort time after they returned on ſhore.

The Eſperance, being a little to windward of us, grounded on a ſhoal, which we in conſequence took care to avoid, and preſently after let go our anchor, in order to lend her aſſiſtance. General Dentrecaſteaux immediately ſent our long-boat to her, and at eight o'clock in the evening we had the agreeable news that ſhe was again afloat, and had received no damage.

20th. At ſun-riſe the next morning we ſaw four canoes under ſail, coming towards our ſhips. When they got very near us, they ſeemed to be under ſome fears: but one of the ſavages, having yielded to our invitations, and come on board, was followed by almoſt all the reſt. We were ſurpriſed, to find them ſet more value on our ſtuffs than on our nails, or even hatchets, which they called *togui*; a name much reſembling that given them at the Friendly Iſlands, though they do not ſpeak the ſame tongue, as may be ſeen by the vocabularies of the languages of theſe people, at the end of the preſent work. We could not doubt, however, but they were acquainted with iron, which they deſignated to us by the denomination of *pitiou*; but the very hard ſtones which they uſe, renders it of leſs importance to them, than to many other inhabitants of the South Sea Iſlands.

We ſhowed them ſome cocoas and yams, and requeſted them to bring us ſome: but, far from going to fetch any for us, they wanted to buy ours, offering us in exchange their ſpears and clubs, and giving us to underſtand that they were very hungry, putting their hands to their bellies, which were extremely flat. They expreſſed ſome fear on ſeeing the pigs which we had on board, which led us to ſuppoſe that they had no ſuch animal; though Captain Cook had left two, a boar and ſow, with one of their chiefs. As ſoon as they ſaw our poultry, however, they imitated the



Double Canoe of New Caledonia.

the crowing of the cock tolerably well, ſo as to leave us no doubt that they had fowls on their iſland.

None of the women in the canoes conſented to come on board our veſſel; and when we were deſirous of making them a preſent of any thing, the men took it to carry to them.

Theſe ſavages came in double canoes of the ſhape repreſented in Plate XLV. Fig. 1. Their maſt was fixed at an equal diſtance from the two canoes, and toward the fore part of the platform, by which they were joined together. They are not ſo ſkilfully conſtructed as thoſe of the Friendly Iſlands, to which they are much inferior in point of ſailing. One of them, running againſt our ſhip with too much force, received ſo much damage, that the canoe on one ſide ſoon filled. The ſavages in her immediately got upon the other, and let themſelves go with the current, which drifted them toward the ſhore. The other canoes left us preſently after, and ſailed after her, in order to give her aſſiſtance.

21ſt. Early in the morning we manned the capſtan, in order to warp our ſhip nearer to Obſervatory Iſland; for which purpoſe we had carried out ſeveral hawſers tied end to end; but they gave way ſeveral times, and obliged us to let go the anchor again.

We were ſurrounded by canoes, the natives in which came on board our ſhip, and ſold us ſeveral articles, ſuch as are delineated in Plates XXXVII and XXXVIII. Some of them had a few cocoa-nuts and ſugar-canes, which they would not part with by any means, though we offered a great price for them.

Theſe ſavages were all naked, except that they wrapped their privities in pieces of coarſe ſtuff, made of bark, or in large leaves of trees. Their hair is woolly; and their ſkin is nearly of as deep a black as that of the inhabitants of Diemen's Cape, whom they very much reſemble in the general caſt of their countenance. Several of them had their heads bound round with a little net, the meſhes of which were large. We obſerved with ſurpriſe, a great many, who, deſirous, no doubt, of having the appearance of long hair, had faſtened to their own locks two or three treſſes, made with the leaves of ſome plants of the graſs kind, and covered with the hair of the vampire bat, which hung down to the middle of their backs.

Moſt of theſe iſlanders, armed with ſpears and clubs, carried at their waiſt a little bag full of ſtones, cut into an oval ſhape, which they throw with ſlings. (See Plates XXXV and XXXVIII. Fig. 16, 17, and 18.) The lower lobe of their ears, perforated with a very large hole, hung down

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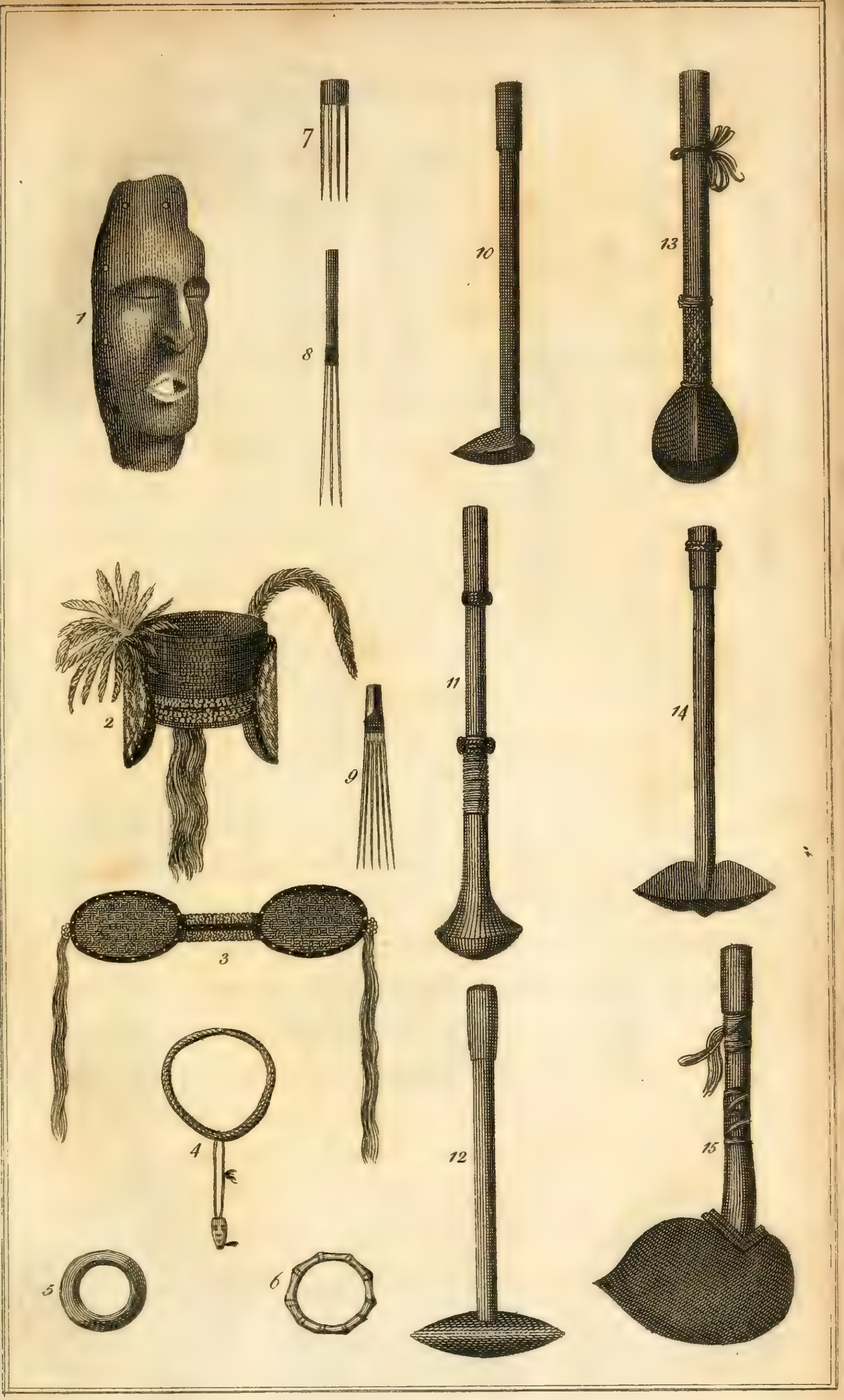
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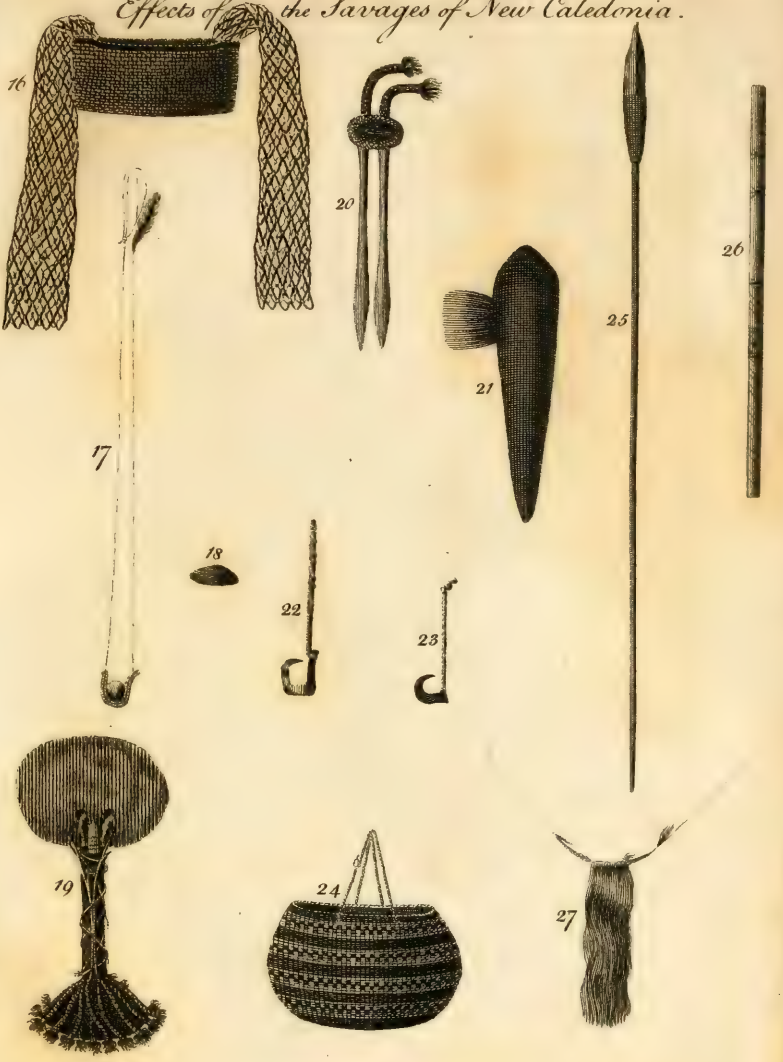
Effects of the Savages of New Caledonia.

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15th April, 1800.

Effects of the Savages of New Caledonia.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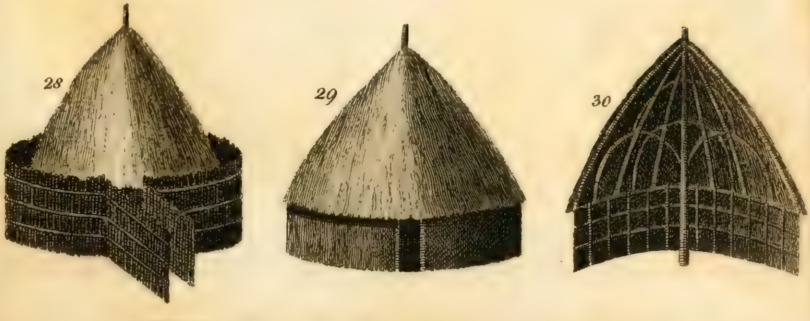
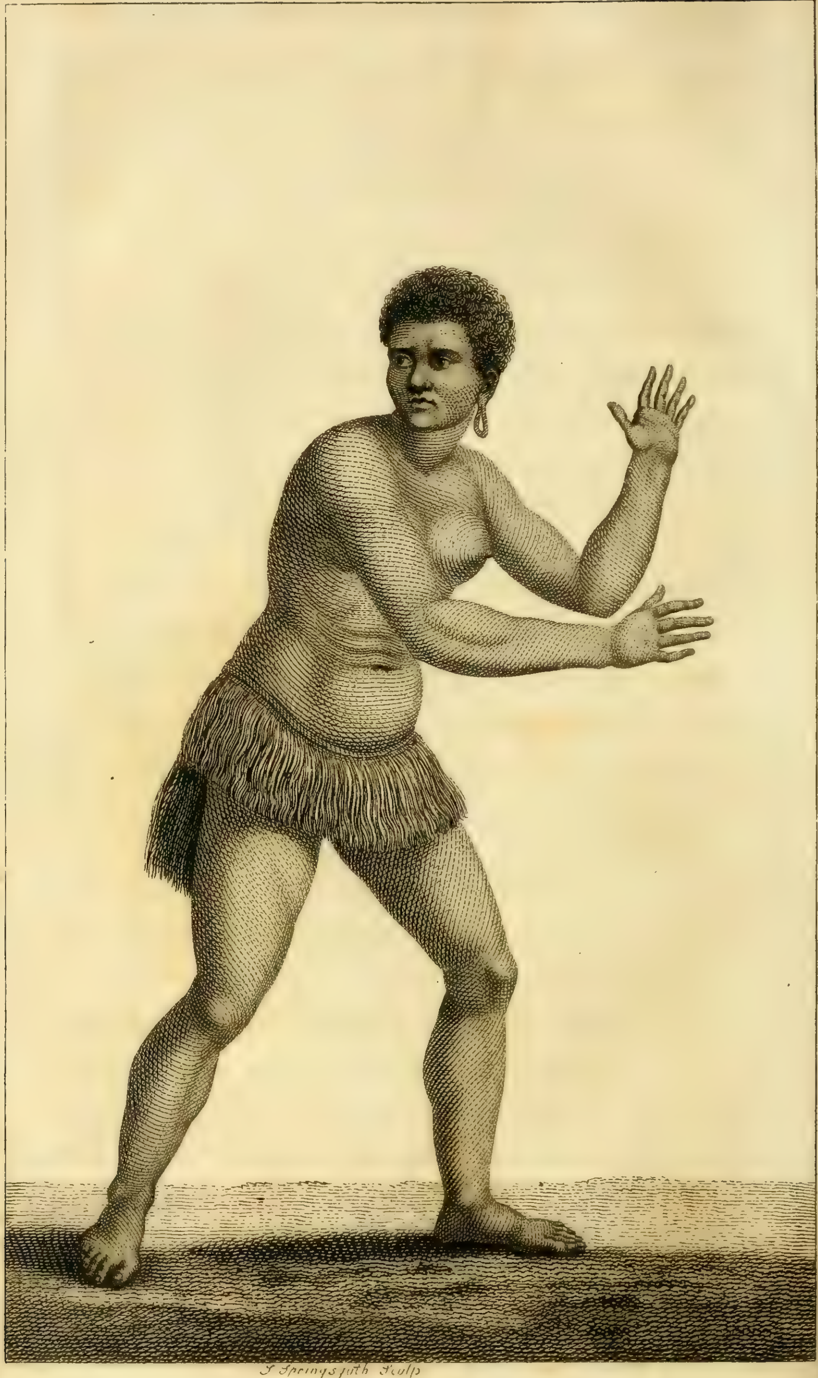


Huts of the Savages of New Caledonia

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly 15th April, 1800.



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Woman of New Caledonia.

Pubd. by J. Stockdale, Piccadilly 15th Apr 1800

to their ſhoulders. Into theſe holes ſome had introduced leaves of trees, others a piece of wood, to ſtretch them bigger. Several had this lobe jagged; perhaps from having been torn, either in battle, or in running through the woods.

Behind the ears of one of theſe ſavages we obſerved tubercles of the ſhape of a veal ſweetbread, and half as big as a man's fiſt. He appeared well pleaſed at ſeeing us examine this ornament, the growth of which he had effected by means of a cauſtic, by which the parts, no doubt, muſt have been greatly irritated for a conſiderable time.

The women had no other garment than a kind of fringe, made of the filaments of the bark of trees, which ſerved them as a girdle, paſſing ſeveral times round the waiſt (See Plate XXXVI).

The canoes kept themſelves cloſe by our ſhip, by means of different ropes, which we had thrown out to them. Each of them, however, had a large ſtone, to ſerve as an anchor, faſtened to a long rope, but they did not make uſe of theſe on the preſent occaſion.

22d. The next day we got up our anchor at ſix o'clock in the morning, and made ſeveral ſtretches to get nearer to Obſervatory Iſland, which the natives call by the name of *Pudyoua*. At half after ten, when we brought up, this iſland was not above 500 toiſes diſtant to the eaſt 3° 15′ ſouth.

We ſaw the land of New Caledonia from eaſt 19° 30′ ſouth, to weſt 12° north, from the neareſt ſhore of which we were only 590 toiſes. The inhabitants now had no occaſion for their canoes to come to us; moſt of them ſwam to the ſhip, with the articles which they wiſhed to ſell.

I ought not here to omit a malicious trick, which had nearly cauſed the loſs of the young bread-fruit trees, that I had brought from the Friendly Iſlands. I had watered them in the evening; but, ſeeing ſome drops of water early in the morning trickle from the box in which they were planted, I had no doubt, but ſome one had watered them long after me. Of this I was fully convinced, the moment I taſted the water, that filtered through the mould; for it was ſalt. The inquiries I made to diſcover the perſon who had been guilty of this trick, were in vain.

About one in the afternoon we went aſhore, and were ſoon ſurrounded by a great number of the natives, who juſt came out of the middle of the wood, into which we had entered ſeveral times, though ſtill keeping near the ſhore. We preſently found a few ſcattered huts, three or four hundred paces diſtant from each other, and overſhadowed by a few cocoa trees. Soon after we came to four, which formed a little hamlet, in one of the gloomieſt parts of the foreſt. They were all nearly of the ſhape of beehives, a toiſe and a half in height, and as much in breadth. (See Plate XXXVIII, Fig. 28, 29, 30).

Figure 28 repreſents one of theſe huts, ſurrounded by a paliſade a yard and a half high, made with the limbs of the cocoa tree, arranged pretty cloſe to each other, and three feet and half from the borders of the hut. A little walk was formed in the ſame manner before the door.

We afterwards ſaw ſeveral huts which were not ſurrounded by paliſades (See Fig. 29). The door, which was about a yard high, and half a yard wide, was ſometimes cloſed by means of a piece of a limb of the cocoa-tree, the folioles of which were interlaced. Several of theſe doors had two poſts, made of planks, at the upper extremity of each of which a man's head was rudely carved. The lower part of theſe huts was erected perpendicularly to the height of a yard, where they tapered off in a pretty regular cone, terminated by the upper end of a poſt that was fixed in the centre of the floor.

Figure 30 repreſents the inſide of theſe huts. The frame conſiſts of poles, bearing againſt the upper end of the poſt, which may be ſeen riſing from the middle of the floor, and which is near three inches in diameter at the bottom. A few pieces of wood bent to an arch, render theſe little habitations ſufficiently ſtrong. They are covered with ſtraw to the thickneſs of two or three inches. The floor, on which the natives are perfectly ſheltered from the weather, is ſpread with mats. But the moſchettoes are ſo troubleſome, that they are obliged to light fires to drive them away when they go to ſleep; and as there is no vent for the ſmoke, except at the door, they muſt be extremely incommoded by it.

In general there is a board within the hut on one ſide, faſtened with cords in a horizontal poſition, about a yard from the ground. This ſhelf, however, can ſupport nothing of much weight, for the cords are very ſlight.

Near ſome of their dwellings we ſaw little hillocks of earth, twelve or fourteen inches high, with a very open treillis in the middle, of the height of two or three yards. The ſavages called theſe *nbouet*, and informed us that they were graves; inclining the head on one ſide, while they ſupported it with the hand, and cloſing the eyes, to expreſs the repoſe enjoyed by the remains of thoſe who were there depoſited.

On returning toward the place where we landed, we found more than ſeven hundred natives, who had run thither from all parts. They aſked us for ſtuffs and iron in exchange for their effects, and ſome of them ſoon convinced us that they were very audacious thieves. Among their different tricks I ſhall relate one which theſe knaves played me. One of them offered to ſell me a little bag, which held ſtones cut into an oval ſhape, and which was faſtened to his waiſt. He untied it, and held it out as if ready to deliver it to me with one hand, while he received the price agreed upon with the other; but at the very inſtant another ſavage, who haſt poſted himſelf behind me, gave a great ſcream, which made me turn my head round, and immediately the rogue his comrade ran away with his bag and my things, endeavouring to conceal himſelf in the crowd. We were unwilling to puniſh him, though moſt of us were armed with firelocks. It was to be feared, however, that this act of forbearance would be conſidered as a mark of weakneſs by the natives, and render them ſtill more inſolent. What happened ſoon after ſeemed to confirm this: ſeveral of them were ſo bold as to throw ſtones at an officer, who was not above two hundred paces from us. We would not yet treat them with ſeverity; for we were ſo much prejudiced in their favour, from the account given of them by Forſter, that more facts were neceſſary to deſtroy the good opinion we entertained of the gentleneſs of their diſpoſitions: but we had ſoon inconteſtable proofs of their ferocioufneſs. One of them having in his hand a bone freſh roaſted, and devouring the remainder of the fleſh ſtill adhering to it, came up to Citizen Piron, and invited him to ſhare his repaſt. He, ſuppoſing the ſavage was offering him a piece of ſome quadruped, accepted the bone, on which nothing but the tendinous parts were left; and, having ſhown it to me, I perceived that it belonged to the pelvis of a child of fourteen or fifteen years of age. The natives around us pointed out on a child the ſituation of this bone; confeſſed, without heſitation, that the fleſh of it had furniſhed ſome one of their countrymen with a meal; and even gave us to underſtand, that they conſidered it as a dainty.

This diſcovery made us very uneaſy for thoſe of our people, who were ſtill in the woods: ſhortly after, however, we had the pleaſure to find ourſelves all aſſembled together in the ſame ſpot, and no longer feared that ſome of us would fall victims to the barbarity of theſe iſlanders.

When we got on board our ſhip, being ſurpriſed at ſeeing none of the ſavages there, we were informed that there had been a great many, but that they had been driven away becauſe they had ſtolen ſeveral things. Moſt of them had made off in their canoes; and the reſt had jumped into the ſea and ſwam aſhore: two, however, were returned on board, not being able to ſwim faſt enough to join the others, whether owing to ſome bodily infirmity, or to their having leaped into the ſea too long after the departure of their boats to be able to take refuge in them. As the ſun was already ſet, and they were cold, they went to warm themſelves at the fire in our cook-room.

The moſt part of thoſe who belonged to our expedition, and who had remained on board, would not give credit to our recital of the barbarous taſte of thoſe iſlanders, not being able to perſuade themſelves that people, of whom Captains Cook and Forſter had given ſo favourable an account, could degrade themſelves by ſuch a horrible practice; but it was not very difficult to convince the moſt incredulous. I had brought with me a bone which had already been picked, and which our Surgeon-Major ſaid was the bone of a child. I preſented it to the two natives whom we had on board. One of thoſe cannibals immediately ſeized it with avidity, and tore with his teeth the ſinews and ligaments which yet remained. I gave it next to his companion, who found ſomething more to pick from it.

The different ſigns which our people made, in order to obtain an avowal of the practice of eating human fleſh, being aukwardly made, occaſioned a very great miſtake. An exceſſive conſternation was inſtantly viſible in all their features; doubtleſs becauſe they thought that we alſo were men-eaters, and, imagining that their laſt hour was come, they began to weep. We did not ſucceed in convincing them entirely of their miſtake, by all the ſigns we could make of our abhorrence of ſo terrible a practice. One of them made a precipitate retreat through a port-hole, and held faſt by one of the ropes of the mizen maſt ſhrouds, ready to leap into the ſea; the other jumped into the water at once, and ſwam to the moſt diſtant of the boats aſtern of our veſſel; they were not long, however, before they recovered from their fear, and rejoined our company.

The ſmall ſtream, where Captain Cook had taken in water when he touched at this place, was dry when we viſited it: we found, however, a ſmall watering place to the ſouth-weſt of our veſſel, about three hundred paces diſtant from the ſea: the water was very good, but it was rather difficult to be come at, and the reſervoir which furniſhed it ſcarcely ſupplied enough to fill once in a day caſks ſufficient to load the long-boat of each ſhip, ſo that it was neceſſary to wait till next day till more was collected to repleniſh them.

We found very near this watering place the ruſty bottom of an iron candleſtick, which probably had lain there ever ſince 1774, when Captain Cook anchored in this road.

23d. The next morning we went on ſhore at the neareſt landing place, where we found a number of ſavages who were already taking ſome refreſhment. They invited us to join them in eating ſome meat juſt broiled, which we diſtinguiſhed to be human fleſh. The ſkin which yet remained, preſerved its form and even its colour on ſeveral parts. They ſhewed us they had juſt cut that piece from the middle of the arm, and they gave us to underſtand, by very expreſſive ſigns, that after having pierced with their darts the perſon of whoſe limbs we ſaw the remnants in their hands, they had diſpatched him with their clubs. They no doubt wiſhed to make us ſenſible that they only eat their enemies, and indeed it was not poſſible that we ſhould have found ſo many inhabitants in this country, if they had had any other inducement but that of hunger to make them devour each other. We went to the ſouth-ſouth-weſt, and ſoon croſſed a country which lies rather low, where we ſaw ſome plantations of yams and potatoes; we then came to the foot of ſome mountains, where we found ten of the inhabitants who joined our company. They ſoon began to climb up trees of the ſpecies called *hiſbiſcus tiliaceus,* the youngeſt ſprouts of which they pulled off and immediately chewed, in order to ſuck the juice contained in the bark. Others gathered the fruit of the *cordia ſebeſtina,* which they eat even to the kernel. We did not expect to ſee cannibals content themſelves with ſo frugal a repaſt.

The heat was exceſſive, and we had not yet found any water. We followed a hollow track, in which we remarked the traces of a torrent of water in the wet ſeaſon. The verdure of the underwood, which we perceived a little farther off on its borders, gave us hopes of finding a ſpring to quench our thirſt; in fact we were no ſooner arrived than we ſaw a very limpid ſtream iſſuing from an enormous rock of freeſtone, and afterwards filling a large cavity hollowed out in a block of the ſame ſort of ſtone. Here we halted, and the natives, who accompanied us, ſat down by us. We gave them biſcuits, which they devoured with avidity, though they were very much worm-eaten, but they would not even taſte our cheeſe, and we had nothing eatable beſides to offer them.

They preferred the water ot the reſervoir to wine or brandy, and drank it in a manner which afforded us no ſmall entertainment, inclining the head at about two feet diſtance above the ſurface of the water, they threw it up againſt their faces with their hands, opening their mouths very wide, and catching as much as they could; thus they ſoon quenched their thirſt. It may eaſily be conceived, that even the moſt expert at this method of drinking muſt wet the greateſt part of their bodies. As they diſturbed our water, we begged them to go lower down to drink, which requeſt they immediately complied with.

Some of them approached the moſt robuſt amongſt us, and, at different intervals, preſſed with their fingers the moſt muſcular parts of their arms and legs, pronouncing *rapareck* with an air of admiration, and even of longing, which rather alarmed us, but upon the whole they gave us no cauſe for diſſatisfaction.

I obſerved in theſe places a number of plants belonging to the ſame genera with many of thoſe I had collected in New Holland, although the two countries are at very great diſtance from each other.

We ſaw with ſurprize, about a third part of the aſcent up the mountain, ſmall walls raiſed one above another, to prevent the rolling down of the ground which the natives cultivated. I have found the ſame practice extremely general amongſt the inhabitants of the mountains of Aſia Minor.

It is not a common practice amongſt the ſavages of New Caledonia to make an inciſion in the prepuce; nevertheleſs, out of ſix of them, whom we perſuaded to ſatisfy our curioſity in that reſpect, we found one who had it ſlit in a longitudinal direction on the upper ſide.

When we had reached the middle of the mountain, the natives who followed would have perſuaded us not to go any farther, and informed us that the inhabitants on the other ſide of this ridge would eat us; we, however, perſiſted in aſcending to the top, for we were ſufficiently armed to be under no apprehenſion of danger from theſe cannibals. Thoſe who accompanied us were, without doubt, at war with the others, for they would not follow us any farther.

The mountains which we aſcended riſe in the form of an amphitheatre, and are a continuation of the great chain which runs the whole length of the iſland. Their perpendicular height is about 2,500 feet above the level of the ſea. We obſerved them riſe gradually to the eaſt-ſouth-eaſt, till they terminated in a very high mountain about three miles from our moorings.

The chief component parts of thoſe mountains are quartz, mica, and ſteatite, of a ſofter or harder quality, ſchorl of a green colour, granite, iron ore, &c.

On our deſcent from theſe mountains, we ſtopped at the bottom in the midſt of ſeveral families of ſavages aſſembled in the neighbourhood of their huts, to whom we ſignified a deſire to quench our thirſt with the water of the cocoa nuts; but as this fruit is rather ſcarce in that part of the iſland, they conſulted together for a conſiderable time before they agreed to ſell us any. At laſt one of their number went to pull a few from the top of one of the higheſt trees, in order to bring them to us. We were extremely ſurpriſed at the rapidity with which he aſcended, holding the body of the tree with his hands, he ran along the whole length of it, almoſt with as much eaſe and celerity as if he had been walking on an horizontal plain. I never before had occaſion to admire ſuch agility amongſt any of the other iſlanders whom we had viſited.

The ſea water frequently waſhed the foot of the tree from which our cocoa nuts were taken, ſo that the liquor with which they were filled was ſomewhat ſour, but we drank it, being extremely thirſty. The children of theſe ſavages waited till we had emptied the water of the cocoa nuts, when they begged them of us, finding means to get ſomething more from them. They tore with their teeth the fibrous covering of theſe young fruits, of which the nuts were ſcarcely formed, and then eat the tender part encloſed in it, which was much too bitter for our palates.

When we arrived on board, we learned that two of the iſlanders had that morning carried off from an officer of our veſſel (Bonvouloir) a uniform cap and a ſabre, while he was occupied on ſhore making ſome aſtronomical obſervations, although the ſailors, who had landed with him, had traced upon the ſand a large circle round the place of obſervation, which they had forbidden the ſavages to enter; but two thieves having concerted their enterpriſe, advanced with precipitation behind the officer who had juſt ſat down, and placed his ſabre underneath him. One of them ſeized his cap, and the inſtant he roſe up to purſue him, the other ran away with his ſabre. This bold manœuvre was certainly not their firſt attempt.

Night approached, all our boats were already alongſide, yet two officers (Dewelle and Willaumez) were ſtill on ſhore, with two of the ſhip's crew, but they ſoon arrived on the beach, followed by a great number of the inhabitants. The General's boat was inſtantly diſpatched to bring them on board. They told us that the ſavages, who had crowded around them, to the number of above three hundred, upon obſerving that all our boats had quitted the ſhore, had behaved in the moſt audacious manner. One of them having wreſted his ſword from Dewelle, the latter attempted to purſue the thief, but the others immediately raiſed their clubs in his defence. All of our people were robbed with the greateſt effrontery, but when our boat arrived, two chiefs, who probably had prevented the ſavages from proceeding to greater extremities, begged leave to embark in it. They carried two ſmall parcels of ſugar-cane and cocoa-nuts to the General, who made them in return a preſent of an axe, and ſeveral pieces of ſtuff. Thoſe chiefs, whom they called *Theabouma* in their language, wore on their head bonnets of a cylindrical form, adorned with feathers, ſhells, &c. (See Plate XXXVII, Fig. 1ſt and 2d.) but as they were open at top, they were no covering from the rain.

It was not long before a double canoe, diſpatched from the ſhore, came to convey the chiefs back again. It was night before they departed, and the ſavages on ſhore had lighted a fire on a ſand-bank to warm themſelves. We went aſhore on the 25th with thoſe of the crew who were appointed to recruit our ſtock of wood, which they cut at a place 500 yards diſtant from where we had watered.

We did not ſtray far from our wood-cutters, for we were but few in number, and the deſigns of the natives appeared to us very ſuſpicious. About nine in the morning they took poſſeſſion of our ſhallop which was anchored near the coaſt, and only guarded by one man. They were already dragging it towards the ſtrand, in order to carry off the effects that were in it with the greater eaſe, when another boat's crew came to its relief; but the thieves did not give up their enterpriſe till they were on the point of being fired upon.

Laſſeny having gone on ſhore to make ſome aſtronomical obſervations, was obliged to re-embark almoſt immediately, being unable to keep off a number of ſavages who ſeemed inclined to attempt the ſeizure of the inſtruments, although he was armed and accompanied by two aſſiſtants, beſides ſeveral of the boat's crew.

The maſter gunner of the Eſperance, while hunting in the foreſt, perceived about noon, in a large open ſpace not far from the wood-cutters, above two hundred natives, who were practiſing themſelves in throwing their darts, and different exerciſes. He retired unperceived, and haſtened to relate to us what he had juſt witneſſed. One of the officers of our veſſel immediately went with four fuſileers to obſerve the motions of the ſavages; who, on perceiving them, advanced, and obliged them to make a precipitate retreat towards the wood-cutters. The ſavages ſoon repaired thither likewiſe; and we were not long before we diſcovered the deſign they had formed of ſeizing our axes, which had been laid in a heap in the midſt of our workmen, who were aſſembled to take ſome refreſhment. The commanding officer inſtantly gave orders for thoſe tools to be carried into the long boat; but the ſailor who attempted it was aſſailed by the iſlanders, who were on the point of carrying them off, when ſeveral muſquet ſhots were fired. One of the moſt audacious, who fell on that occaſion, had ſtill ſtrength enough to crawl as far as the wood. The others retired immediately, and ſaluted us with a ſhower of ſtones from their ſlings. The ſtones, which they carried in ſmall bags ſuſpended from their belts, were cut into an oval form; but they did not wound any one dangerouſly, on account of the great diſtance; beſides, moſt of them were ſtopped by the branches of the trees, behind which the natives had taken refuge. This is not always the caſe when they fight among themſelves; for being then probably leſs afraid to advance, they frequently have their eyes beat out in theſe battles, as ſeveral of the inhabitants, who had loſt one of them, informed us. When they diſcharge the ſtones from their ſlings they only make half a turn with them above their heads, which is done with as much expedition as if thrown with the hand. Theſe ſtones, cut from a ſteatite of conſiderable hardneſs, are very ſmooth, for which reaſon the ſavages take the precaution to wet them with their ſpittle, to prevent their ſliding from the two ſmall cords of which the bottoms of their ſlings are formed.

The different movements of theſe ſavages having been perceived from on board the Recherche, the General ordered two cannon-ſhot to be fired on them, which made them immediately diſperſe acroſs the wood; but ſoon after one of their chiefs advanced towards us alone and unarmed, holding in his hand a piece of white ſtuff, made of the bark of a tree, which the Commanding Officer received as a token that the good underſtanding between us and the ſavages ſhould not be interrupted. Soon after four other natives came and ſat down in the midſt of us with as much confidence as their chief, behind whom they placed themſelves; but he ſeemed much diſpleaſed with ſeveral others who came to reſt themſelves under the ſhade of the neighbouring trees, whom he ſeveral times called robbers *(kaya)*.

We re-embarked at four o'clock, P. M. and were already ſteering towards our ſhips, when we ſaw a troop of ſavages running along the ſtrand towards us, loaded with a variety of fruits, which they had brought as a preſent for us. They leaped into the water ſeveral times to bring them to us, but we were driven in a weſterly direction by a ſtrong current, and could not ſtop to receive thoſe marks of reconciliation.

I went on ſhore next day very near the watering place at the ſame time that the General arrived there. The guard was ſtronger than the day before, in order the better to keep the iſlanders in awe. It was feared after what had paſſed the preceding day, they might attempt to poiſon the water with which we were going to fill our caſks, and it was thought neceſſary, according to the opinion of our Chief Surgeon, to try the experiment on a gooſe; but it was attended with no bad effects. Indeed, ſeveral of our ſailors would not wait for the reſult of that proof, but, being very thirſty, had already drank of the water even before the commencement of the experiment.

The inhabitants having approached our place of landing, lines were drawn on the ſand, the limits of which they were forbidden to paſs, and we had the ſatisfaction to obſerve that they ſubmitted peaceably to thoſe orders. We gave to moſt of them pieces of biſcuit, which they begged by extending one hand, whilſt with the other they pointed to their bellies, which were naturally very flat, but the muſcles of which they contracted ed as much as poſſible, to make them look ſtill more empty. I ſaw, nevertheleſs, one man whoſe ſtomach was already well lined, but who, in our preſence, eat a piece of ſteatite, which was very ſoft, of a greeniſh colour, and twice as large as a man's fiſt. We afterwards ſaw a number of others eat of the ſame earth, which ſerves to allay the ſenſation of hunger by filling the ſtomach, and thereby ſupporting the viſcera of the diaphragm; although that ſubſtance affords no nutritive aliment, it is nevertheleſs very uſeful to theſe people, who are often expoſed to long privations from food, becauſe they neglect the cultivation of the ſoil, which is of itſelf very barren.

It is probable that the natives of New Caledonia have made choice of this earth on account of its being very liable to crumble; it is extremely eaſy of digeſtion, and one would never have ſuſpected that cannibals would have recourſe to ſuch an expedient when preſſed by hunger.

Three women having joined the other ſavages who ſurrounded us, gave us no very favourable idea of their muſic. They ſung a trio, keeping time very exactly, but the roughneſs and diſcordant tones of their voices excited in us very diſagreeable ſenſations, which the ſavages, however, ſeemed to liſten to with much pleaſure.

Lahaie, the gardener, and myſelf, ventured into the middle of the wood, followed by only two of the ſhip's company; we went from choice into thoſe places where we thought we had leaſt chance of meeting with the natives, who took care to conceal themſelves behind buſhes when they perceived us: at other times they hid themſelves behind large trees, changing their poſition as we moved; but one old man, finding us approaching on both ſides of the tree, behind which he was, ſo that he could not conceal himſelf, came up to us as if abandoning himſelf to our diſcretion, but he ſoon appeared ſatisfied he was ſafe when we gave him a few pieces of biſcuit.

The gardener had already ſcattered in the wood different ſorts of ſeeds which he had brought from Europe; but as ſome ſtill remained, he gave them to the ſavage, requeſting him to ſow them.

We ſoon diſcovered a number of huts ſtanding at ſome diſtance from each other, and were ſurpriſed at not finding any inhabitants in them. They were conſtructed in the ſame manner as that deſcribed in the beginning of this chapter: further on we perceived a heap of aſhes; probably one of the habitations had been recently conſumed by the fire which the ſavages kindle to drive away the muſquitoes.

Two tombs which were not far diſtant had not ſuſtained any damage. I ſaw two human bones, each ſuſpended by a cord to a long pole ſtuck in the ground; the one was a tibia, the other a thigh bone.

I obſerved, on the hills which I croſſed to return to our landing place, the tree called *commerſonia echinata*, which is very common in the Moluccas. Amongſt the different ſorts of ſhrubs which I gathered was a jeſſamine remarkable for the plainneſs of its leaves and its flowers, which have no ſmell, and are of the colour of marigolds.

Several fires lighted near the ſummit of the neighbouring mountain convinced us that it ſerved as a retreat for the natives.

On arriving at our landing place we found a great number of ſavages who had aſſembled there ſince our departure. They informed us that ſeveral of the inhabitants had been wounded in the affair of the preceding evening, and that one had already expired of his wounds. They did not manifeſt any hoſtile diſpoſitions towards us; but a boat belonging to the Eſperance being at a conſiderable diſtance from thence towards the eaſt, had been attacked by another party of ſavages, who thought they were in force ſufficient to make themſelves maſters of it, but fortunately they failed in the attempt.

We were told on arriving on board that not a ſingle canoe had approached our veſſels, which we thought was rather to be attributed to a ſmart gale which had blown the whole day, than to any fear of our reſentment for the hoſtile diſpoſition manifeſted by them the precedingevening.

We had formed a deſign, together with ſeveral perſons belonging to the two veſſels, to go and viſit the other ſide of the mountains, bearing ſouth of our moorings; for this purpoſe we aſſembled on the ſhore to the number of twenty-eight, early in the morning of the 26th. We had all agreed to come armed, that we might be able to render mutual aſſiſtance, in caſe the ſavages ſhould venture to make an attack upon us.

We marched for a long while in paths that were well beaten, accompanied by ſome of the inhabitants, and many of us, in imitation of them, chewed the young ſprouts of the *hibiſcus tiliaceus*, and threw them away almoſt immediately; but to our great ſurpriſe the ſavages eagerly picked them up, and chewed them over again without the leaſt heſitation.

When we had reached the middle of the mountain we found very large blocks of mica, wherein we perceived granites which had loſt their tranſparency, and moſt of them larger than a man's thumb. We found others farther on in the rocks of freeſtone, which were very ſmall, but retained their luſtre.

A ſmoke which we obſerved to iſſue at intervals from a grove at a ſmall diſtance to the S. S. W. induced us to direct our courſe that way. We there found two men and a child occupied in broiling, on a fire of charcoal, the roots of a ſort of bean, which is known to botaniſts by the name of *dolichos tuberoſus,* and which the iſlanders call *yalé.* They had been but recently dug up, for the ſtalks were ſtill hanging to them, and were covered with flowers and fruits. They partook of the barrenneſs of the ſoil which produced them, the fibres were very ſtringy, and they were not not more than three-quarters of an inch in thickneſs, and about ten or eleven inches in length.

We met very near the ſame ſpot with a ſmall family, which appeared to be alarmed at our approach. We immediately made each of them a few preſents, in hopes of encouraging them, which had the deſired effect upon the huſband and two children: but one of our people having offered a pair of ſciſſars to the mother; and wiſhing to ſhew her the uſe of them, by cutting off a few of her hairs, the poor woman began inſtantly to cry; no doubt giving herſelf up for loſt:

but her fears ſubſided as ſoon as ſhe was put in poſſeſſion of the inſtrument.

The inhabitants of theſe mountains appeared to us to live in the greateſt wretchedneſs. They were all extremely meagre. They ſleep in the open air without being tormented by the muſquitoes; for theſe inſects are driven from the high grounds by the E. S. E. winds, which blow here almoſt inceſſantly. The ſame winds are ſo prejudicial to vegetation, that trees which below grow to a great height, here wear the appearance of ſhrubs. *Melaleuca latifolia,* for example, is ſcarcely fourteen inches high, whereas on the hills it attains the height of twenty-ſeven or thirty feet. But ſtill there are vegetables peculiar to the ſummits of thoſe mountains, which appear to agree perfectly well with the current of air to which they are thus expoſed. I ſhall give a deſcription of one of the moſt remarkable. It forms a new genus, which I diſtinguiſh by the name of *dracophyllum.*

The calix is compoſed of ſix ſmall oval leaves, pointed towards the end.

The corolla is in one piece, and divided ſlightly on the border into ſix equal parts. It is ſurrounded with ſix ſmall ſcales at the lower end.

The ſtamina, to the number of ſix, are attached to the corolla by ſmall fine threads, nearly of the ſame length with the antheræ.

The ovarium is at the top, of a roundiſh form, and ſurmounted by a ſtyle, of which the ſtigma is of a ſimple form.

The capſule is compoſed of ſix cells, each containing a number of ſeeds, moſt of which are unproductive.

I ought to obſerve, that one of the parts of fructification is often wanting.

I have given this plant the name of *dracophyllum verticillatum*, its flowers being diſpoſed in rings.

Theſe leaves are rough, and ſlightly dentated, or notched, on the edges. They leave their impreſſion on the ſtalk as they ſeparate from it, as is the caſe with all ſorts of *dracaena*, with which that plant has a great analogy, even in the texture of the wood it produces. It is therefore of the diviſion of *minocotyledon*, although it has a calyx and a corolla, and naturally takes the next place to the ſpecies of aſparagus.

Explanation of the Figures, Plate XL.

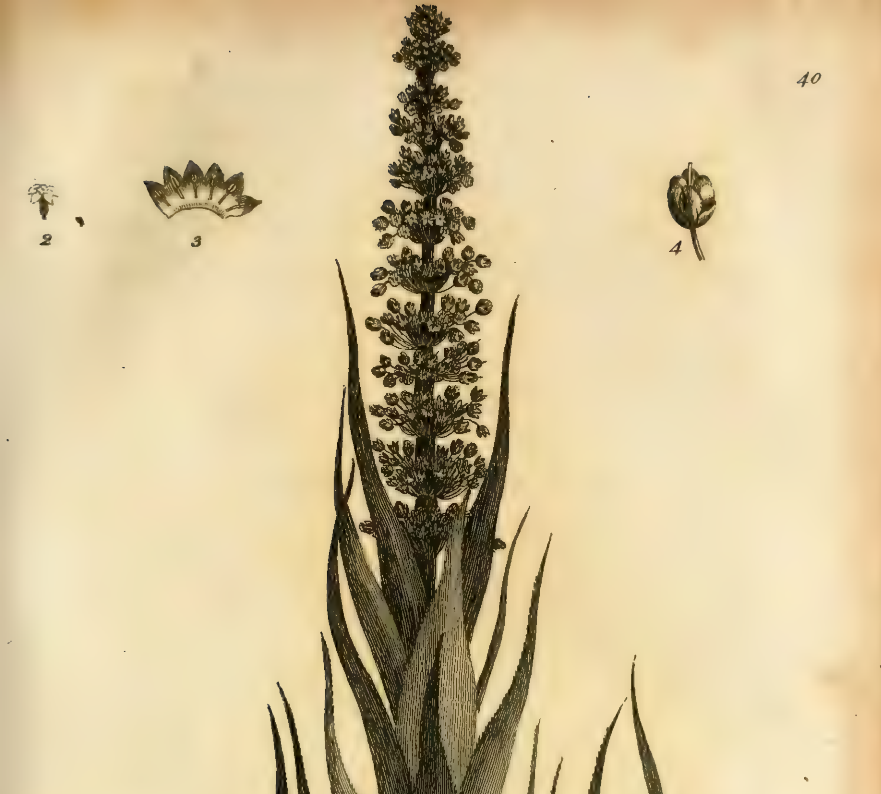
Fig. 1. The plant.

Fig. 2. Bloſſom.

Fig. 3. The corolla magnified and cut obliquely, to ſhew the ſtamina.

Fig. 4. The capſule.

In



Dracophyllum Verticillatum.

Pub^d. by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15^th April, 1800.

In examining from the ſummit of theſe mountains a great extent of breakers which defend the approach to this iſland, we obſerved another paſſage, at a ſmall diſtance to the weſt of that by which our veſſels had reached their preſent moorings. Towards the ſouth we had a proſpect of a delightful valley, ſurrounded with large plantations of cocoa trees, from amongſt which we ſaw columns of ſmoke ariſing, from the fires made by the ſavages. Vaſt fields, which appeared to us to be cultivated, even in the loweſt parts, indicated a great population. The valley was traverſed by a canal filled with water, which we miſtook for a river, the different branches of which came from the foot of the eaſtern mountains; but we afterwards found that this canal was filled with ſtagnated ſea-water. We perceived towards the ſouth-weſt the ſhoal, along which we had ſailed the year before; and we diſtinguiſhed the ſame inlet in it which the violence of the wind had prevented us from ſounding. It appeared to us a place of ſafety for ſuch veſſels as wiſhed to anchor out of the reach of breakers.

We were only followed by three natives, who no doubt had ſeen us ſail along the weſtern coaſt of their iſland laſt year; for before they had quitted us, they ſpoke of two veſſels they had ſeen in that direction.

We proceeded for ſome time along the tops of the mountains towards the ſouth-weſt, then we deſcended into a hollow, where we found two men and a child, who ſhowed no concern with reſpect to us, and did not quit the rock upon which they were ſeated. When we were cloſe by them, they ſhewed us a baſket (ſee Plate XXXVIII. Fig. 24), filled with roots, reſembling thoſe of a kind of ſun-flower called *helianthus tuberoſus.* They called them *paoua,* ſaying that they were good to eat, and they wanted to ſell us a ſmall quantity.

Perceiving, at about thirty yards diſtance, a thick ſmoke iſſuing from the midſt of large broken rocks, which offered a good ſhelter from the wind, we directed our courſe towards it, and found a young ſavage buſy roaſting ſome roots, amongſt which we diſtinguiſhed thoſe of the *dolichos tuberoſus.* He did not appear ſurprized at our viſit, and ſmiled at us from the bottom of his cavern, which was filled with a very black ſmoke, whereby he however did not appear to be at all incommoded.

Near this place the ſide of the mountain, laid open by the torrents which deſcend in the rainy ſeaſon, diſcovered to us cluſters of beautiful pieces of green ſchorl in a ſoft ſteatite, and below that ſmall fragments of a very tranſparent rock chryſtal.

In returning to our veſſel we came through a ſmall village, the inhabitants of which left their huts unarmed. They allowed us to examine the inſide of them, and one of them, without any heſitation, ſold us ſome human bones which were hanging up over one of their tombs.

We ſoon after arrived on the ſea coaſt, where we found a party of the natives who followed us, begging ſomething to eat, but as all our proviſions were conſumed, I gave them ſome green ſteatite, which I had brought from the ſummit of one of the mountains; ſome of them eat as much as two pounds weight of it.

Whilſt we were embarking in order to return on board, one of the crew fired his piece in the air to unload it, which ſtruck ſuch a panick in moſt of the iſlanders who were on the ſhore, that they inſtantly ran off to conceal themſelves in the woods; but ſome of them, confident of our good intentions towards them, ſhewed no ſymptoms of fear, but called back the fugitives, who ſoon rejoined them.

On the 27th I was obliged to remain all day on board, in order to arrange and write deſcriptions of various articles which I had collected the day before.

We received a viſit from ſeveral of the natives who ſwam to the veſſel. They were at great pains to aſſure us that they were not in the number of thoſe who had committed acts of hoſtility againſt us, and they told us they had eaten two of thoſe robbers, or *kaya*, one of whom had received a ball in the thigh and another in the belly in the engagement with us, but we did not give entire credit to this ſtory, ſuppoſing they had fabricated it to ſcreen themſelves from ſuſpicion.

They brought with them an inſtrument which they called *nbouet*, a name which they likewiſe gave to their tombs; it was formed of a fine piece of flat ſerpentine ſtone, with ſharp edges, and nearly of an oval form, perfectly well poliſhed, and of the length of nearly ſeven inches. It was perforated with two holes, through each of which paſſed two very flexible rods, whereby it was fixed to a wooden handle, to which they were faſtened with bands made of bat's-ſkin. This inſtrument was ſupported by a pedeſtal made of a cocoa-nut ſhell, which was likewiſe tied with ſtrings of the ſame kind, ſome of which were longer (See Plate XXXVIII, Fig. 19). We could not till then diſcover the uſe of this inſtrument; theſe ſavages told us that it was to cut up the limbs of their enemies, which they divided amongſt them after a battle. One of them ſhewed us the manner,

ner, by imitating it on one of the ſhip's company, who, at his deſire, lay down on his back. The ſavage firſt repreſented a combat, in which he indicated by ſigns that the enemy fell under the ſtrokes of his javelin and club, which he brandiſhed with great violence. He then performed a ſort of warlike dance, holding in his hand the inſtrument of murder; he then ſhewed us that they begin by opening the belly with the *nbouet*, throwing away the inteſtines, after having torn them out with an inſtrument (repreſented in Plate XXXVIII. Fig. 20), made of two human cubitus, well poliſhed, and fixed to a very ſtrong tape. He ſhewed us they next cut off the parts of generation, which fell to the ſhare of the conqueror. The legs and arms are cut off at the joints, and diſtributed, as well as the other parts, amongſt the combatants to carry home to their families. It is difficult to deſcribe the ferocious avidity with which he repreſented to us the manner in which the fleſh of the unfortunate victim is devoured by them, after being broiled on a fire of charcoal.

The ſame cannibal gave us likewiſe to underſtand that the fleſh of the arms and legs is cut into pieces about three inches thick, and that the muſcular parts are reckoned by theſe people a very delicious morſel. It was no longer difficult for us to conceive why they felt our legs and arms with their fingers in a longing manner, at which times they made a ſlight whiſtling noiſe, produced by ſhutting the teeth, and applying the end of the tongue to them, then opening their mouths, they gave ſeveral ſmacks with their lips.

We went on ſhore on the 28th, but not being in ſufficient numbers, durſt not venture to go far beyond our watering place. We no longer ſaw in the environs large parties of natives, as on the firſt days after anchoring here, which made us think that they had returned to their habitations, probably at a conſiderable diſtance from this place: indeed how could ſuch a vaſt number of men have found the means of ſubſiſtence on a coaſt ſo extremely barren.

Next day (the 29th), we ſet off early, to the number of eighteen, all well armed, with the intention of aſcending a very high mountain, ſituated to the ſouth-ſouth-eaſt, and from thence deſcending, if the weather ſhould prove favourable, into a delightful valley, which we had already perceived at a great diſtance behind the mountain.

We marched at firſt towards the eaſt along the ſhore,

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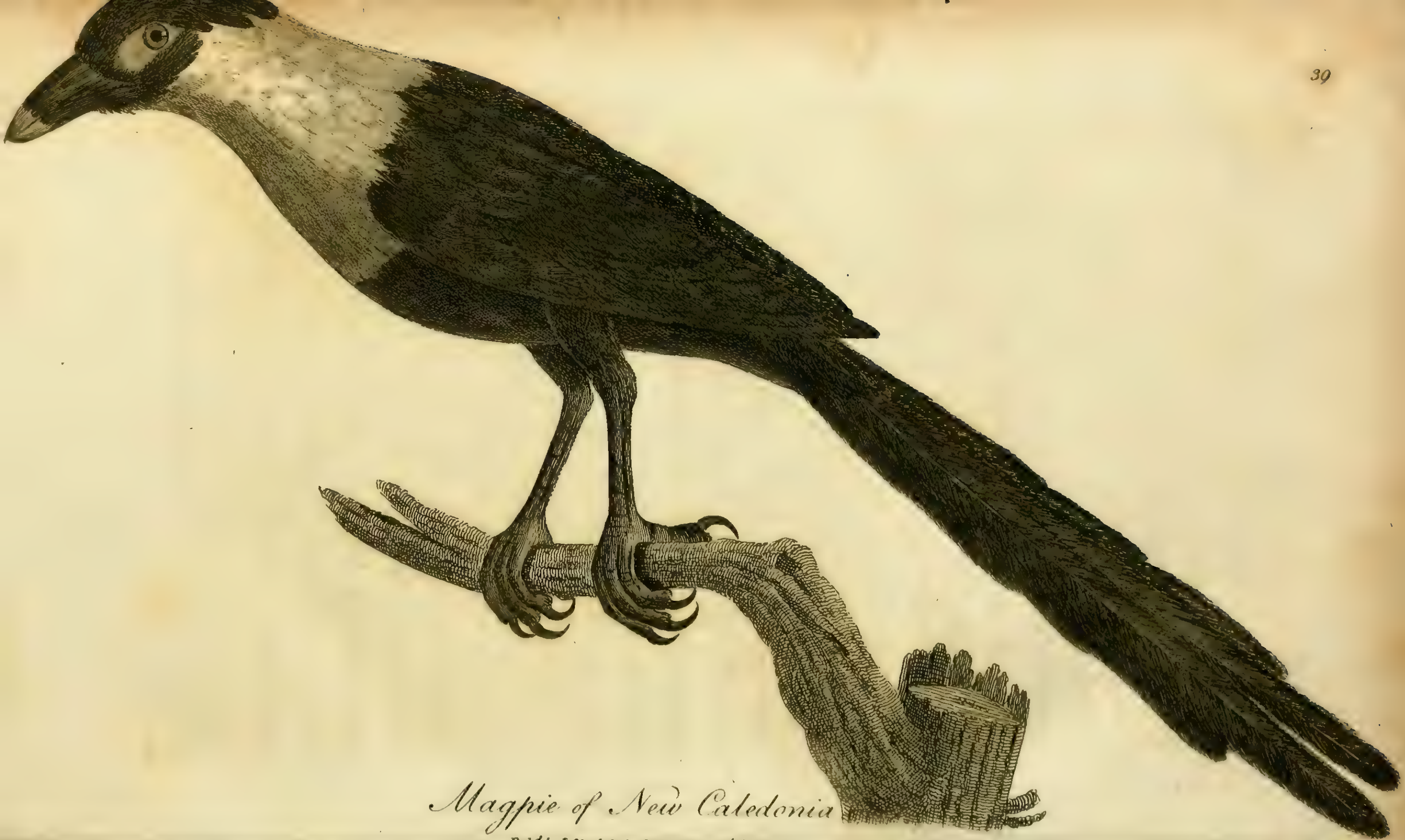


Magpie of New Caledonia

Pub^{d} by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 18th April 1800.

ſhore, and ſoon entered an extenſive wood, when, amongſt other birds which we killed, there was a ſpecies of pie, which I named the *pie of New Caledonia*. It is entirely black except the breaſt, ſhoulders and neck, which are white. The bill is rather jagged at the extremity of each mandible, and is of a light black from the root to within one-third of the point, the remainder is yellowiſh. The feathers of the tail are arranged in rows two by two, the upper ones being much longer than the others (See Plate XXXIX, in which the bird is repreſented.)

We had already proceeded above a mile, when we arrived at a village compoſed of a ſmall number of huts, ſufficiently diſtant from each other to prevent the flames from communicating in caſe of any unfortunate conflagration. Two of them had been recently conſumed. We there ſaw women cooking victuals, compoſed of the bark of trees and a variety of roots, amongſt which I diſcerned thoſe of the hypoxis, of which I have already made mention. Theſe different articles were put dry into a large earthen pot, ſupported over a fire by three large ſtones, which ſupplied the place of a trevet. We obſerved near the entrance to one of thoſe huts a large heap of human bones, on which the recent effects of fire were very evident.

It was probably an inhabitant of this village who ſtole the ſabre of Bonvouloir, as related above, for here we found the ſheath and belt ſuſpended over one of their tombs, as a kind of trophy.

Upon leaving this village, we followed a beaten path to the ſouth-eaſt, where we were not long before we ſaw ſome Caribbee cabbages *(arum eſculentum)*, planted near a rivulet, the ſtream of which the inhabitants of the iſland had turned off lower down to a plantation of *arum macrorrhizon.* Farther on we remarked ſome young banana trees planted at five or ſix yards diſtance from each other, as alſo ſome ſugar canes.

Soon after this we were ſurrounded by at leaſt forty of the natives, who came out from the adjacent huts, and from ſome ſtraggling cottages ſcattered in an extenſive plain covered with plants and ſhrubs, above which roſe a ſmall number of cocoa trees; but we were aſtoniſhed to ſee only very few men amongſt theſe ſavages, all of whom were either old or infirm, and moſt of them cripples. The remainder conſiſted of women and children, who teſtified much joy at receiving ſome preſents of glaſs ware which we gave them. We preſumed that the ſtout men were engaged at a diſtance in ſome expedition againſt their neighbours.

We were about one mile diſtant from the firſt village when we diſcovered another twice as large, ſituated on the borders of a ſmall river, along which we went upon a riſing ground in a ſoutherly direction. Upwards of thirty natives came out to meet us, and followed us for ſome time. We ſoon perceived three others deſcend from the mountains, one of whom we knew, having received ſeveral viſits from him on board the Recherche. Several amongſt the natives pointed him out to us as a chief of great diſtinction, whom they called *Aliki*.

We ſat down on the borders of the ſmall river to take ſome refreſhment, and to prevent the danger of any ſurprize from the ſavages, we invited them to ſit down. *Aliki* immediately complied with our invitation, and his example was followed by the others. The water being a few paces below us, the ſavages filled our bottles as faſt as we emptied them.

After breakfaſt we aſcended towards the ſouth, accompanied by *Aliki* and three other natives, who teſtified a ſtrong deſire to follow us. Some cocoa and banana trees, planted on the leaſt rugged of the borders of the hollow formed by the waters of the ſmall river, pointed out to us the reſidence of ſome of the natives. We found there a hut exactly like thoſe which we had ſeen before. *Aliki* ſaid the hut belonged to him. It was ſurrounded with ſeveral of a new ſpecies of fig tree, the fruit of which thoſe people eat, after having expoſed it to the fire for ſome time in earthen veſſels, in order to extract its corroſive quality.

Clouds, brought on by a briſk gale from the ſouth-eaſt, covered the tops of the mountains about ten in the morning, and occaſioned a heavy ſhower of rain, of which the ſavages took ſcarcely any notice. They did not even ſeek for any ſhelter, whilſt we retired underneath the thickeſt trees. As ſoon as it ceaſed we continued our route, and they followed us with many marks of friendſhip. One of them, wiſhing to relieve a ſailor who was loaded with a large tin-box, filled with a variety of objects of natural hiſtory, carried it for above four hours.

We ſoon after croſſed over the ſmall river, on the banks of which I obſerved the *acanthus ilicifolius*. We then aſcended very rugged rocks for a conſiderable time, and were under great obligations to the ſavages, who exerted themſelves in ſupporting us by the arms, to prevent our falling.

Each of them carried an axe of ſerpentine ſtone; and one of them wiſhing to ſhow us how they made uſe of them to cut wood, hacked off a branch of the *melaleuca latiſolia*, about four inches thick.

It was not till after a number of ſtrokes, that he was able to make a ſlight notch in it, then he broke it by forcibly bending down the end of it; they all ſhewed the greateſt ſurprize at ſeeing us cut down in a ſhort time, with a military axe, ſome of the largeſt trees in the foreſt.

We had juſt reached the ſummit of one of the higheſt of thoſe mountains, when one of our people made ſigns to the ſavages that he wiſhed to have ſome water to drink. Immediately two of them offered to go and fetch ſome from a hollow that appeared to be above half a mile diſtant. They ſet off, and we ſoon loſt ſight of them. As they were a long time before they returned, we were afraid they had gone away with the bottles we had entruſted them with, but at laſt they returned, and appeared pleaſed that they had it in their power to offer us ſome very pure water to quench our thirſt.

After this we deſcended towards the ſouth-eaſt and croſſed a fine valley, where I made a copious collection of plants, among which were the *acroſtichum auſtrale*, and ſeveral new ſpecies of *limodorum*.

A very heavy rain obliged us to ſeek for ſhelter in the hollows of the rocks, where we remained for ſome time. We invited the ſavages who accompanied us to partake of our repaſt, but were much ſurpriſed to find thoſe cannibals reject with diſdain the ſalted pork which was offered them.

The badneſs of the weather having prevented our continuing all night on the mountains, we returned towards our veſſels, going in a weſterly direction, in order to follow the declivity into a large valley, parallel with that which we had juſt croſſed. I there obſerved many new ſpecies of *paſſiflora*. The ginger, *amomum zingiber*, grew there abundantly, but the natives told us they made no uſe of it. As ſoon as we arrived on the ſhore, where we found our boats in waiting, to take us on board the ſhips, they quitted us, and went off to the eaſtward.

I employed the whole of the 30th in deſcribing and aſſorting the numerous collection of articles of natural hiſtory, which I had made the day before.

MAY 1ſt. This day we went towards the ſouth-eaſt, and after having penetrated a conſiderable way into the woods, we arrived at a hut ſurrounded with paliſades, behind which were a woman and two children, who appeared frightened on our approach, but they reſumed their courage upon our preſenting them with ſome pieces of cloth, and a few glaſs beads.

We next went towards two great fires that were kindled by the ſavages in one of the moſt gloomy parts of the foreſt. They diſperſed as ſoon as they perceived us, leaving two baſkets filled with the bark of trees.

Soon after we arrived on the borders of ſome marſhes, where we killed ſeveral beautiful birds of the genus *muſcicapa*: they had been attracted thither by the ſwarms of muſquitoes, which ſerved them for food. Further on we found two young girls who had juſt lighted a fire: they were dreſſing for their repaſt different ſorts of roots, amongſt which I recognized ſeveral belonging to plants which I had met with under the ſhade of the large trees in the foreſt. The girls left their proviſions for ſome time, retiring as we approached them.

On our quitting the wood, we met with ſeveral ſavages who accompanied us to our landing place. They were much amuſed with ſeeing Citizen Riche's dog purſue ſome of the natives who were at a conſiderable diſtance, and whom he ſoon overtook, though they ran as faſt as they could. As he did them no injury, thoſe who were with us begged us to ſet him at ſome women who were then coming out of the wood, and were anticipating their fright, but we would not be perſuaded to comply with their requeſt.

We were witneſs, on arriving at the ſhore, to a fact which proves the great corruption of manners amongſt theſe cannibals. There were two girls, the oldeſt of whom was not more than eighteen, who were ſhewing to our ſailors that part which they are accuſtomed to conceal with the fringed girdle mentioned above, and which forms the whole of their clothing. A nail, or ſomething of equal value, was fixed upon as the price of this favour; but they took care to make their curious cuſtomers pay beforehand.

Upon returning to the ſhip, I found a chief who had dined at the table with the officers. He had come in his canoe, accompanied by his wife, whom he would never allow to come on board, notwithſtanding our repeated requeſts to that purpoſe.

On the 2d we went a ſhooting in the great woods, which we had not explored, to the ſouth-eaſt, where we killed a prodigious quantity of birds. We ſtopped in a ſmall village, where we ſaw over two tombs pieces of wood rudely carved: the inhabitants told us that it was forbidden to approach them; but they conſented very readily to ſell us in exchange for ſome pieces of cloth a human ſcull that was ſuſpended over another tomb, the coronal bone of which was fractured on the left ſide. They informed us, that the warrior it belonged to had been killed in battle by a club.

Next morning early, twenty of us ſet off with an intention to croſs the mountains, and from thence to deſcend into the extenſive valley, where, in one of our excurſions, we had deſcried at a great diſtance a conſiderable number of cultivated fields. It was probable that we ſhould there meet with a great number of inhabitants, but we were ſufficiently well armed to be able to repel any attack which they might venture to make

At firſt we followed the coaſt, advancing towards the weſt, and penetrating from time to time into the woods, we ſaw a number of inhabitants quit their huts, and leave behind them a net which they had ſpread out to dry. It appeared that that implement of fiſhing is very rare amongſt theſe ſavages: its common ſize is about eight yards in length, and eighteen inches in breadth. They ſhewed us but very few of them during our whole ſtay in the Iſland, and no price could tempt any of them to part with one.

We perceived near this place a great quantity of broken ſhells of fiſh, which had ſerved the

Iſlanders for food. We found ſeveral of the ſpecies known by the name of *benitier*, of the length of twelve or thirteen inches. They ſtill bore the marks of the fire which had ſerved to dreſs the animal contained in them.

The women principally are employed in fiſhing for ſhell-fiſh. We ſaw ſome of them from time to time, oppoſite to where we lay at anchor, who advanced into the water up to their waiſts and gathered great quantities, which they diſcovered in the ſand, by means of pointed ſticks with which they groped for them.

We had already gone about three miles along the coaſt without finding any ſtream of water, when three young ſavages came to meet us, and perſuaded us to follow them to their cottage, not far out of our road. We then found a ſpring, below which they had dug ſome trenches to conduct the water to ſome plants of the *arum macrorrhizon*, the roots of which they eat.

We were on the ſlope of a ſmall hill, under the ſhade of ſome cocoa trees. One of the ſavages, whom I requeſted to procure us ſome of their fruit, climbed to the top of the tree with an extraordinary degree of agility.

We ſoon after continued our courſe to the weſtward. The air was ſerene, and the heat exceſſive, and we were attacked by a cloud of muſquitoes, which tormented us very much, by ſtinging every part of the body, not even ſparing our eyes and ears. Fortunately a breeze of wind ſpringing up ſoon after, relieved us from their perſecutions, by diſperſing them.

Soon after this we arrived on the borders of a deep canal, which went in an inland direction to the foot of a very craggy mountain. This canal ſerved as a harbour for the iſlanders, three of whom we ſaw enter it in a double canoe, which they immediately faſtened with a rope tied to the foot of a tree on the ſame ſide we were. They then went at a ſlow pace towards the ſmall hills on the ſouth-eaſt, pretending not to have perceived us. Their canoe was the only one in the harbour. We made uſe of it to croſs to the other ſide, where we found a ſmall cottage, the plantations contiguous to which had been recently laid waſte. We ſtill perceived ſome remains of Caribee cabbages, and of ſugar canes. The tops of all the cocoa trees had been cut off, and perhaps inhabitants had fallen victims to the voracity of the barbarians who had thus deſtroyed them.

Till then we had never met with any of the tombs of the ſavages, except cloſe by their huts, but we now found one at a great diſtance from any habitation whatever, on the ſide of the road which we purſued. It differed from the others, being built of ſtone from the baſe till about half way up.

We halted about noon, under the ſhade of ſeveral *caſuarina equeſetifolia,* and of ſeveral new ſpècies of *cerbera,* which grew òn the banks of a rivulet, where we quenched our thirſt, and in which we found ſome fragments of *roche de corne,* brought down by the water. We caught two ſea-ſnakes *(coluber laticandotus)*, which we broiled and eat, but found very tough and ill taſted.

We were about eleven miles diſtant from our veſſels when freſh marks of devaſtation made us lament the lot of the wretched inhabitants, whom revenge often prompts to the commiſſion of the moſt horrible exceſſes. They had deſtroyed the principal habitations, and cut off the tops of all the cocoa-trees about them, having only ſpared two ſmall ſheds which were covered with ſpongy bark of the *melaleuca latifolia.*

Preſently after a foreſt of cocoa trees, whoſe tops we perceived at the diſtance of a mile and a half to the weſt, together with ſeveral columns of ſmoke which roſe in different directions, were indications of a great population. We directed our courſe toward this place for ſome time, but the marſhy ground which we muſt have croſſed to reach it, cauſed us to abandon our deſign; beſides, the day drew towards a cloſe. We then went ſouthward in ſearch of a commodious ſituation to paſs the night in, when we ſoon pitched on an eminence, the difficult acceſs to which ſecured us from being ſurpriſed by the ſavages. We lighted a fire, for the cold was ſharp and piercing on theſe high grounds, and we felt it the more ſenſibly, as during the day we had experienced in the plain a very great degree of heat.

I gave all the birds which I did not mean to preſerve to thoſe of the ſhip's crew who accompanied us, and amongſt thoſe which they broiled immediately for our ſupper were ſeveral of the *corvus caledonicus*, and ſome very large pigeons of a new ſpecies, which I had before met with on the firſt days after our arrival.

We all ſupped and then went to ſleep, leaving two of our number to watch by turn, for it was to be feared that the light of our fire would bring ſome of the iſlanders to us. In a very ſhort time we were appriſed that the light of ſeveral torches, with which the ſavages were approaching our retreat in an eaſterly direction, was perceived towards the foot of the mountains. In an inſtant we were all on our legs to obſerve their motions, and prepared to give them ſuch a reception as circumſtances might render neceſſary in caſe of attack; but after traverſing ſeveral ſmall hills, they deſcended towards the coaſt, getting farther from us to the eaſtward. Perhaps theſe cannibals were upon ſome expedition againſt their enemies. As we did not appear to be the object they were in queſt of, we immediately lay down again to ſleep, truſting to the vigilance of our centinels.

4th. At day-break we aſcended towards the ſouth-eaſt, and were not long before we reached the ſummit of the mountain, from whence we perceived, toward the weſt-ſouth-weſt, on the ſea coaſt, the great opening of the canal which traverſes the plain we propoſed to viſit.

We ſoon deſcended into a valley, nearly about the middle of which ſtood a delightful grove, to appearance planted by the hand of man, but it was only the goodneſs of the ſoil, moiſtened by the water from the neighbouring mountains, that rendered the buſhes ſo ſtrong and luxuriant. I then collected a great number of plants, amongſt which I found a new kind of fern of the *myriotheca* ſpecies, the talleſt of which roſe to the height of twelve feet, although the ſtem was not more than three inches and three quarters in circumference.

On leaving the grove we perceived two natives about three hundred yards below us, going towards the plain, of which we now diſcovered the full extent. They looked at us without ſtopping, notwithſtanding the ſigns of invitation we made them to come to us. One of them carried on his ſhoulder, at the end of a ſtick, a baſket, in all probability filled with roots.

We had only a few more ſmall hills to croſs before we reached the plain, when ſeveral of our companions, apprehenſive that we ſhould be in want of victuals if we went much farther, or perhaps that we ſhould meet with numerous parties of ſavages, left us and returned to the ſhips early in the day. Our number was now reduced to fifteen, upon their departure; nevertheleſs we continued our journey. We ſoon found by the ſide of a path which ſeemed much frequented by the ſavages, ſeveral cabbage-palms, and having refreſhed ourſelves with the tender leaves from the tops of thoſe trees, we deſcended into a hollow, where ſeveral fine aleurites added to our repaſt a plentiful deſſert of fruit, the kernels of which we found of a very agreeable flavour.

The quartz and mica which were ſpread over a large ſpace, formed in that place a foliated rock of a very brilliant appearance, compoſed of a thin ſtrata.

We at length gained the plain, where the melancholy ſight of a habitation entirely deſtroyed, and cocoa trees cut up by the roots, furniſhed us with freſh proofs of the barbarity of the natives.

Farther on we ſaw plantations of yams, potatoes, &c. We proceeded for ſome time towards the ſouth, and were ſurpriſed at not ſeeing any of the ſavages, when I perceived an old man employed in pulling up the roots of the *dolichos tuberoſus*, which he gave to a child to clean. He did not ſeem in the leaſt intimidated on obſerving us approach him, but every feature of the child was expreſſive of the moſt violent apprehenſion. The old man had loſt one eye, which he told us had been knocked out by a ſtone, and we thought we recogniſed him to be one of thoſe inhabitants who had come ſeveral times to viſit us on board of our veſſels.

This man accompanied us along the path in a ſouth-eaſterly direction acroſs the plain, but had much difficulty in keeping up with us, for he had been wounded in one leg, where we perceived two great ſcars oppoſite to each other, as if it had been pierced through and through with a dart

On both ſides of the road we ſaw ſtraggling huts at great diſtances from each other, ſurrounded with cocoa trees. Only a few ſavages appeared at a diſtance in the middle of the vaſt plain. On our right lay a thick foreſt of cocoa trees extending to the foot of the mountains, on the edge of which we perceived a great number of huts.

We had gone a little more than a mile with the ſavage, when he perſuaded us to ſtop in the neighbourhood of a habitation, probably his own, for he invited us to gather the fruit of the cocoa trees which ſurrounded it ourſelves, excuſing himſelf from climbing the trees on account of his wounds. I gave him ſome pieces of cloth of different colours, and ſome nails, which he ſeemed to value highly.

Soon after another ſavage came to us, and both followed us till we came to the banks of a branch of the great canal which croſſed the plain; it was filled with ſtagnant water, equally ſalt with that of the ſea.

We perceived at a diſtance ſome women and children, when our two ſavages left us, after having pointed out the path which conducted us to the mountains.

At the ſame inſtant ſome other natives ſet fire to the dry graſs at a great diſtance before us on the ſide of the path which we were following, and immediately diſappeared in the woods.

After proceeding about half an hour, I arrived on a very agreeable eminence, where the natives had built themſelves ſheds about ſix feet in height, in order to enjoy the freſh air. They were of a ſemicircular form, and open at bottom all round to the height of about one foot, to admit a free circulation of air. We found no ſavages in either of two neighbouring huts, which were built near a bog, ſurrounded with the *hibiſcus tiliaceus*; but contiguous to them we ſaw a large cultivated field, covered with yams, potatoes, and a ſort of *hypoxis*, the roots of which thoſe people eat, and which grows ſpontaneouſly in their foreſts.

It was already one hour after dark, when we at laſt arrived at the ſummit of the mountains; from whence, looking in a north-weſt direction, we perceived the lights of our veſſels. At ſix or eight hundred paces below were ſeveral fires, lighted by the natives. The cold compelled us likewiſe to kindle a very large one, round which we ſat down to refreſh ourſelves, after which we went to ſleep, leaving two ſentinels to guard two paſſages by which the iſlanders might come to ſurprize us, but none of them attempted to diſturb our repoſe. Only at day-break the ſentinel who was to the north-eaſt eſpied three of them approaching very ſlowly, but they returned back on hearing him cry out to warn us of their coming.

5th. All our proviſions being conſumed, we felt ſenſibly the neceſſity of returning on board. I could not, however, reſiſt the deſire I had to ſpend a few a few hours in viſiting a charming grove of trees, ſituated on the other ſide of the mountain, at a ſmall diſtance from the place where we had paſſed the night. I there obſerved a great quantity of plants, which I had not yet found in any of the excurſions I had made in this iſland. They belonged chiefly to the claſs of the ſilver tree and the trumpet flower.

I will here give a deſcription of one of the fineſt ſhrubs which grows on theſe heights. It forms a genus which I call *antholoma,* and which ought to be placed amongſt the ſpecies of the plaqueminiers.

The calyx, compoſed of from two to four leaves of an oval form, often falls off when the flower blows.

The corolla is of one piece in the form of a cup, and irregularly indented on the edges.

The ſtamina are numerous (about an hundred), and attached to a fleſhy receptacle.

The ovarium is of a pyramidal form, quadrangular, ſlightly ſunk into the receptacle, and ſurmounted by a ſtyle terminated by a pointed ſtigma.

The fruit has four cells filled with a great number of ſeeds; it was not yet ripe, but I think it becomes a capſule.

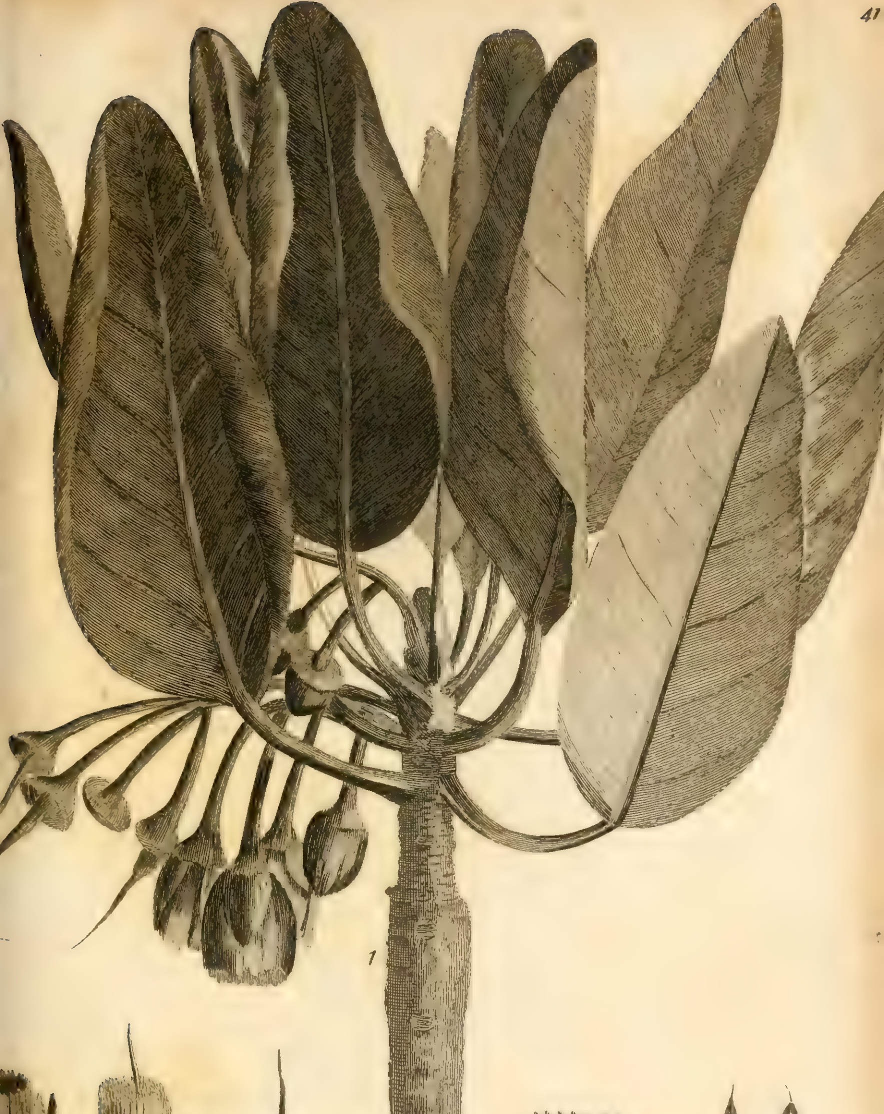
I have diſtinguiſhed a ſhrub by the name of *antholoma montana,* many plants of which I obſerved fifteen feet in height. Its leaves are alternate, very ſtrong, and, as well as the flowers, are only to be found at the extremity of the branches.

Explanation of the Figures in Plate XLI.

Fig. 1. Branch of the *antholoma montana.*
Fig. 2. Flower.
Fig. 3. Receptacle, ſtamina, and ovarium.
Fig. 4. Corolla.
Fig. 6. Stamina magnified.

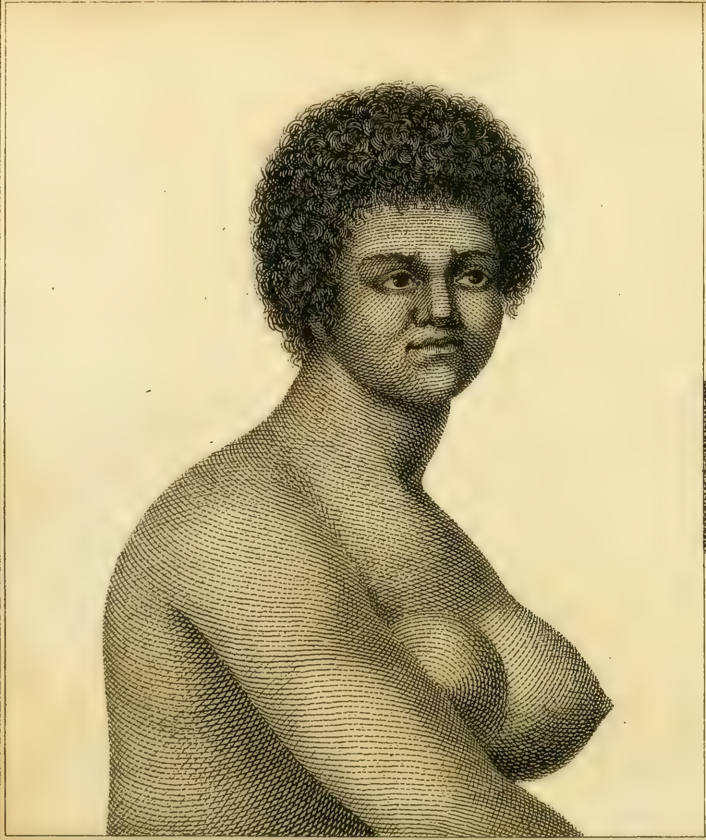
One of the geographers of our company having left us about this time for the diſtance of rather more than half a mile, in order to aſcertain the poſition of the ſhoals which he diſcovered from a high peak, received a viſit from a ſavage, who approached him in a threatening manner; he was armed with a dart and a club, and we were afraid he intended to attack him, but he contented himſelf with examining the inſtruments which he was uſing, without giving him the ſmalleſt cauſe of complaint.

We arrived at our veſſels about noon. I obſerved along the coaſt a double canoe with two ſails. It was conſtructed like thoſe of the iſlanders of New Caledonia, but the men who were in it ſpoke the language of the natives of the Friendly Iſlands. They were eight in number, being ſeven men and one

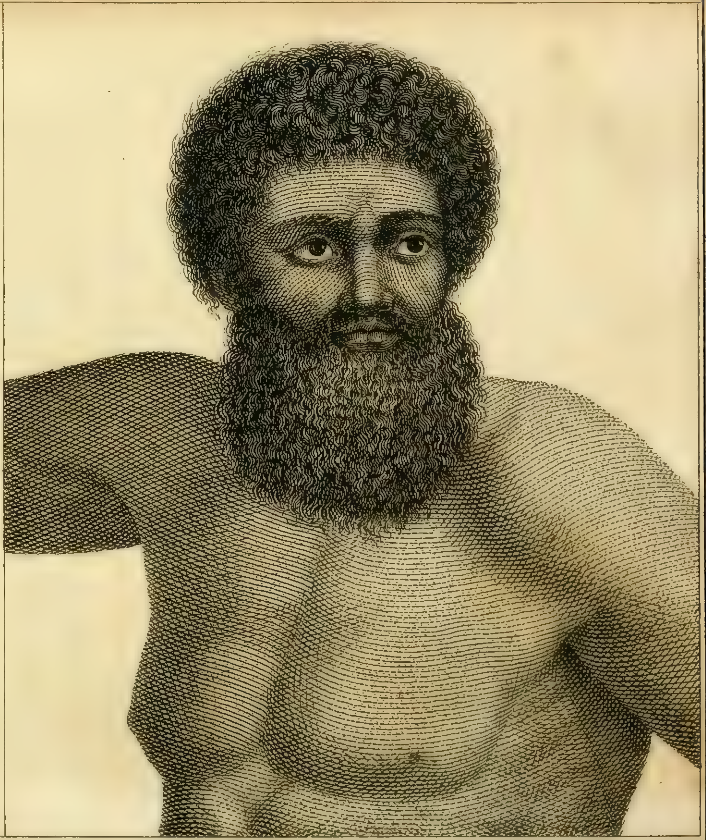


Antholoma Montana.

Pubd. by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 15th April, 1800.



Woman of the Island of Beaupré.



Man of the Island of Beaupré.

one woman, all very muſcularly built (See Plate XXXIV.) They told us that the iſland from whence they came was a day's ſail to the eaſt of our moorings, and that the name of it was *Aouvea*; it was doubtleſs the iſland of Beaupré which they meant.

Theſe iſlanders, who were quite naked, had the end of the prepuce tied to the lower part of the belly by a cord of the outer covering of the cocoa nut, which went twice round them. They know the uſe of iron, and appeared much more intelligent than the natives of New Caledonia.

I was much ſurprized to ſee one of the planks of their canoes covered with a coat of varniſh; and it appeared to have belonged to ſome European veſſel, which I was convinced of when I found that the powder of lead formed a great part in the compoſition of the varniſh. Without doubt the plank had belonged to a veſſel of ſome civilized nation wrecked on this coaſt. I requeſted the ſavages to inform us of what they knew concerning the plank; they ſet ſail ſoon after to the weſt, promiſing to return next day to bring us information; but they did not keep their word; and we never had an opportunity of ſeeing them again.

When we returned, we were informed that the ſame day that we had left the ſhip on our excur-

-ſion, the ſavages had attempted to ſeize the hatchets of our wood-cutters, whom they had attacked with ſtones, but two muſket ſhots had been ſufficient to diſperſe them.

I employed the whole of the 6th to deſcribe and arrange the numerous collection of articles of natural hiſtory which I had brought with me from the mountains.

Next day the intelligence of the death of Captain Huon, which we learnt at day-break, ſpread a general ſorrow amongſt all thoſe concerned in the expedition. This ſkilful naval officer had fallen a ſacrifice to a hectic fever about one o'clock in the morning, after an illneſs of ſeveral months. He met death with the greateſt coolneſs, and was interred, according to his particular deſire, near the centre of the iſland of Pudyona, favoured by the veil of night. He had requeſted that no kind of monument might be erected for him, apprehenſive that it might lead to a diſcovery of his burial place by the inhabitants of New Caledonia.

Soon after ſun-riſe eight of us went aſhore, and penetrated into the woods in a weſt-ſouth-weſt direction. We ſoon arrived at a cottage, from whence came a native carrying in his hand a maſk, which he agreed to ſell to me for two joiner's chiſſels. This maſk was cut out of a piece of the wood of the cocoa tree (See Plate XXXVII.

Fig. 10.), but much better carved than the figures we had ſeen in other places at the entrance into their houſes. He covered his face with it ſeveral times, peeping through the holes made in the upper part of it. There was an opening for the mouth, but there were none for the eyes. They probably make uſe of thoſe maſks to prevent being known by their enemies when they undertake any hoſtile enterprize.

We then advanced towards two fires lighted cloſe by the huts, where we found a man and woman dreſſing figs of a new ſpecies, which they had placed upon the fire in a great earthen pot, without water, to take away the corroſive quality. They called thoſe figs *ouyou.*

I remarked two children at the fire, regaling themſelves with ſpiders of a new ſpecies, which I had obſerved frequently in the woods, where they ſpread their webs of ſuch ſtrength, as frequently to incommode us very much in our progreſs. They firſt killed them, covering them up in a great earthen veſſel, which they heated on a briſk fire. They then broiled and eat them. They ſwallowed at leaſt one hundred of them in our preſence. We ſaw afterwards in the ſame iſland ſeveral other inhabitants eagerly ſeeking the ſame kind of food.

Such an extravagant and yet ſo general a taſte amongſt ſo many numerous tribes cauſed us great ſurprize, although we knew that ſome Europeans eat ſpiders, and in preference ſuch as are found in cellars, which they affirm taſte like nuts.

The inhabitants of New Caledonia call this a ſpecies of *nougui*, which I diſtinguiſh by the name of *aranea edulis* (ſpider which the Caledonians eat.). This ſpider is repreſented in Plate XII. Fig. 4. The ſituation of its eyes (See Fig. 5 and 6.) which are eight in number, two being near the middle of its back, at a great diſtance from the others, make me give it a place in a new ſection of a black colour. Its back is grey, and above is covered with ſilver down; between the eyes are four ſpots of a brown colour; below it is black. The lower part of the belly is of the ſame colour as the upper part of the back, and is marked with from eight to ten ſpots of a brown colour. On the ſides are ſix greyiſh lines in an oblique direction, and below ſeveral faun-coloured ſpots. The legs, which are alſo of a faun-colour and covered with claws of a ſilver grey, are blackiſh towards their extremity.

One of the fuſileers who accompanied us had loſt one of his piſtols; we informed the inhabitants of this circumſtance, and promiſed them a reward if they would bring it to us. It was with conſiderable pleaſure that we ſaw, an hour after we had quitted them, a ſavage come running towards us with the piſtol, which he ſaid he had found on the ſands. In fact, the ſoldier remembers having left it in the place where we had dined. A piece of cloth and a waiſtcoat proved a very agreeable recompenſe to the iſlander. He followed us for ſome time accompanied by another Caledonian; then bid us adieu, pronouncing the word *alaoué*, bowing ſlightly with his head, retiring with an appearance of great ſatisfaction.

When we had reached the ſhore, one of us fired his piece as a ſignal to the ſhip's company, that a boat might be ſent off for us; the noiſe of the exploſion collected above eighty of the natives around us. We invited them to ſit down as faſt as they arrived, in order to prevent them from coming too cloſe, and notwithſtanding the diſproportion of our number, (for we were only eight,) they all agreed to our requeſt. One of theſe ſavages had a few tolerably ſweet oranges, which he conſented to ſell to me for a pair of ſciſſars.

We learned, on arriving on board, that ſeveral perſons belonging to the Eſperance, being in a canoe, had been aſſailed this morning with a ſhower of ſtones by the natives, on which it was found neceſſary to fire ſeveral muſket ſhot to make them retire into the wood. It muſt, however, be allowed, that this conteſt was owing to the imprudence of one of our men, who, wiſhing to keep the Caledonians at a diſtance, had pointed his piece at them, which went off, through his aukwardneſs.

8th. General Dentrecaſteaux gave the command of the Eſperance to Dauribeau.

I was very buſy during the greater part of the day, at a work which was indiſpenſably neceſſary for the preſervation of my collections. In the afternoon I went on ſhore, and ſoon after I perceived a number of the iſlanders who had attacked our fiſhermen, in order to carry off both the net and the fiſh that were caught. We were obliged to fire at leaſt twenty muſket ſhot before they could be entirely diſperſed. They ſtood firm on the ſhore the whole time, returning our muſketry with their ſlings, a ſtone from one of which wounded the maſter-gunner of the Eſperance ſeriouſly in the arm; they then gave way, but in a few ſeconds returned anew to the attack; however, when they perceived two of their number fall, in conſequence of our fire, and wounded ſo as to be ſcarcely able to crawl to the neighbouring wood, they were ſeized with a general panic, and fled, nor did any others venture to renew the attack.

At the ſame time that this encounter began, the Commander in Chief of the expedition left his veſſel to go on board the Eſperance; he immediately directed his boat toward the ſhore, but the ſavages were entirely diſperſed before he arrived there.

Before our fiſhermen had been interrupted by the iſlanders, they had caught ſeveral ſpecies of the *ſcorpaena,* amongſt which was that known by the name of *ſcorpaena digitata* pricked one of our ſeamen ſo acutely in the hand, that for ſeveral hours he felt a very violent pain through his whole arm.

9th. This morning at day break we went aſhore at the neareſt landing place to our ſhip, and ſix of us, well armed, penetrated into the woods, advancing for a long time to the ſouth-ſouth-weſt. I found on that excurſion many plants which I had not before met with.

I ſoon obſerved a large bread-fruit tree, which grew near the middle of the mountain, being the ſecond I had met with in the iſland. I took from it three ſuckers, which I planted in a box in which I had put thoſe I had taken in the Friendly Iſlands. Their leaves were not ſo wide apart as thoſe of the latter, perhaps they might not produce ſuch excellent fruit. But after the care which I obſerved the natives take of that which I had ſeen in a village to the ſouth-eaſt of our ſhip, I could not doubt but that they ſet a great value on this tree; it was planted in a very good ſoil, and ſurrounded with ſtrong paliſades. Neither of thoſe trees yielded fruit at that time, but had a great number of male flowers.

We had already advanced a great way up the mountain, when ſome of the people belonging to our veſſel, who went on ſhore, diſcharged their pieces before they returned on board. The report of the muſketry made us reſolve to direct our courſe toward them immediately, apprehenſive of their being engaged with the ſavages.

Night approached, and we went off to go on board our veſſel, but the wind blew from eaſt-ſouth-eaſt with ſuch violence, and the current was ſo ſtrong, that they were driven rapidly to weſtward; we had even great difficulty in making the Eſperance, which we left half an hour afterwards to go on board the Recherche, as the weather had become more favourable.

The natives of New Caledonia are in general of the middle ſize, we however, ſaw one who was more than ſix feet in height, but very ill built. Their hair is woolly; their cuſtom of pulling it up by the roots is very general; but we ſaw ſome of them who let their beards grow. The colour of their ſkin is as dark as that of the inhabitants of Diemen's land. They do not cover themſeves like the former with charcoal duſt, though we remarked a few amongſt them who had blackened a part of their breaſts with it, tracing thereon broad ſtrokes in an oblique direction which they call *poun*, in their language; many of them were adorned with necklaces, like that repreſented in Plate XXXVII, Fig. 4; theſe necklaces were made of twiſted threads, ſuſpended from which they uſually carried at the end of a bit of ſtring, a ſmall piece of bone very indifferently carved, which appeared to be a human bone. Their arms were ſometimes ornamented with bracelets cut, ſome from ſhells, others of quartz, or very hard ſtones. (See Plate XXXVII. Fig. 5 and 6.)

Theſe warlike people devote the greateſt attention to the manufacture of their arms, which they poliſh perfectly well. Their clubs are of a great variety of forms, ſome of which are to be ſeen in Plate XXXVII.

I was much ſurpriſed to find that they were unacquainted with the uſe of bows.

Their javelins, which are commonly fifteen feet in length, are not more than two and a half inches in circumference in the middle. I admired the ingenious method they had invented to accelerate the motion of thoſe javelins when they throw them: For that purpoſe they employ a piece of very elaſtic cord, made of the covering of the cocoa nut and fiſh ſkin, one extremity of which they fix to the end of the forefinger, and the other which ends in a ſort of round button, is twiſted round the end of the dart, but in ſuch a manner as to quit its hold as ſoon as that weapon is thrown into the air. (See Plate XXXV.)

I did not perceive amongſt theſe iſlanders any confirmed ſymptom of the venereal diſeaſe, although many of them had a ſwelling of conſiderable ſize on the organs of generation, and others had obſtructions of the ſeminal glands.

The voracity of which the Caledonians had given us evident proofs, prevented the General from giving them the he and ſhe goats as he had intended: they had, doubtleſs, devoured the hogs and the two dogs, of which Captain Cook had made a preſent to one of their chiefs. They ſcarcely took any care of their fowls; I only ſaw three hens and one cock during our ſtay in the iſland.

We did not perceive amongſt them any of the articles given them by Captain Cook. Perhaps theſe riches had been the cauſe of the misfortunes of the inhabitants of this coaſt, by exciting their neighbours to come and plunder them.

I remarked with aſtoniſhment that the authority of their chiefs had always appeared very inconſiderable in our various dealings with the ſavages; but I was not leſs ſurpriſed to find that they exerciſed great power when their own private intereſt was at ſtake, for they generally ſeized upon ſuch articles as their ſubjects had received from us.

While we were in New Caledonia we enjoyed a pretty ſerene ſky.

The winds varied from the north-eaſt to the ſouth, and the ſtrongeſt were the eaſt and the ſouth-eaſt.

Our moorings were in lat. 20° 17′ 29″ ſouth, and 162° 16′ 28″ eaſt longitude.

The variation of the needle was 9° 30′ towards the eaſt.

The mercury in the barometer never roſe above 28 inches 2 lines and 2-10ths, and never fell below 28 inches 1 line and 4-10ths.

Notwithſtanding the exceſſive heat which we felt on the coaſt, the thermometer never exceeded 25°, and on board never roſe above 21°.

The tides were not obſervable above once a day, when we lay at anchor. The flood took place at half paſt ſix, and the waters roſe in perpendicular height four feet ſeven inches.

We could not gather the leaſt intelligence during our ſtay at New Caledonia, concerning the fate of thoſe unfortunate navigators who were the object of our reſearches. It is not, however, improbable, that this dangerous and almoſt inacceſſible coaſt proved fatal to them. We know that La Pérouſe was to have explored the weſtern coaſt of it, and one is chilled with horror in reflecting on the fate that would await thoſe unfortunate ſeamen, ſhould a ſhipwreck have obliged them to ſeek for refuge amongſt the cannibals that inhabit it.

CHAP. XIV.

Departure from New Caledonia—Interview with the Inhabitants of the Iſland of St. Croix—Their Treachery—One of theſe Savages ſlightly pierces with an Arrow the Forehead of one of our Seamen, who died ſome Time after in Conſequence of the Wound—Singular Conſtruction of their Canoes—View of the Southern Part of the Archipelago of Solomon—Interview with its Inhabitants—Their Perfidy—The Northern Coaſt of Luiſiade reconnoitred—Interview with its Inhabitants—Dangers of that Navigation—Sail through Dampier's Straits in order to reconnoitre the North Coaſt of New Britain—Death of General

neral Dentrecaſteaux—The Scurvy makes great Ravages in both Ships—Death of the Baker of the Recherche—Caſt Anchor at Waygiou.

10th MAY.

EARLY in the morning we ſet ſail from New Caledonia, but were no ſooner in the open ſea than we were becalmed near a long range of rocks, which we perceived to eaſtward, and againſt which the ſea broke in a tremendous manner; we however got clear of them, favoured by a light breeze from the ſouth-eaſt: ſailed by them in a longitudinal direction on the 11th and 12th, and on the 13th deſcried beyond that chain to the weſt the iſland of Moulin, at about 17 miles diſtance, and afterwards the Huon Iſlands.

Next day our veſſel was on the point of being daſhed to pieces on the rocks with which theſe iſlands are ſurrounded, when at day-break we perceived the danger of our ſituation. We immediately tacked about and ſtood off from them, and diſcovered before the evening that theſe rocks were connected with thoſe along which we had ſailed the year before.

Soon after we ſteered for the iſland of Saint Croix, which, early on the morning of the 20th, we perceived to the north-weſt, at about twenty-two miles diſtance.

Next day, about four in the afternoon, being then three miles diſtant from the ſhore, we perceived two natives coming towards us in a canoe with an out-rigger. They kept at a great diſtance till five other canoes had joined them, when they came nearer to our ſhip. One only of theſe canoes carried three ſavages, the others contained no more than two. They addreſſed their converſation to us, and made ſigns for us to land upon their iſland, but none of them would venture on board our ſhip, notwithſtanding repeated invitations to that effect. The boldeſt of them did not come nearer than about fifty yards. They were armed with bows and arrows, and their whole dreſs conſiſted of necklaces and bracelets ornamented with ſhells.

As night approached, our ſailors worked the ſhip to ſtand on different tacks, when the ſavages left us and returned to the coaſt, but ſeveral hours afterwards, notwithſtanding the darkneſs of the night, we were viſited by another canoe, the ſavages in which certainly thought that we underſtood their language, for they ſpoke to us for a long time in a very low tone of voice, but, not receiving any anſwer, they at length returned to their iſland.

22d. At day-break we approached the coaſt, and ſoon perceived twelve canoes making towards us. They haſtened alongſide of our veſſel, and the moſt of them were loaded with different kinds of fruit, amongſt which I remarked the bread-fruit, but of a ſmaller ſize, and not ſo good in quality as what we had met with at the Friendly Iſlands; it was not, however, of the wild ſort, for it only contained a very ſmall quantity of ſeed.

We were not a little ſurprized to obſerve that thoſe iſlanders ſet very little value on the iron which we offered them, though we could not doubt that they knew the uſe of it, for one of them had a piece of a joiner's chiſſel with a wooden handle, of the ſame kind as their ſtone hatchets; but when we ſhowed them ſome pieces of red cloth, their admiration, expreſſed by the words *youli, youli,* gaves us hopes of ſucceeding better with theſe articles in bartering for their commodities than with our hardware. In fact they conſented to ſell us ſome of their arms, but probably fearing, leſt we ſhould turn them againſt themſelves, they took the precaution not to part with any of their bows, and even to blunt the arrows which they ſold us.

Soon after ſeveral of them gave us proofs of their diſhoneſty. With a view to cheat us of our articles in bartering, they at firſt offered a good equivalent, but inſiſted on having our goods delivered to them before hand, which they kept, refuſing to give us any thing in return.

About eight o'clock in the morning, the General ſent two boats to ſound a creek, which we perceived at about a mile diſtance to the north-weſt. On a ſudden we loſt ſight of them, and were under ſome apprehenſions reſpecting them, when, about noon they appeared again at the mouth of the creek, which they had been to reconnoitre. Several muſket-ſhot fired from theſe boats gave us to underſtand that they had been attacked by the ſavages. At the report, the canoes which ſurrounded us made off with great precipitation. Our boats were not long before they arrived, and informed us that the opening which we had taken for a bay, was the extremity of a channel, which ſeparates the iſland of St. Croix from that of New Jerſey. This channel extends in length N. E. ¼ E. being at the utmoſt not three miles long, and its greateſt breadth does not exceed one mile. It was ſounded with great accuracy, and a line of ſixty-ſeven yards did not find the bottom in any part of it, not even within an hundred yards of the ſhore.

A great number of canoes had followed our boats, whilſt large parties of ſavages on the ſhore endeavoured to entice our people to them, by ſhewing their cocoa-nuts, bananas, and ſeveral other fruits; at length ſome of them ſwam off with thoſe productions of their iſland in exchange for ſuch pieces of cloth of different colours as were intended for them.

Our boats on their return, at the entrance into the channel, and near a ſmall village on the coaſt of New Jerſey, were juſt leaving theſe ſavages, when one of them was ſeen to ſtand up in the middle of his canoe, and prepare to ſhoot an arrow at a man belonging to the boat of the Eſperance. Every one ſeized his arms, but nevertheleſs the iſlander recommenced his ſigns of hoſtility, whereupon one of our men preſented his muſket, but the ſavage, without being terrified with this menace, bent his bow very deliberately and let fly an arrow, which ſtruck one of the rowers on the forehead, although at the diſtance of about eighty yards. This attack was inſtantly returned by the diſcharge of a muſket and blunderbuſs, the latter of which having ſent a ſhower of bullets into the canoe, from which the arrow had been diſcharged, the three iſlanders who were in it immediately jumped overboard. Soon after they returned to their canoe and paddled haſtily towards the ſhore, but a ball at length reaching the aggreſſor, all three again jumped into the water, leaving their canoe, with their bows and arrows, which fell into the hands of our boat's crew.

All theſe canoes have out-riggers, and are conſtructed as repreſented in Plate XLVI. Fig. 3. Their bows are placed upon the platform, ſituated between the canoe and the out-rigger, and formed of cloſe wicker work. The body of the canoes is in general fifteen feet long and ſix in width. It is of a ſingle piece cut out of the trunk of a tree, very light, and almoſt as ſoft as the wood of the mapou. There is through the whole length an excavation of five inches wide. Here the rowers ſit with their legs one before the other, and up to the calf in the hollow. They are ſeated on the upper part, which is ſmooth. At each of the extremities, which are formed like a heart, we obſerved two T's, the one above the other, cut out, but not very deep, and ſometimes in relievo. The lower part of the canoe is very well formed for moving through the water. The out-rigger is always on the left of the rowers.

Theſe iſlanders are accuſtomed to chew betel. They keep the leaves of it with areca-nuts, in ſmall bags made of matting, or of the outer covering of the cocoa-nuts. The lime which they mix with it is carried in bamboo canes, or in calebaſhes.

Theſe people are, in general, of a deep olive colour, and the expreſſion of their countenances indicates an intimate connection between them and the generality of the inhabitants of the Moluccas; though we remarked ſome who had a very black ſkin, thick lips, and large flat noſes, and appeared to be of a very different race; but all theſe had woolly hair and very large foreheads. They are in general of a good ſtature, but their legs and thighs are rather ſmall, probably owing, in a great meaſure, to their inactivity, and the length of time which they are confined in their canoes.

Moſt of them had their noſes and ears bored, and wore in them rings made of tortoiſe-ſhell.

Almoſt all were tatooed, particularly on the back.

I remarked with ſurpriſe that the faſhion of wearing their hair white was very general among theſe ſavages, and formed a ſtriking contraſt with the colour of their ſkin. Without doubt, thoſe *petits maîtres* uſed lime for that purpoſe, in the ſame manner as I had obſerved amongſt the inhabitants of the Friendly Iſlands. They are in the habit of pulling up their hair by the roots. Their notions of modeſty have not taught theſe people the uſe of clothes. They generally have their bellies tied with a cord, which goes two or three times round them. Their bracelets are formed of matted work, and ornamented with ſhells that have been worn; theſe are fixed to different parts of the arm, and even above the elbow.

The ſailor, who had been wounded in the head by the arrow, did not feel much pain from it; he might have had it dreſſed immediately by the ſurgeon of the Recherche, but he choſe rather to wait till we ſhould get on board the Eſperance. No one would, at that time, have ſuppoſed that ſo ſlight a wound would one day prove mortal.

As ſoon as the boats were hoiſted on board the veſſels we ſtood to the ſouth-weſt, a quarter weſt, coaſting the iſland of St. Croix, at the diſtance of about three quarters of a mile, and obſerved many of the ſavages call to, and invite us to land. Several amongſt them launched their canoes to come to us, but we ſailed too faſt for them to overtake us.

We diſcovered ſome mountains, the higheſt of which were at leaſt three hundred yards perpendicular; they were all covered with large trees, between which we perceived here and there very white ſpots of ground, which appeared to be laid out in beds.

From thence, after having ſailed along the coaſt about nine miles, we found ourſelves oppoſite to a large bay, which has, without doubt, a good bottom, but it is expoſed to the ſouth-eaſt wind, which blew at that time.

We ſoon after perceived at a diſtance, to the ſouth, ſeveral canoes making towards the iſland of St. Croix; others were ſeen at a ſtill greater diſtance, apparently employed in fiſhing in ſhallow water; at the ſame time we deſcried to the ſouth another ſhoal very near us, and which extended far to the weſtward.

We had juſt diſcovered Volcano Iſland, when a great number of canoes left Gracious Bay, and made towards us, and as we had very little wind, they had ſufficient time to come up with us. We already counted ſeventy-four, which had ſtopped at the diſtance of eight or nine hundred yards from the veſſel, when the clouds, which had gathered on the mountains, cauſed the ſavages, by whom theſe perilous veſſels were manned, to be apprehenſive for their ſafety if they remained longer at ſea. They immediately paddled towards the ſhore, but before they had reached it a violent ſquall, accompanied with a heavy ſhower of rain, very much impeded their progreſs.

We ſtood off and on all night. The General propoſed to anchor in Gracious Bay the next day.

Several fires were kindled on the coaſt, to which we were near enough to diſtinguiſh the voices of the inhabitants, who ſeemed to be calling to us. We fired ſeveral muſkets, intending to give them an agreeable ſurprize, and immediately cries of admiration were heard from different parts of the coaſt, but the moſt profound ſilence ſucceeded to theſe demonſtrations of joy, although ſeveral other ſhot were fired.

23d. We did not perceive during the night, upon Volcano Iſland, any indications that it ſtill contained ſubterraneous fire. This ſmall iſland cannot contain a ſufficient quantity of combuſtible matter to ſupply inceſſantly the volcanic fire, which Captain Carteret had obſerved there twenty-ſix years ago.

The ſouth-eaſt wind continued all that day, and even on the next (24th), prevented us from entering the Bay, near which a great number of cottages were built under the ſhade of the cocoa-trees, that were planted along the beach.

The natives ſoon made their appearance on the ſhore, when the General ſent out two boats, following them with our veſſels, ſo as to cover them in caſe of an attack from the natives. The ſurf was too great to admit of our landing, nevertheleſs ſeveral of the natives ſwam to us, bringing cocoa nuts in exchange for pieces of red cloth, which they preferred before every other article we offered them. Some came in their canoes,

noes, and all of them appeared very honeſt in bargaining with us, which was perhaps owing to their having heard what had paſſed between us and the inhabitants of the eaſt ſide of the iſland. They, however, offered us only the worſt things they had; moſt of the cocoa nuts they brought were growing ſeedy. It was not till after ſome time that they would ſell us ſome bows and arrows, but fearing leſt we ſhould turn theſe arms againſt themſelves, they took the precaution to carry the bows to one boat and the arrows to another. The latter were not pointed. We obſerved, that by means of a reddiſh gum, a ſmall piece of bone or tortoiſe-ſhell, about half an inch long and well ſharpened, was fixed to the end of them; others were pointed with the ſame ſort of materials from ten to twelve inches long; but many were armed with the bone which is found next the tail in that ſpecies of ray called *raia paſtinaca.*

We obſerved ſeveral hogs on ſhore, which they would not bring to us at any price, but promiſed to ſell them if we would come aſhore.

I remarked in their poſſeſſion a necklace of glaſs beads, ſome green and others red, which appeared to me to be of Engliſh manufacture, and which they agreed to exchange.

We bought from theſe inhabitants a piece of cloth, which gave us no very favourable idea of their induſtry: it was compoſed of coarſe bark of trees, and very indifferently joined together.

One of them wore, ſuſpended upon his breaſt, a ſmall flat circular piece of alabaſter, which he parted with to ſatisfy us.

This interview had laſted nearly two hours, when, at a ſignal from one of their chiefs, all the ſavages left us; but, when they ſaw our boats preparing to leave the ſhore, the women came cloſe to the water's edge to endeavour to perſuade us to land: we, however, continued ſteady to our purpoſe, in a ſhort time got on board the veſſels, and ſoon after ſet ſail for the Iſlands of Arſacides.

On the 26th, about ten A. M. we perceived the Iſlands of Deliverance to the weſtward. At noon we diſcovered the ſouthernmoſt of them, between W. 13° S. and W. 19° S. diſtant about twelve miles, and the other bearing W. 27° S. We found, by obſervation, that our veſſel was in 10° 48′ S. lat. and 160° 18′ E. long. Almoſt the whole circumference of theſe two ſmall iſlands is very rugged, but they do not lie very high. We perceived inhabitants upon them, and large plantations of cocoa trees.

We then crowded ſail for the Arſacides, the lofty mountains of which we ſaw to the weſt-ſouth-weſt.

27th. We coaſted along it this day. About ten A. M. we had juſt paſſed a ſhoal near two miles in breadth, when, through the negligence of the watch, the ſhip went over another ſhoal, where, however, there was fortunately ſufficient water to prevent her receiving any injury.

At noon we were in lat. 10° 54′ ſouth, and long. 159° 41′ eaſt, when the land of the Arſacides bore from eaſt 21° north, to weſt 23° north: we were then about three miles to the ſouth of the neareſt ſhore. Theſe coaſts were indented, having ſmall hills projecting into the ſea, forming a number of little bays, which afforded ſhelter from the eaſt wind. Moſt of theſe ſmall capes are each terminated by a pyramidal rock of conſiderable height, crowned with a tuft of very green buſhes. Farther in the interior of the country we ſaw the ſame kind of ſmall hills ſtanding on mountains of a moderate height, which exhibited a very picturеſque appearance.

It was generally at the extremity of the ſmall creeks that the inhabitants fixed their reſidence. Many of them had come upon the beach to enjoy the novel ſpectacle which our veſſels preſented to them. Their cottages were built under the ſhade of numerous plantations of cocoa trees.

We had not yet ſeen any canoes on that coaſt, when, about four in the afternoon, one came towards us. We were much aſtoniſhed that the iſlanders who were in it durſt venture out on a ſea greatly agitated in ſo frail a veſſel, the width of which was not any where more than two feet, and they ſat in the deepeſt part in order to preſerve a proper equilibrium. (See Plate XLIV.)

After having approached to about two hundred and fifty yards of our frigate, they addreſſed a few words to us in a very elevated tone of voice, pointing to their iſland, and inviting us to go on ſhore. They then came ſtill nearer, but a violent guſt of wind compelled them to return to the ſhore.

Theſe iſlanders had not more clothing than the inhabitants of the iſland of St. Croix, to whom they bear great reſemblance.

28th. This morning at day-break we perceived that the current had driven us 18′ eaſt during the night. Our ſurpriſe at this was the greater, as the eaſterly wind, which prevailed at this time, ſhould have counteracted the force of the currents. Can the tides occaſion this ſingular direction of the currents in theſe latitudes?

About ten in the morning four canoes came off the ſhore and advanced to within about four hundred yards of our ſhip, but we could not wait for their nearer approach, as we were obliged to continue our courſe to double a cape which would have interrupted ſome nautical obſervations we intended to make.

At noon we were in 10° 33′ S. lat. and 158° 57′ E. long. and we ſaw the ſea breaking with great violence againſt Cape Philip, which is a very rugged point. We doubled it about four P. M. and ſoon after perceived a large bay, the ſhores of which appeared to be very populous. We ſaw ſeveral ſheds under which the inhabitants had put their canoes to ſhelter them from the weather, and obſerved cottages in every part even to the ſummits of the higheſt mountains.

Soon after the ſavages launched five canoes, and ſailed towards us. They all kept within call except one man, who, mounted in a catimarron canoe, came much nearer the ſtern of our veſſel, to receive ſome pieces of red cloth which we had thrown into the ſea. His behaviour indicated the greateſt miſtruſt. He kept his eyes fixed on us, none of our motions eſcaped him, and at the ſame time he had the dexterity to catch every article that we threw him. The appearance of this native, ſeated upon a few planks, beat about by the waves, amuſed us for ſome ſeconds. Our muſician wanted to entertain thoſe iſlanders with ſome tunes on the violin, but juſt as he was tuning his inſtrument, they went off towards the Eſperance.

Soon after five other canoes came alongſide our veſſel, teſtifying the greateſt confidence in us. The natives by which they were manned were certainly acquainted with the uſe of iron, for they expreſſed great joy upon receiving ſome nails which we offered them. We could not learn whether theſe people are uſed to barter their commodities: at leaſt we were not able to obtain any thing from them by this mode of traffic, although they had javelins, tomahawks, bows and arrows. They were, however, very willing to accept of any thing that we offered them by way of preſent, and made us very obliging propoſals if we would land upon their coaſts; whilſt, with their natural gaiety of manner, they frequently repeated the word *ſouſou* (the boſom), accompanying their diſcourſe with very ſignificant geſtures, which produced great merriment among our ſailors.

At ſun-ſet the ſavages returned on ſhore and kindled three large fires.

29th. The currents had carried us during the night into a large channel which runs along this eaſterly iſland of the Arſacides, formerly called the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher, and belonging to the archipelago of Solomon, diſcovered by Mendana. It now bore north, and ſoon after we deſcried the Iſle des Contrariétés, which about noon bore E. 14° N. to E. 30° N. at a diſtance of 5,130 toiſes, we being in 9° 53′ S. lat. 159° 8′ E. long. This ſmall iſland is rather mountainous and very woody.

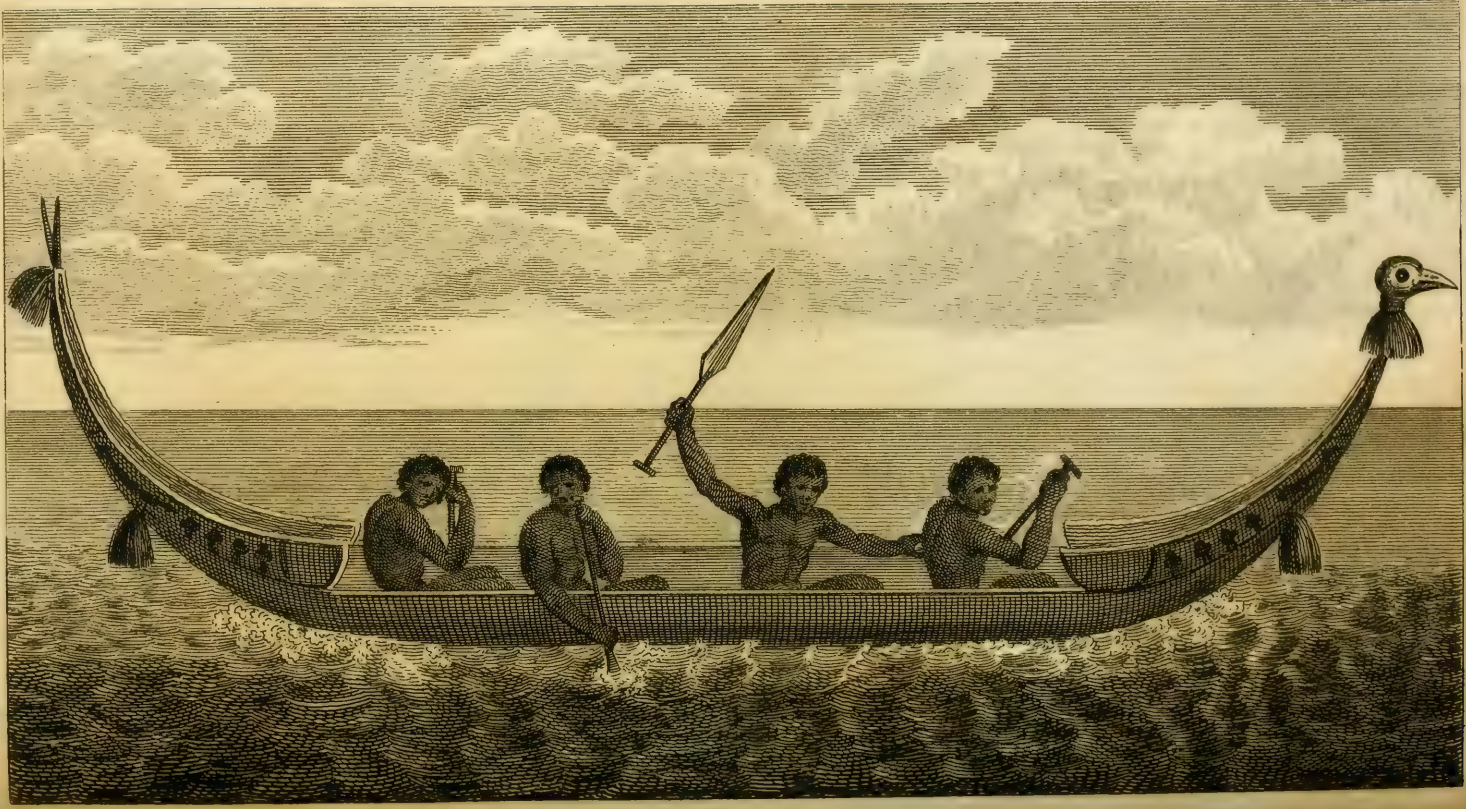
We ſoon coaſted along the ſmall iſlands called the Three Siſters, after which we plied to windward, in order to get to the ſouthward, ſo as to paſs the ſtrait which ſeparates the iſland called by Mendana Guadal-canal from that of St. Chriſtopher.

About eight in the evening the Eſperance came near enough to us to acquaint us, by the ſpeaking-trumpet, of a piece of treachery which had been practiſed upon her crew by the iſlanders. She had been ſurrounded, during the preceding night, by a great number of canoes, from which only two of the natives came on board. Theſe ſavages commended, in very high terms, the fruits of their iſland, and promiſed to give a great quantity of them to our men, if they would come on ſhore: at length they departed about midnight; but amongſt the number of canoes which remained near the Eſperance, one was obſerved much larger than the reſt, which, about break of day, rowed ſeveral times round the veſſel, and ſuddenly ſtopping, at leaſt twelve arrows were diſcharged from it, one of which wounded one of the crew (Deſert) in the arm; the greater part of the reſt, fortunately, ſticking in the ſides of the ſhip. After making this perfidious attack, they immediately fled with precipitation, and were already at a conſiderable diſtance before a muſket was fired at them: none of them were wounded: but a rocket, which was diſcharged with a very good aim, and burſt quite cloſe to the canoe, terrified them exceedingly.

The other canoes had likewiſe fled at firſt, but they ſoon returned to the veſſel.

This act of treachery, and the perfidious conduct of the ſame ſavages to Captain Surville, gave us reaſon to believe that they had been actuated by the ſame motives, when they uſed their utmoſt endeavours to perſuade us to land upon their iſland.

30th. Being ſcarcely able to govern our veſſel, on account of the ſlightneſs of the breeze, which blew by intervals from N. W. and W. N. W., we were very perceptibly carried by the currents towards the Iſle des Contrariétés. As the ſky was very clear, we had a good view of the iſland, of which the engraving publiſhed by Surville affords



Canoe of the Arsacides

ſords a pretty exact repreſentation. We were at the diſtance of 1,500 toiſes, when a canoe rowed from the ſhore, and came alongſide of our veſſel. It was manned by four of the natives, who were very thankful for the preſents of ſtuffs and hardware which we made them, and immediately gave us in return ſome cocoa-nuts, which, like moſt of the natives of the South Seas, they call *niou*.

They appeared highly pleaſed with the nails which we gave them; and continually begged for more, frequently repeating the word *maté* (death), and endeavouring to intimate to us by their geſtures, that they intended to employ them againſt their enemies. Eight other canoes ſoon joined the firſt, and approached our veſſel without ſhewing any ſigns of fear. We admired the elegant form of their canoes, which were exactly ſimilar to thoſe we had ſeen the preceding days at the eaſterly part of the Arſacides. (See Plate XLIV). They were about twenty-one feet in length, two in breadth, and fifteen inches in depth. The bottom conſiſted of a ſingle piece cut from the trunk of a tree, and the ſides were formed of a plank, the whole length of the boat, ſupported by beams fixed at equal diſtances into the bottom: at both ends other planks were attached to the firſt. Theſe were ornamented on the outſide with figures of birds, fiſhes, &c., rudely carved. The greater part of the canoes were terminated in front with the head of a bird, under which was ſeen a large bunch of fringe, coloured with a red dye, which appeared to me to have been made of the leaves of the vacoua. The other extremity of the boat was likewiſe ornamented with red fringe, and here we frequently obſerved, in the inner ſide, the carving of a dog projecting from the veſſel, which led me to ſuppoſe that the ſavages poſſeſs this animal. I was ſurpriſed to obſerve that they had given it nearly the form of a blood-hound; though it is probable they do not poſſeſs that ſpecies, but that the carving was nothing more than an imperfect repreſentation of the dog uſually met with in the South Sea Iſlands.

The ſavages were obliged to remain conſtantly at the bottom of their canoes, in order to prevent their being overſet by the waves, and, what rendered their ſituation ſtill more incommodious, they had to ſit in the water which was thrown in by the ſurge. They, however, took care to bale it out from time to time.

Amongſt the commodities which were obtained from them, was a long fiſhing line attached to the extremity of a large rod, which appeared to me ſomewhat remarkable, as the greater part of the ſavages we had hitherto ſeen, were in the practice of holding their fiſhing lines in their hands. The hook was made of tortoiſe-ſhell.

Some of theſe natives wore as ornaments, bracelets made of various kinds of ſhells; others had them of the rind of the cocoa nut, beſpangled throughout their whole circumference with a great number of coloured ſeeds.

It does not appear that they chew betel; at leaſt I never perceived any ſigns of their doing it.

After theſe boats had remained ſeveral hours about our veſſel, one of their chiefs gave them the ſignal for departing, upon which they immediately rowed towards the coaſt with great ſpeed. One of the boats, however remained a few moments, to receive ſome pieces of red cloth which we were about to preſent to the natives at the inſtant when the ſignal was given; but as ſoon as theſe iſlanders ſaw that their companions had left them behind, they plied their oars with all the ſpeed they were able, in order to overtake them. We were amazed to ſee their canoe ſkim the waves with ſuch rapidity, that it muſt have run at the rate of at leaſt 7,500 toiſes an hour.

JUNE 1ſt. Early in the morning we began to range along the ſouthern coaſt of Guadal-canal, which deſcends with a very gentle declivity to the ſea, and obſerved in the interior part of the iſland a long chain of very high mountains, running in the ſame direction. We ſoon diſtinguiſhed the Mount Lama of Shortland. The coaſt was bordered with cocoa trees, under the ſhade of which we obſerved a great number of huts. The low grounds rendered a large extent of this coaſt inacceſſible to our veſſels, and we were much incommoded by the currents which carried us to eaſtward. This unexpected direction of the currents ſurpriſed us the more, as the winds that had prevailed during our ſtay in theſe parts might have been expected to direct their courſe to the weſtward.

On the morning of the 4th, we doubled Cape Hunter, diſcovered by Shortland. About ten o'clock we paſſed quite cloſe to a ſmall iſland connected by ſome reefs to the coaſt, where we ſaw ſeveral groups of the ſavages ſeated under the ſhade of fine plantations of cocoas, and bananas, which give this iſland a very pictureſque appearance. A great number of canoes lay upon the beach, and we expected that the natives would put to ſea with ſome of them to come to our veſſels; but their indifference aſtoniſhed us: not one of them moved from his place, nor even roſe from his ſitting poſture in order to have a better view of our ſhips.

This ſmall iſland is ſituated in 9° 31′ S. lat. 157° 19′ E. long.

We ſoon came in ſight of the weſternmoſt point of Guadal-canal.

On the 7th, about noon, we deſcried the largeſt of Hammond's iſlands, N. 4° W. to E. 6° N. at the diſtance of 5,130 toiſes, we being in 8° 49′ S. lat. 155° 9′ E. long. We now left this archipelago, and made ſail for the northern coaſt of Louiſiade.

The ſurvey which we had taken of the Arſacides, left us no room to doubt of their being the archipelago of Solomon, diſcovered by Mendana; as had been ſuppoſed upon the ſame grounds by Citizen Fleurieu, in his excellent work upon the diſcoveries of the French.

On the 9th, the Eſperance informed us of the death of an unfortunate man of her crew (Mahol), who had been wounded in the forehead, ſeventeen days before, by an arrow from one of the ſavages of the iſland Sainte Croix. The wound, however, had cicatrized very well, and, for fourteen days, the man had felt no troubleſome ſymptom whatever; when he was ſuddenly attacked with a violent tetanas, under which he expired in three days time.

Many of our company ſuppoſed that the arrow with which he was wounded had been poiſoned;

but this conjecture appears to me improbable, as the wound cicatrized, and the man remained fourteen days in good health. Beſides, we found that the arrows, left in the canoe by the ſavages, and afterwards taken poſſeſſion of by our ſailors, were not poiſoned; for ſeveral birds that we pricked with them experienced no troubleſome conſequences from the puncture: but it is a common occurrence in hot climates, that the ſlighteſt puncture is followed by a general ſpaſmodic affection, which almoſt always terminates fatally.

On the 12th, about ten in the morning, we deſcried the coaſts of Louiſiade, and at firſt miſtook the moſt eaſterly extremity for Cape Deliverance, but ſoon diſcovered that to be 25′ farther north.

We were aſtoniſhed to find that the rapidity of the currents had been ſo great as to carry us 44′ to the northward in the ſpace of twenty-four hours. The obſervations made on board the Eſperance gave the ſame reſult.

We now ſteered weſt, coaſting along pretty high lands, from which, however, we were obliged to keep at a conſiderable diſtance, on account of the great number of ſhoals which extended very far into the ſea, and rendered our navigation extremely dangerous.

On the 14th, at day-break, we found ourſelves ſurrounded with rocks and ſhoals, amongſt which we had been carried during the night by the currents from W. N. W. In vain we plied to windward with a very good ſouth-eaſt breeze, with a view of extricating ourſelves from this dangerous ſituation; the currents always prevented us from getting beyond a ſmall iſland ſituated to the north-eaſt, at the diſtance of 2,500 toiſes, near which there appeared to be a paſſage into the open ſea. We were then in 10° 58′ S. lat. 151° 18′ E. long. Our room for beating became more confined, and our ſituation the more hazardous, in proportion as we were carried farther to the weſtward; beſides, we found no bottom, ſo that we were at length obliged to reſolve venturing among the ſhoals to the N. W. in hopes of finding there a paſſage for our veſſels; but this reſolution was not taken till late in the evening. It was already night when we found ourſelves becalmed in a narrow channel, and at the mercy of a rapid current, which might every moment prove our deſtruction, by driving us upon the rocks with which we were ſurrounded. However, at break of day we had the ſatisfaction of finding ourſelves in the open ſea, extricated from all our dangers. Our ſituation had undoubtedly been a very hazardous one; but ſince we had already traverſed ſeas full of ſhoals, we were become ſo accuſtomed to danger, that myſelf, as well as ſeveral others of our company, went to bed at our uſual hour, and ſlept as ſoundly as if we had been in a ſtate of the moſt perfect ſecurity.

17th. The coaſts, along which we had hitherto ranged to the northward of the iſlands, were intercepted by a great number of channels. We had ſeen many habitations in this numerous collection of iſlands, but not one of the natives. On the 29th, being in latitude 10° 8′ S. long. 149° 37′ eaſt, and ſailing at a ſmall diſtance northward of a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, we obſerved fifteen of the natives coming out of their huts. Three of them immediately entered a canoe, and made towards us, but we ſailed ſo faſt, that they were not able to come up with our veſſels.

Another canoe ſoon appeared near the weſternmoſt iſland of the group; it was much larger than the former, and carried an almoſt ſquare ſail, which being immediately looſed, it ſoon came very near to us, but all our endeavours to perſuade the men to come alongſide of our veſſel were in vain. They afterwards made towards the Eſperance, and having approached within a ſmall diſtance of her, drew in their ſail, and would not come nearer; our veſſels were then lying to. Citizen Legrand, being very deſirous of an interview with the natives, threw himſelf into the ſea, and ſoon ſwam up to the canoe. We were informed in the evening that this officer had not ſeen any arms amongſt them; and, that though they were twelve in number, they had ſhewed ſome ſigns of fear when they ſaw him approach them.

It appears that they are unacquainted with the uſe of iron, as they ſeemed to ſet little value upon that which he preſented to them.

Theſe iſlanders were of a black colour, not very deep, and ſtark naked. Their woolly hair was ornamented with tufts of feathers, and they wore cords bound ſeveral times round the circumference of their bodies, undoubtedly intended to afford a ſupport to the muſcles of the belly. Many of them wore bracelets made of the rind of the cocoa tree.

We admired their dexterity in ſteering near the wind when they returned to the ſhore.

On the morning of the 18th, two canoes with out-riggers and ſails, each manned by twelve ſavages, ſailed ſwiftly round our veſſel, watching us with great attention, but at a conſiderable diſtance. They afterwards kept for a long time to windward of us. We were then in 9° 53′ S. lat. 149° 10′ E. long. There was every appearance of great population on the ſouthern coaſt, and

eſpecially

eſpecially towards the farther end of a large bay that extends to S. S. W. We ſoon perceived ſeveral canoes rowing towards us, each manned by ten or eleven natives, who kept at the diſtance of about a hundred yards from our veſſel, till ſome pieces of cloth, which we threw into the ſea for them, induced them to approach nearer. They appeared much ſurprized at ſeeing a young black on board of our veſſel, whom we had brought with us from Amboyna. They did not underſtand him when he addreſſed them in the Malay language. Theſe ſavages had all woolly hair and olive-coloured ſkins; I obſerved, however, one amonſt them who was as black as the negroes of Mozambique, and reſembled them alſo in other particulars. His lower lip, as is the caſe with them, projected conſiderably beyond the upper. All theſe iſlanders uſed betel; and they were all ſtark naked. They wore bracelets ornamented with ſhells. Many of them had a ſmall piece of bone paſſed through the partition between the noſtrils; others wore a ſtring of ſhells like a ſcarf over their ſhoulders.

They preſented to us roots baked in the aſhes, and carefully peeled. We obſerved no other weapons amongſt them than ſhort javelins, pointed only at one end.

Their huts were ſupported ſix or eight feet above the ground upon ſtakes, like thoſe of the Papous.

Theſe ſavages wiſhed us to land upon their iſland, but obſerving that we receded farther from it, in conſequence of the currents which carried us to the weſtward, they left us and returned to their coaſts.

Two of the canoes were ſtill quite cloſe to the Eſperance at half after three o'clock, when we obſerved three muſkets fired from that veſſel, upon which the ſavages fled, rowing with all their might. We ſoon learnt that the men in one of the canoes had thrown ſtones at the crew of the ſhip without the leaſt provocation having been given. None of the ſailors, however, had been wounded by this act of treachery; and the muſkets had been fired only to terrify them.

Soon after two boats were diſpached in order to ſound ſeveral creeks along the coaſt, where we hoped to find good anchorage.—We found ourſelves diſappointed; as it was neceſſary to approach within a hundred yards of the coaſt, before the bottom could be reached with a line of ſeventy yards; and at the diſtance of two hundred yards we could not ſtrike the ground with a line of leſs than a hundred and ſixteen.

Notwithſtanding the fright which the muſkets fired at their companions might have given them, ſome of the natives came alongſide of our veſſel from the very place to which the others had made their eſcape. They ſhewed themſelves very fraudulent in their dealings with us, bargaining at any price for the commodities which we had to barter with them, and as ſoon as they had got them in their poſſeſſion, refuſing to give us any thing in return. One of them, however, conſented to give up to us a flute and a necklace, which are repreſented in Plate XXXVIII. Fig. 26 and 27.

I obſerved one of the natives who wore, ſuſpended from his neck by a thin cord, a part of a human bone, cut from about the middle of the cubitus. Whether this might be a trophy of ſome victory gained over an enemy, and thoſe natives belong to the claſs of the cannibals, I cannot tell.

Many of them had their faces ſmeared over with the powder of charcoal.

They generally cover their natural parts with large leaves of vacoua, paſſing between their thighs, and faſtened to the girdle before and behind by a very tight ligature.

They had with them ſome pretty large fiſhing nets, to the lower end of which they had faſtened various ſorts of ſhells; ſome of theſe ſhells they carried in ſmall cylindrical baſkets, furniſhed in the inſide with cords ſeemingly intended to prevent their breaking.

They uſed combs with three diverging teeth, ſome made of bamboo, others of tortoiſe-ſhell.

The ſavages left us at the cloſe of the evening, and we plied to windward during the whole night.

We had ſcarcely advanced more than 10,000 toiſes to the N. E. ſince the preceding evening, when we found ourſelves ſurrounded with low iſlands connected by ſhoals, amongſt which we were obliged to beat even during the night. We ſeveral times paſſed over flats, which we could diſtinguiſh by the dim light of the moon, and often found ourſelves in leſs than ten fathoms water.

A calm coming on about midnight, left us at the mercy of the current, which carried us towards the coaſt where the ſavages had lighted ſeveral fires.

At break of day we perceived the Eſperance at a great diſtance from us, and much nearer to the land than our veſſel, ſo that ſhe was obliged to be towed by the boats.

The ſavages ſoon came in great numbers alongſide of our veſſel, but were not to be prevailed upon to come on board. An old man, who had already left his canoe in order to comply with our invitation, was prevented by the reſt, who eagerly pulled him back to them, as if they imagined him to be about to expoſe himſelf to ſome great danger.

We thought that we recognized amongſt theſe iſlanders ſome of thoſe whom we had ſeen on the two preceding days. They were very curious to know the names of the things we gave them; but what ſurpriſed us very much was, that they enquired with the terms *poe nama,* which very much reſemble the Malayan words *apa nama,* ſignifying "what is the name of this?" They, however, underſtood none of the men in our ſhips, who addreſſed them in the Malay language.

Theſe ſavages brought with them a ſort of pudding, which we found to conſiſt partly of roots and the fleſh of lobſters. They offered us ſome of it, and thoſe of us who ate of it, found it very well taſted.

Moſt of theſe iſlanders made uſe of a human cubitus, ſcooped out at the extremity, for drawing the pieces of chalk which they mixed with their betel, from the bottom of a calabaſh.

They ſold us an axe ſhaped like that repreſented in Plate XII. Fig. 9; it was made of ſerpentine ſtone, very well poliſhed, and hafted with a ſingle piece of wood. The edge of the axe was in the direction of the length of the handle, as in ours.

Theſe iſlanders are very fond of perfumes; moſt of the things we got from them were ſcented. They had pieces of the bark of different aromatic trees, one of which ſeemed to me to belong to the ſpecies of laurel, known by the name of *laurus culilabau*, which is very common among the Molucca iſlands.

The calm ſtill continued, and about one o'clock the Commander ſent the barge to aſſiſt in towing the Eſperance, as the crew might be ſuppoſed already much fatigued with their labour. At length, about half an hour after four a breeze ſprung up from the ſouth-eaſt, which enabled her to get clear of the ſhoals. The barge ſoon returned to our veſſel, when we were informed that the Eſperance had been ſurrounded for a long time by a great number of the ſavages; that about noon they had pointed out to the crew two canoes rowing from two ſmall iſlands to meet each other, and given them to underſtand that the iſlanders in the boats were going to fight a battle, and that theſe who came off conquerors intended to devour their enemies. During this recital, a ferocious expreſſion of pleaſure was viſible in their countenances, as if they were to partake of this horrible banquet. After this communication, almoſt all thoſe among our crew who had eaten of the pudding, which the ſavages brought them in the morning, were ſeized with retchings, from the apprehenſion that this food, which ſeemed to be ſo highly grateful to the iſlanders, was partly compoſed of human fleſh.

The two canoes were ſoon near enough together to commence the engagement. The combatants were ſeen mounted upon a platform of wood, ſupported by the out-rigger and the canoe, from whence they threw ſtones with their ſlings, each of them wearing a buckler upon his left arm, with which he endeavoured to ward of the ſtones thrown by his adverſary. They, however, ſeparated after a fight of half a quarter of an hour, in which none of them appeared to have been dangerouſly wounded, and returned to the ſhore.

The captain of the Eſperance ſent to the Commander a tomahawk and a buckler which he had obtained from theſe ſavages.

The tomahawk was very broad, and flat at one of its extremities. The buckler was the firſt defenſive weapon which we had obſerved among the ſavage nations we had hitherto viſited. It was made of very hard wood, and of the form repreſented in Plate XII, Fig. 7 and 8. It was nearly three feet in length, a foot and a quarter in breadth, and upwards of half an inch in thickneſs. The outer ſide was ſlightly convex. About the middle of Fig. 8, which repreſents the inner ſide of the buckler, three ſmall pieces of cane are viſible, by which the iſlanders fix it to the left arm.

Though the natives had been in great numbers about the Eſperance, they had attempted no act of hoſtility, except that one of them appeared to be preparing to throw a javelin at one of the crew who was upon the wale, but ſeeing himſelf obſerved, he deſiſted from his deſign, and the canoe in which he was rowed away from the veſſel with precipitation.

On the following days we ſailed by ſome very low ſmall iſlands, beyond which we ſaw very high lands to the ſouthward. The prodigious numbers of flats which we continually encountered, prevented us from ranging nearer to the coaſt.

On the 25th, being in 8° 7′ ſouth latitude, 146° 39′ eaſt longitude, we ſaw the high grounds of New Guinea extending from ſouth-weſt to north-weſt. After having followed them in their direction to north-weſt, we arrived on the 27th at a deep gulph, about 40,000 toiſes in extent, and ſurrounded by very high mountains, the loftieſt of which are on the north ſide, where they unite with that which forms the Cape of King William. The calm detained us here till the 29th, when we ſailed for the ſtraits of Dampier.

On the 30th, at break of day, we diſcovered to the N. W. W. a very high mountain furrowed near its ſummits by longitudinal excavations of a great depth. This was the Cape of King William. We afterwards obſerved the weſtern coaſt of New Britain, for which we ſteered under full ſail, in order to get before night to the northward of the ſtraits of Dampier. The ſun being in our face, the man at the maſt-head could not perceive timely enough a flat over which we paſſed about eight in the morning, the ſurge running very high. After getting clear of this, we thought ourſelves out of all danger; but about three quarters of an hour after, we found ourſelves between two ſhoals very near to each other, which incloſed us in ſuch a manner, that it was impoſſible to paſs through with the ſouth-ſouth-eaſt wind, which drove us farther and farther in. The Commander gave orders immediately to put about; but there was not time ſufficient to perform this manœuvre, before our veſſel drove towards the ſhoals to the northward, where we expected ſhe would ſoon be wrecked, when Citizen Gicquel cried from the maſt-head that he ſaw a paſſage between the rocks which, though very narrow, was yet wide enough for our veſſel to ſail through. We immediately ſteered for this paſſage, and were at length extricated from one of the moſt hazardous ſituations which we experienced during the whole courſe of our expedition. We were, however, not yet out of all danger, being ſtill ſurrounded for ſome time by other ſhoals, which obliged us ſeveral times to change our direction; but we were at length fortunate enough to find a paſſage through the narrow ſtraits by which they were ſeparated from each other.

About noon we were already very far up the ſtrait, our latitude being 5° 38′ ſouth, longitude 146° 24′ eaſt.

The coaſt of New Britain bore from eaſt 37° ſouth, to eaſt 61° north, we being at the diſtance of 2,500 toiſes from the land.

The iſland on which Dampier diſcovered a volcano bore weſt 38° north, at the diſtance of 7,600 toiſes. This volcano was then extinguiſhed; but we ſaw, at the diſtance of 5,130 toiſes, weſt 28° north, a ſmall iſland of a conical form, which was not obſerved by Dampier to exhibit any ſigns of ſubterraneous fire. A thick ſmoke proceeded at intervals from the ſummit of the mountain; and about half an hour after three, a great quantity of burning ſubſtances were thrown out of the aperture of the volcano, which lighting upon the eaſtern declivity of the mountain, rolled down the ſides till they fell into the ſea, where they immediately produced an ebullition in the water, and raiſed it into vapours of a ſhining white colour. At the moment of the eruption, a thick ſmoke, tinged with different hues, but principally of a copper colour, was thrown out with ſuch violence, as to aſcend above the higheſt clouds.

We ſaw a great number of inhabitants along the coaſt of New Britain, and ſeveral huts raiſed upon ſtones, after the manner of the Papous.

We left the ſtrait before cloſe of evening.

We now ranged along the northern coaſt of New Britain, where we diſcovered ſeveral ſmall iſlands, very mountainous, and hitherto unknown. The currents in this paſſage were ſcarcely perceptible, except under the meridian of Port Montague, where they carried us rapidly to the northward, which led us to ſuppoſe that we were oppoſite a channel that divides the lands of New Britain. We left this coaſt on the 9th July, after having been impeded in our ſurvey of it by the winds from the ſouth-eaſt, and the frequent calms.

We had been obliged for a long time to live upon worm-eaten biſcuit and ſalt-meat, which was already conſiderably tainted, in conſequence of which, the ſcurvy had begun to make great ravages amongſt us. The greater part of us found ourſelves compelled to leave off the uſe of coffee, as it occaſioned very troubleſome ſpaſmodic affections.

On the 11th we ſteered very near the Portland Iſlands.

In the afternoon of the 12th we eſpied the moſt eaſterly of the Admiralty Iſles.

On the 18th, about ſun-ſet, we diſcovered the Anchorites S.W. by W.

About ſeven o'clock in the evening of the 21ſt we loſt our Commander Dentrecaſteaux; he ſunk under the violence of a cholic which had attacked him two days before. For ſome time he had experienced a few ſlight ſymptoms of the ſcurvy, but we were far from imagining ourſelves threatened with ſo heavy a loſs.

AUGUST 2d. we deſcried the Traitors Iſlands, and about noon we ſaw them at the diſtance of 20,000 toiſes, from S. 35° W. to S 42° W. we being in 6′ S. lat. 134° 3′ E. long.

On the 8th our baker died of the ſcurvy, his whole body having been previouſly affected with an emphyſema, which had encreaſed with aſtoniſhing rapidity, in conſequence of the heats of the Equator.

On the 11th we doubled the Cape of Good Hope of New Guinea, and on the 16th caſt anchor at Waygiou.

CHAP. XV.

Abode at Waygiou—Scorbutic Patients are ſpeedily relieved—Interviews with the Natives—Anchor at Bourou—Paſſage through the Straits of Bouton—Ravages produced by the Dyſentery—Anchor at Sourabaya— Abode at Samarang—My Detention at Fort Anké near Batavia—Abode at Iſle de France—Return to France.

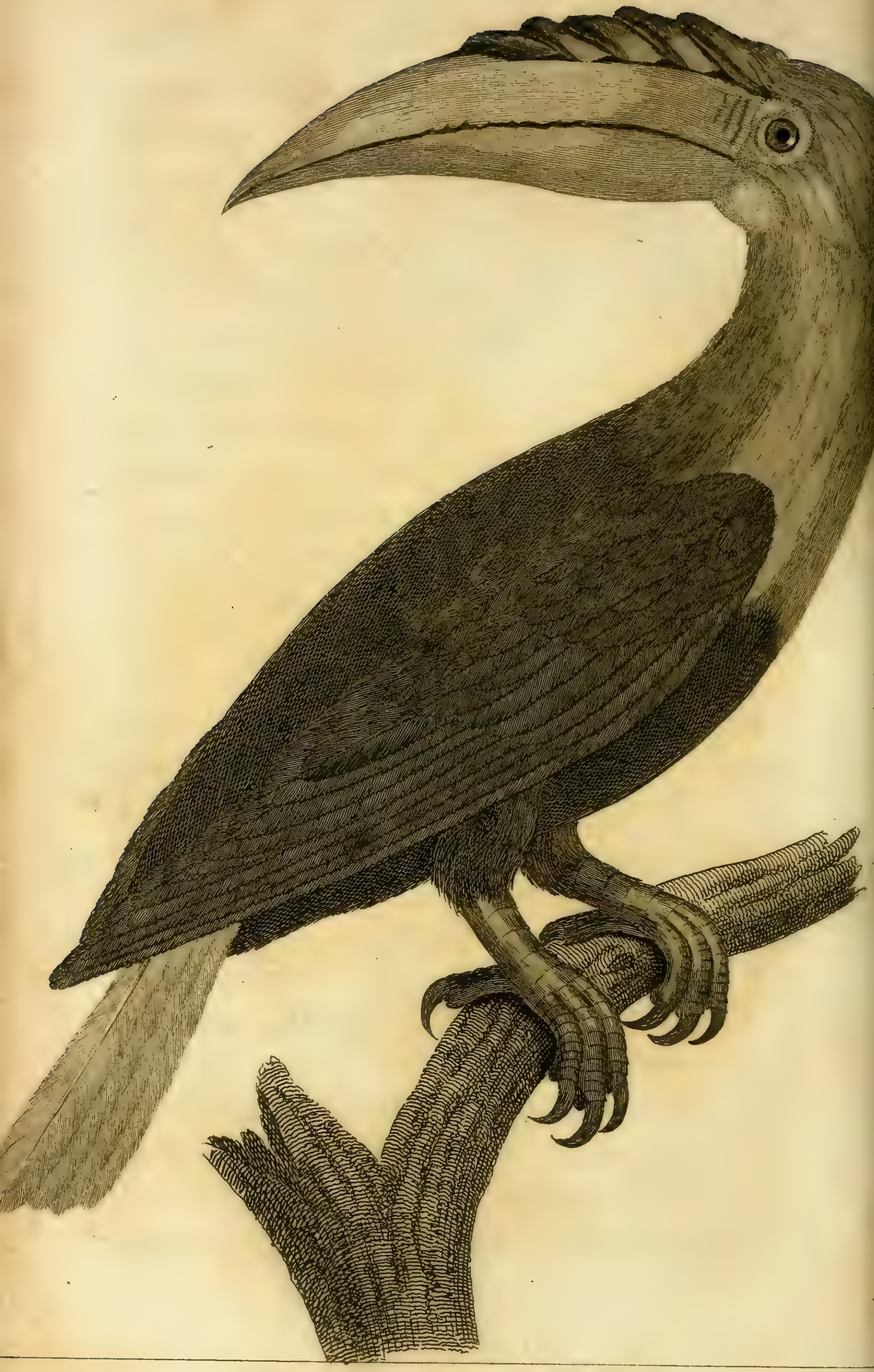
DURING our ſtay at Waygiou we were frequently viſited by the natives, who brought us turtles, ſeveral of which weighed from 200 to 240 pounds. They had moſtly been taken on the iſlands of Aiou. The ſoup which we made of them afforded great relief to our ſcorbutic patients. When the natives perceived that we were in need of them, they made us pay for them at ten times their value. Theſe animals continued to crawl about ſeveral hours after their heads had been cut off. The natives ſold us likewiſe, turtle eggs roaſted and dried; broiled turtle fleſh, pullets, hogs, of which they told us there was great abundance in their woods; oranges, cocoa-nuts, papayas, gourds of different kinds, rice, purſlain (*portulaca quadrifida*), ſugar canes, pimento, unripe ears of Turkey corn roaſted, and the freſh ſprouts of the papaya tree. They told us that the ſprouts and unripe fruit of this tree were very good eating when boiled. They brought us alſo ſago, made into a ſort of flat cakes, three inches broad and ſix long, which they ate without any farther preparation. Some of them brought us ſago made into a ſouriſh taſted paſte, after having undergone fermentation.

Moſt of theſe iſlanders were naked all but their natural parts, which they cover with a coarſe ſtuff, apparently made of the bark of the fig tree. The heat of the climate renders all other cloathing unneceſſary. Only their chiefs wear very wide trowſers and jackets, made of ſtuffs which they buy from the Chineſe, who, as they told us, came from time to time to anchor where we were. Some of them wore alſo bracelets of ſilver, which they had likewiſe bought of the Chineſe. Almoſt all the chiefs of theſe ſavages had been at the Molucca Iſlands, and ſpoke the Malay language. Some wore hats made of the leaves of vacoua, of a conical form, and very like to thoſe of the Chineſe. Others had their heads bound round with a ſort of turban. They have all curled hair, which grows very thick, and to a conſiderable length. The colour of their ſkins is not very black. Some ſuffer the beard on the upper lip to grow, and have their ears and the diviſion of the noſe bored. Several of them ſhewed us their dexterity in ſhooting with the bow at a mark placed at the diſtance of more than forty paces; and their arrows always came very near their aim. Others were armed with very long lances, pointed with iron or bone. Theſe iſlanders undoubtedly know how to forge the iron, as they ſet great value upon ſome bars of this metal, which we gave them. Tin was likewiſe in great requeſt with them. But of all our commodities they gave a decided preference to cloth, particularly ſuch as was of a red colour.

The iſland Waygiou, called by the inhabitants Ouarido, is covered with large trees, and throughout mountainous, even at a very ſmall diſtance from the coaſt. The huts were built of bamboo, raiſed upon ſtakes, about three yards above the ground, and covered with reeds.

It is remarkable, that as ſoon as we had landed, thoſe of our crew who were the leaſt affected with the ſcurvy, or even ſhewed no ſymptoms at all of that diſorder, became affected with a conſiderable degree of ſwelling all over the body: but this ſymptom, which had very much alarmed ſome of us, diſappeared entirely after walking three or four hours.

During our ſtay in this iſland I made very frequent excurſions into the foreſts, where I collected



Calao of the Island of Waigiou.

Pub.d by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly. 15th April. 1800.

ed a great number of new plants, and killed a variety of rare birds, amongſt which was that ſpecies of the promcrops which Buffon calls the promerops of New Guinea; alſo a large *pſittaccus aterrimus*, and a new ſpecies of calao, to which I gave the name of the calao of the iſland Waygiou. Its beak is bent, of a dirty white colour, and about ſix inches in length. Each mandible is unequally notched, and the ſuperior is ſurmounted by a hood of a yellow colour, flat at the top and ridged. The wings and body are black, the tail white, and the neck of a lively red. (See Plate XI.) This beautiful bird is two feet in length, from the tip of the beak to the extremity of the feet.

I ſaw ſeveral wild cocks in the woods. The female of this ſpecies, which was brought us by the natives, was ſcarcely larger than a partridge, and yet its eggs were as large again as thoſe of our domeſtic hen. This wild ſpecies of the dunghill-cock is black, that which I had found in the foreſts of Java was grey.

The crowned pheaſant of India *(columba coronata)* is very common in theſe thick foreſts, where we found here and there wild orange trees, the fruit of which furniſhed our ſcorbutic patients with a very wholeſome ſort of lemonade.

The natives told us, that the road-ſtead where our veſſels rode at anchor was infeſted by alligators; but this did not deter ſeveral of our ſailors from bathing in it. We afterwards found ſome of the prints of their feet in the woods. It is particularly during the night-time that theſe animals are moſt to be feared.

Whilſt we lay at anchor we were viſited by ſeveral of the chiefs. The chief of Ravak ſupped and ſlept on board the Eſperance the night before our departure; but as ſoon as he ſaw preparations for weighing anchor, he threw himſelf into the ſea, from the apprehenſion that we were going to carry him away with us. We ſhould have been ſurpriſed at his harbouring ſuch a ſuſpicion, if we had not been informed, that five months before the Dutch had carried off his brother, during an entertainment which they had made for him on board of their veſſel. This chief wore trowſers, with a very wide Indian cloak, and a waiſtcoat of ſatin. His ear-rings were of gold.

The inhabitants of this iſland had declared war againſt the Dutch, and the greater part of them, with the moſt powerful of the chiefs, to whom they give the title of Sultan, at their head, were gone to unite with the inhabitants of Ceram, in order to attack the Governor of Amboyna, who was expected there on his viſit to the Molucca Iſlands. The inhabitants of the huts built on the coaſt near our anchoring ſtation, had provided for the ſafety of their women and children, by conducting them, before their departure from the iſland, into the villages in the heart of the country. The road-ſtead where our veſſels lay is called by the natives Boni-Sainé. It is diſtant about 5,130 toiſes to the eaſtward of Ravak, and formed by the coaſt of Waygiou and a ſmall iſland called by the natives Boni, which was eaſtward of our ſtation. We were here almoſt under the Equator, our latitude being found by obſervation 38″ S. Our longitude was 128° 53′ E.

We took in our water towards the extremity of the road-ſtead, at a pretty large river, into which our boats could enter more than 500 toiſes from its mouth at low water, and twice as far at high water.

The thermometer, as obſerved on board, did not riſe higher than 24°, undoubtedly in conſequence of the abundant rains.

The barometer varied only from 28 inches 1 line to 28 inches 1½ line.

The variation of the magnetic needle was 1° 14′ E.

The breezes were very ſlight, and varied only from S. S. E. to S. W.

On the 28th we ſailed from Waygiou, and

ranged along its northern coaſt, ſtanding to the weſt, in order to weather the weſterly point. We here met with a flat which is not indicated upon the charts, where the ſoundings gave us a depth of from four to eight fathoms, within a ſpace of about 300 toiſes in length, which we were obliged to croſs. We obſerved in different places, rocks almoſt even with the water's edge, but were fortunate enough to keep clear of them. The greateſt length of this flat is about 1,000 toiſes from north to ſouth.

On the 4th of SEPTEMBER we caſt anchor in the road-ſtead of Bourou, at the diſtance of 1,000 toiſes from the Dutch ſettlement, in a depth of 20 fathoms, over a bottom of ſand and mud. The Commander of this ſtation immediately ſent a corporal to us, to offer us a ſupply of whatever freſh proviſions we might have occaſion for. A few minutes after we obſerved ſome muſkets fired amongſt a herd of buffaloes that were walking along the ſhore, and were informed that the Reſident had ordered two of the fatteſt to be killed for the uſe of our veſſels. Well acquainted with the wants of navigators, he had ſent us a great quantity of fruit, ſeveral bottles of an agreeable liquor extracted from the palm-tree, and ſome of the young leaves of a ſpecies of fern of the *genus aſplenium,*

aſplenium, which grows in moiſt places in the ſhade: eaten as ſallad they are very tender and well-taſted.

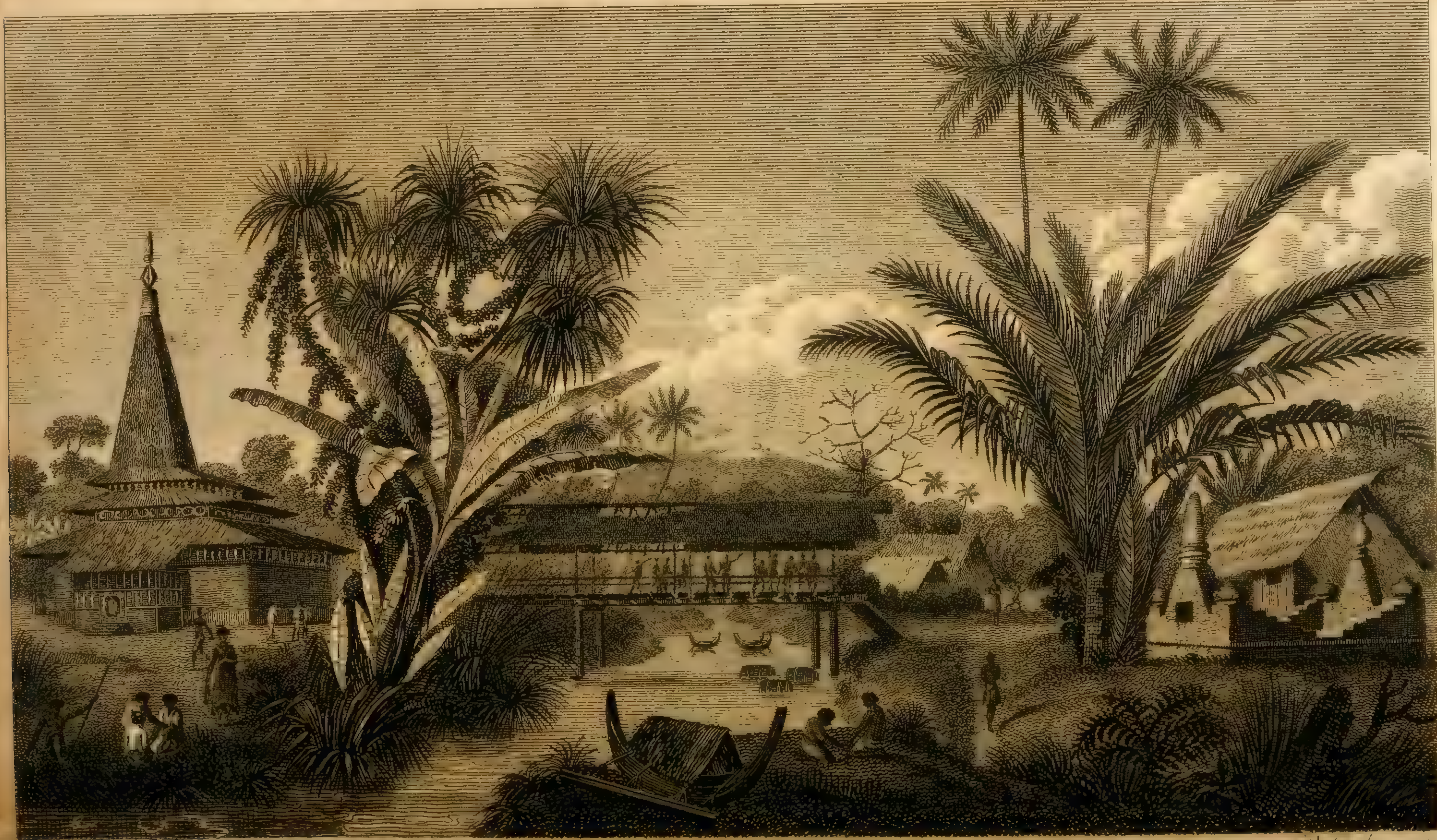
The Reſident, Henry Commans, was a man of great ſimplicity of manners, and very much beloved by the inhabitants. It was he whoſe happineſs the Dutch of Amboyna deſcribed, by telling us that he might ſleep as much as he pleaſed. We met with ſeveral perſons in his houſe who had ſeen Admiral Bougainville during his ſtay at Bourou, and who mentioned the name of that celebrated navigator with enthuſiaſtic admiration.

This and the following day were employed by me in ſurveying the different diſtricts of this iſland, which preſents every where a very varied and pictureſque appearance. The ſago tree grows here in great abundance: it forms the principal ſource of ſubſiſtence to the inhabitants, and affords even an article of exportation. Large plantations of it were ſeen near the Dutch eſtabliſhment, in marſhes which render this place very unhealthy, particularly in the beginning of the ſpring. The cayou pouti of the Malays *(melaleuca latifolia)*, grows in great abundance upon the hills. The Reſident ſhowed us a large alembic, which he uſes for diſtilling the leaves of this tree, from which he procures every year a great quantity of the oil of cajeput.

The iſland of Bourou produces ſeveral kinds of wood proper for inlaid work, which are in great requeſt among the Chineſe; and others uſeful in dyeing. Two Chineſe veſſels were run aground in the mud to the N. E. of the Dutch fort. The village near which the fort is built is called Cayeli, in the Malay language. Thoſe of the natives who follow the Mahometan religion have a moſque, whoſe roofs diminiſhing in regular gradation as they riſe one above the other, preſent a very agreeable appearance. (See Plate XLII. which repreſents a part of this village.)

The coaſt to the eaſt of the village is watered only by very ſmall ſtreams, but about 2,500, toiſes to the N. W. we went up a very conſiderable river, called by the inhabitants Aer-Beſſar, which diſcharges itſelf into the road-ſtead. This river is very deep, and for the length of about 2,000 toiſes, as far as we went up it, more than 70 feet broad. The iſland of Bourou undoubtedly owes its poſſeſſing ſo conſiderable a ſtream to the great elevation of its mountains. On the borders of the river I frequently found the beautiful ſhrub known by the name of *portlandia grandiflora.*

The pebbles rolled from the mountains, which I found



W Cooke sculp.

View of the Island of [illegible] taken from [illegible]

I found on the banks of ſeveral rivulets, were fragments of rocks of quartz mixed with mica, and frequently of a ſort of free ſtone, which likewiſe conſiſted of quartzoſe particles.

Birds, eſpecially parrots, are ſo numerous in this iſland, that it probably derives from this circumſtance its name, which ſignifies in the Malayan language, a bird.

The woods afford ſuch abundance of deer, goats and wild boars, that the natives can furniſh the Reſident with as many as he has occaſion for, at the rate of two muſket ſhots fired at each. The ſpecies of boar called babi-rouſſa *(ſus babyruſſa)*, is alſo found here.

The natives ſeemed to be much afraid of ſeveral kinds of ſnakes, which they told us were very numerous in their iſland; but during the whole of our ſtay in this place, which I ſpent almoſt entirely in rambling through the woods, I never met with one of theſe reptiles.

Although the rainy ſeaſon had not yet ſet in, violent ſtorms blew almoſt every night from the high mountains.

Upon ſounding the bay, we diſcovered at its entrance, a little on this ſide of the eaſt point, called Point Rouba, a ſhelf of rocks, at a depth of not more than a fathom throughout an extent of about 2,000 toiſes; but the reſt of this ſpacious outlet very deep, and that even at a ſmall diſtance from the weſtern point, or Point Leſſatello, called by the natives *Tanguiou Corbau* (Buffalo Point).

According to aſtronomical obſervations made at the village of Cayeli, its latitude was 3° 21′ 54″ S. long. 125° 1′ 6″ E.

The dip of the magnetic needle was 20° 30′.

Its variation, as obſerved on board, was 0° 54′ E.

The higeſt point indicated by the thermometer on board was 23°, and on ſhore 25° 3-10ths.

The mercury in the barometer varied only from 28 inches 1 line to 28 inches 2 lines.

The time of high water on the full and change days was three quarters after eleven; it then roſe to ſix feet perpendicular height.

On the 16th we ſailed from Bourou, ſteering for the Strait of Bouton, which we entered on the afternoon of the 22d.

17th. On the following day, about ſun-ſet, we caſt anchor 513 toiſes from the coaſt, oppoſite to the outlet of the channel which ſeparates Pangeſani from Celebes. Roſſel, who, in conſequence of Dauribeau's being indiſpoſed, had now the command of the expedition, formed the project of ſailing out through this channel. Early in the morning of the 24th, he diſpatched a pinnace, which reconnoitred the channel to the extent of 15,000 toiſes. A great number of ſmall iſlands were ſcattered throughout the Strait, particularly towards the coaſt of Celebes; and both coaſts were almoſt every where bordered with marſhes. After this report many of our ſeamen thought there was reaſon to apprehend that we might not be able to find a ſufficient depth of water in every part of the channel for our veſſels to paſs through it; however we ſailed into it on the following day, and, after having proceeded about 10,000 toiſes eaſt, anchored at the cloſe of the evening.

26th. The following day another pinnace was ſent out to ſound throughout the whole of this paſſage. She returned on the 29th in the afternoon, with the intelligence that ſhe had found a great number of ſand-banks and ſome flats, very difficult to be diſcovered on account of their black colour, which rendered the paſſage extremely dangerous. It was therefore determined to return to the Strait of Bouton; and after having been obliged to caſt anchor, often ſeveral times in the courſe of a ſingle day, we at length arrived, on the 7th October, at its ſouthern extremity, and anchored near the village of Bouton, at the diſtance of 1,000 toiſes from the neareſt coaſt.

We had ſpent a conſiderable ſpace of time in paſſing through this Strait, as we were obliged to lie at anchor during the whole night time, and in the day to wait till the tide was favourable to our intended courſe, before we could ſet ſail.

During our paſſage the natives brought us various ſorts of fruits common in the Moluccas. Some of their boats had a cargo of wild bread-fruit, the kernels of which, thoſe who eat of them, found very indigeſtible, even when roaſted. They brought us likewiſe a great number of pullets, goats, dried and ſometimes freſh fiſh. Moſt of theſe natives would not exchange any of their commodities with us, before they had aſked permiſſion of the Commander of our veſſel, to whom they generally made a preſent. They informed us that a year ago they had ſeen four European veſſels ſailing through this Strait, namely, two from Ternate, the others from Banda and Amboyna. Theſe people trade with the Dutch. They preferred money to any other commodity we offered them. Moſt of them, however, were very deſirous to procure powder and ball from us; but when they found that we would not give them any, one of them offered us two ſlaves in exchange for a ſmall quantity of ammunition, and appeared extremely ſurpriſed that we did not accept of his propoſal.

Theſe iſlanders brought us a great number of parrots, of the ſpecies *pſillacus alexandri* and *pſillacus criſtatus*.

We were much ſurpriſed to ſee them bring ſome cotton ſtuffs, and thread made of the *agave vivipara*, which, they told us, were of their own manufacture.

I made uſe of the opportunities afforded me by our detention in the Strait to go on ſhore. I found a great number of plants which I had never met with before: among others, the uviform nutmeg tree deſcribed by Citizen Lamark; its fruit has no aromatic quality. I likewiſe collected the *cynometra ramiflora* the *gyrinocarpus* of Gærtner, and various ſpecies of *calamus*, which, after raiſing themſelves to the ſummit of the talleſt trees, deſcend again to the ground, from whence they climb up others trees of equal height, their ſtalks frequently growing to the length of ſeveral hundred yards.

The fruit of the *bombax ceiba*, and that of ſeveral new ſpecies of the ſame genus, affords abundant nouriſhment to the numerous troops of apes that are found here, ſome of which we killed in order to preſerve their ſkins.

The moiſt ground exhibited almoſt every where marks of the feet of deer, wild boars, and buffaloes. We frequently found numerous herds of the laſt-mentioned animals lying upon the wet ground; but they always betook themſelves to flight as ſoon as they ſaw us, and it was impoſſible to purſue them through the mire.

In the iſland of Pangeſani I frequently traverſed thick foreſts of the palm, known by the name of *corypha umbraculifera,* where I found ſquirrels of the ſpecies called *ſciurus palmarum,* which always fled at the approach of a man.

The natives had erected ſeveral ſheds near the ſhore, where they kept the bamboo hurdles, upon which they place their fiſh when they dry them at the fire in order to preſerve them.

The iſlanders, aware of the danger of living near the moraſſes, which render the northern coaſt of Pangeſani very unhealthy, have built no villages in that part of the country. It was in the midſt of theſe moraſſes that our crew became firſt infected with a dyſentery of a very contagious nature, which produced the greater ravages amongſt us, as we were already much debilitated by the long uſe of bad proviſions, which had become ſtill more unwholeſome during the courſe of our voyage. I was alſo infected with this diſorder which proved fatal to great numbers of our crew.

8th. This morning at ſun-riſe, four chiefs, who bore the title of Oran-kai, came on board to notify to us, that we were not permitted to land, before the Sultana, who reſided at Bouton, and was an ally of the Dutch Company, had been previouſly informed of our deſign. We told them that we were very deſirous of viewing this part of the iſland, and one of them went immediately to ſignify our wiſh to that petty ſovereign.

We were ſoon viſited by two Dutch ſoldiers, who offered to procure us an interview with the Sultan, aſſuring us that without his permiſſion the natives durſt not ſell us any proviſions. They then conducted us to their own dwelling, where we were informed that the Sultan would not be viſible till very late in the afternoon. Upon this intelligence a conſiderable number of us took an excurſion into the interior of the iſland, directing our route to the eaſtward. The natives did not appear ſurpriſed at ſeeing us, and ſhewed no inclination to follow us.

After having walked for more than two hours along the banks of a ſmall river, covered with a great number of boats, ſome of which had come from the ſtrait laden with fiſh, we forded the ſtream with a view of proceeding to the northward. We went up very ſteep aſcents, where I collected a great number of plants; among others, the *barleria prionitis,* and ſeveral new ſpecies of the *croton.*

Moſt of the habitations in this part of the

country

country were built upon the ſummits of delightful hills, with which this ſide of the iſland abounds. We met with a very friendly reception from the inhabitants, who preſented to us fruits of different kinds. One of them, who went to gather ſome cocoa-nuts for us, climbed very quickly to the top of the tree, by means of an expedient which to me appeared ſingular. He tied his legs together near the ancle with a ſtripe of cloth, by which he was enabled to graſp the trunk of the tree with his feet ſo ſtrongly as to ſupport the whole weight of his body; and, as the ſtem was not very thick, by thus claſping it alternately with his feet and his arms, he very ſoon reached the top.

We remarked ſome forts built on the moſt inacceſſible heights amongſt theſe hills, which ſerve the inhabitants for a place of refuge when their habitations are invaded by an enemy. Theſe fortifications conſiſt of ſtone walls of conſiderable thickneſs, and about ten or twelve feet high, incloſing a plot of ground from ſixty to eighty feet ſquare.

The natives who ſold us ſtuffs a few days before, had not deceived us when they told us that they had been manufactured in the iſland of Bouton. We ſaw to-day, in ſeveral of the houſes, looms for manufacturing ſimilar ſtuffs; the workmen performing their operations in a manner very like our linen weavers. They uſe cotton threads of various colours; but red and blue appear to be the moſt in requeſt among the natives.

About four o'clock in the afternoon we went to the village of Bouton to ſee the Sultan. We had not been informed that it was neceſſary to bring ſome preſents with us, in order to be admitted to an audience. As we had nothing to offer him, he was not to be ſpoken with; but his ſon and nephew received us at the fort where he reſides. They frequently repeated to us, with great emphaſis, that the whole iſland was under his dominion; that he was an ally of the Dutch Company, and that their enemies were his enemies. They then told us that the natives of Ceram having lately invaded their coaſts, four of them were taken and delivered up to the King, who immediately ordered them to be beheaded. They then deſired us to ſtep a few paces further, and ſhewed us, with an air of great ſatisfaction, the heads of theſe unfortunate iſlanders, expoſed upon long poles planted on the walls of the fort.

The village of Bouton is built upon an eminence with a very ſteep declivity to the northweſt, and ſurrounded with thick walls which ſecure the inhabitants from the incurſions of their enemies. The houſes are built of bamboo, and their roofs covered with palm-trees, like thoſe of the other inhabitants of the Moluccas.

The Sultan reſides in a fort built of ſtone. It appeared to us that this chief ſhews great diſtruſt of the agents of the Dutch Company, though they are his allies; for the three Dutch ſoldiers, who were the only inhabitants of the Company's houſe, were not permitted to live in the village where he reſides. They were obliged to remain in an inconvenient, iſolated dwelling, more than 1000 toiſes diſtant from his reſidence. They were ſoon to leave the iſland, and go to Macaſſar; but were ſtill detained by the apprehenſion of meeting with the veſſels of the natives of Ceram, which had been cruiſing for ſome time in theſe ſeas.

It was already night when we returned to the ſhore in order to go on board. As it was then low water, we were obliged to wade in the ſea up to our waiſts, though the greater part of us had laboured under the dyſentery for ſeveral days, which was very much aggravated in conſequence.

During the day the natives had brought, for the uſe of our veſſels, rice, maize, ſugar canes, pullets, eggs, ducks and goats. In exchange for theſe proviſions they had been offered hardware commodities, but they preferred the money current in the Moluccas, eſpecially the ſmall ſilvered coin which they call *koupan pera,* and which is brought over by the Dutch from Europe.

The time of high water in this bay at full and change days, is about one o'clock in the afternoon, the tide riſing ſix feet perpendicular height.

Our anchoring ſtation was 5° 27′ 8″ S. lat. 120° 27′ E. long.

On the 9th in the afternoon we weighed anchor, and ſteering under full ſails to get out of the ſtrait of Bouton, we ſoon reached the open ſea.

On the 11th we paſſed the ſtrait of Salayer. A great number of canoes and natives were ſeen upon the beach, others were ſailing towards Celebes.

We caſt anchor ſeveral times along the coaſt of Madura, and on the afternoon of the 19th, in a bottom of reddiſh mud, at the depth of five fathoms, not far diſtant from the north-weſt point of the iſland, and at the entrance of the channel that leads to Sourabaya, one of the principal eſtabliſhments of the Dutch in the iſland of Java. As we intended to come to anchor there, a pinnace had been diſpatched, about nine o'clock in the morning, to the village of Griſsé, by the Eſperance, to demand a pilot who could conduct us through the channel.

Five

Five days elapſed without our receiving any news of our pinnace. We were apprehenſive that ſhe had fallen in with pirates; and, on the 23d, another was ſent out, upon the ſuppoſition that the former had not arrived at the place of her deſtination; for we could not have imagined that ſhe had been detained by the Dutch, who were well acquainted with the purpoſe of our expedition: but on the 25th, we received a letter from the officer who had the command of the pinnace, acquainting us that he was detained priſoner by the Dutch, who were then at war with France. Soon, however, a meſſage was brought us from the Council of Sourabaya, informing us that in purſuance of the inſtructions which they had juſt received from Batavia, they were willing to afford us every aſſiſtance in their power; and on the 26th two pilots were ſent us. We were obliged to caſt anchor ſeveral times before we could get into the roads of Sourabaya, where we caſt anchor on the 28th, about 1,000 toiſes northward of the river that runs through the town; the flag of the fort bearing S. 2° E. and the village of Griſsé W. 30′ N.

The dyſentery had already carried off ſix of our crew ſince our departure from Bouton.

31ſt. We ſoon obtained permiſſion to reſide in the town of Sourabaya, where I procured a lodging in the houſe of Meſſrs. Bawer and Stagh, who received me with the greateſt cordiality.

November 10th. The council revoked the permiſſion they had granted us, and all our company were immediately obliged to return on board, with the exception of our invalids, to which number I belonged, the dyſentery having left me in a ſtate of extreme debility. Being now removed from the reſt of my fellow-ſufferers in this contagious malady, I was very much relieved by the uſe of purgatives, ſago, and ſkimmed milk; and in a ſhort time completely recovered.

It was high time that this captivity ſhould have an end; for the number of ſick perſons on board increaſed with alarming rapidity. Almoſt one half of the crew were attacked with dyſentery and contagious fevers, which did not abate of their violence till they had carried off ſeveral of our men. At length the Council again granted the permiſſion which they had revoked a few days before, and we had the ſatisfaction of meeting again together in the town.

The heat was exceſſive during the firſt days of our ſtay at Sourabaya. I was aſtoniſhed to ſee Reaumur's thermometer riſe to 27°; but theſe burning heats were but of ſhort duration; for the change of the monſoon, which took place about the beginning of November, cauſed for a conſiderable time, eſpecially in the afternoon, abundant falls of rain, which cooled the atmoſphere to ſuch a degree, that the thermometer did not ſtand higher than 22° or 23°, in the hotteſt part of the day.

As ſoon as my health was a little re-eſtabliſhed, I made frequent excurſions in the environs of the town, and as far into the country as my ſtrength permitted me. I had the pleaſure of ſeeing my collections of natural hiſtory encreaſe with a great number of ſpecimens which I had never before met with.

Moſt of the roads to a conſiderable diſtance from Sourabaya are ſhaded by hedges of bamboo. Others were incloſed between long avenues of *mimuſops elengi, guillandina moringa, nauclea orientalis, hybiſcus tiliaceus,* &c. the ſhade of which produces a very ſalutary effect in this fervid climate. I was much ſurpriſed to ſee the laſt mentioned tree ſend out branches from the whole length of its trunk, as far down as the root; differing in this reſpect from all of the ſame ſpecies, that I had ſeen in other places, but I ſoon obſerved ſome of the Javaneſe employed in making inciſions very cloſe to each other in the bark of the trees with a large knife, and was informed that this operation has been practiſed here from time immemorial for the purpoſe of cauſing young ſhoots to ſprout from the places cut in this manner. They always chooſe the rainy ſeaſon for performing this operation, as it ſucceeds with moſt certainty at that period. Vegetation is then ſo rapid in this climate, that a very ſhort time after the inciſions had been made, I ſaw them filled with a vaſt number of young buds. The inhabitants of this iſland are, however, in general, but little ſkilled in the agricultural arts.

On the 12th of DECEMBER, thoſe of us who were engaged in the purſuit of natural hiſtory, obtained permiſſion from the Governor of Sourabaya to viſit the mountains of Prau, ſituated at the diſtance of about 30,000 toiſes weſt-ſouthweſt of the town.

On the following day we ſet out for the village of Poron, ſituated near the foot of the mountains. The Javaneſe who carried our baggage, ſuſpended it to long poles of bamboo, each borne between the ſhoulders of two men.

Having proceeded about 20,000 toiſes, we arrived at Sonde Kari, where we dined after the Javaneſe faſhion with the chief of the village, who had ordered a ſumptuous repaſt to be prepared for us. It conſiſted of ſeveral diſhes of broiled fiſh, and the fleſh of buffaloes and horſes that had been preſerved, as we were told, for ſix months, by being cut into thin ſlices, and dried in the ſun.

All the diſhes were ſeaſoned very highly with pepper, pimento and ginger. Rice ſerved us in the place of bread, and the entertainment concluded with a plentiful deſert of excellent fruit.

We ſoon ſet forward on our journey, and were overtaken by a heavv rain, which put us to great inconvenience. A ſerjeant of the Dutch troop gave us a proof of his authority over the Javaneſe, who returned to the village we had left, by taking out of their hands the umbrellas which they had brought with them; none of them daring to reſiſt. We did not know what he intended to do with them, till he came up and offered them to us, ſaying, that he thought it very preſumptuous in theſe men to ſhelter themſelves from the rain, while they ſaw us expoſed to it; but to his great ſurpriſe, none of us would make uſe of the umbrellas, but deſired him to return them to the owners.

At length we arrived at the village of Poron, where we were received by the chief, who bears the title of Deman. His principal office is to apportion to the natives their daily taſks of labour.

The country through which we had paſſed is a vaſt plain, in which rice is principally cultivated. The plantations were already covered with ſix or eight inches of water, retained by the earthen mounds with which they were ſurrounded.

Before we arrived at Sonda Kari, we had obſerved large plantations of indigo. This article is principally cultivated in Java by the Chineſe, who have a much more extenſive acquaintance with the arts than the natives.

We ſaw likewiſe ſeveral fields in which the *ricinus communis* was cultivated, from the ſeeds of which the Javaneſe extract a kind of lamp-oil.

This plain contains alſo a few plantations of maize, ſugar canes, and the *holcus ſorghum.*

We ſpent the night in a very neat houſe, built of bamboo, which ſtood cloſe by that of the Deman.

14th. On the following day we baited at the weſt extremity of the ſame village upon lands under the juriſdiction of the Tomogon of Banguil, who, though he reſided at the diſtance of more than 7,500 toiſes from thence, came early in the morning to give orders to the inhabitants to provide for our ſafety, and furniſh us with whatever eatables we might want.

The Tomogon was a man of much good ſenſe, ſpoke the Dutch language very well, and had a competent knowledge of the affairs of Europe. He was a Chineſe by birth, but had embraced the Mahometan religion in order to obtain the title of Tomogon.

We were extremely fatigued with the journey we had made the preceding day upon the ſmall horſes common in this iſland. Their very hard trot galled us the more, as the ſaddles we were obliged to make uſe of were not ſtuffed, but conſiſted of a very hard kind of wood, with a thick piece of ſkin glued on for their only covering. Beſides, the Javaneſe ſtirrups were too ſhort for us, and could not be lowered, which rendered our poſture extremely uneaſy. We therefore went very little from our habitation during this day, but on the following (15th), we paſſed over a plain about 2,500 toiſes in length, and for the greater part already covered with water, before we arrived at the mountains of Prau. The Tomagon of Banguil came to this place on horſeback, accompanied by upwards of a hundred attendants, very well mounted. We found him in the foreſt, where he waited for us; but, having probably very little idea of the ſimple mode in which naturaliſts chooſe to travel, he had made his men bring chairs with them for us to ſit down upon at the top of one of the mountains, from whence we had a view through the trees of a great extent of country, which he told us was all in his dependency; and, to impreſs it the more ſtrongly upon our minds, he immediately ordered the tops of ſeveral tek-trees to be ſtruck off; but we ſaw with regret more than a hundred feet of the trunks of theſe beautiful trees deſtroyed and ſacrificed to ſuch a momentary gratification.

Peacocks were very common in theſe foreſts through which we rambled in every direction, and we ſhot ſeveral of them. Amongſt other plants, I collected ſeveral beautiful ſpecies of *uvaria*, *helecteres* and *bauhinia.*

The natives were employed in clearing a fine piece of ground at the foot of the eaſtern mountains. The ſmaller trees they cut down with axes; the larger they only ſtripped of their bark near the root, in order to make them decay.

In the afternoon a diſtant ſound of thunder uſhered in a violent fall of rain, as is uſual at this ſeaſon, which compelled us to haſten back to our habitation. The Tomagon, before he returned to Banguil, repeated the orders he had already given to the natives, to provide for our ſafety and our wants.

On the following days we viſited the mountains of Panangounan, penetrating into the territory of the Emperor of Solo through vaſt foreſts of tek-trees, under the ſhade of which the *pancratium amboinenſe* grew in abundance. Our guides often expreſſed their fear of meeting with tigers, which, they told us, were very common in the thickets on the banks of the rivers, where they lie in wait for the animals that come to drink. We, however, met with none of theſe beaſts of prey.

The Javaneſe who accompanied us were almoſt continually on horſeback, and did not diſmount even in the moſt inacceſſible parts of the foreſt; but whenever they ſaw the plant, called in their language *kadiavankri*, they immediately threw themſelves on their feet, and ran as faſt as they were able to gather it, trying to outſtrip each other. Their eagerneſs raiſing our curioſity to know the cauſe of their valuing this plant ſo highly, we were informed that the knobs of its roots, dried and reduced to powder, were a powerful aphrodiſiac. It appears that theſe auxiliary medicines are much eſteemed amongſt this people, as, indeed, they generally are amongſt the inhabitants of hot climates. This paraſite plant is only to be found upon the trunks of large trees. It was not yet at its period of fructification; however, it appeared to me to be a new ſpecies of the *pothos*.

During theſe excurſions I killed ſeveral wild cocks, whoſe plumage was diverſified with a variety of colours of admirable brilliancy. Their crowing, which we often heard in the midſt of the woods, led us at firſt to imagine that we were in the vicinity of ſome habitation, but we ſoon learnt to diſtinguiſh their note perfectly well from that of the domeſtic cock. The comb of the wild cock is not red, but of a whitiſh colour, with a ſlight tinge of violet, which grows ſomewhat deeper towards the edges. The greater part of the ſwamps in the neighbourhood of our dwelling were covered with very large leaves of the *nymphea nelumbo*, upon which we frequently obſerved a ſpecies of bird ſimilar to that called *parra ſinenſis*; and admired the lightneſs with which it walked over the ſurface of the water, ſtepping with its long legs from one leaf to the other.

At a ſmall diſtance weſtward of the village of Porou, we ſaw two coloſſal ſtatues, called by the Javaneſe *rectio*, and in high veneration amongſt them. They were both hewn out of blocks of ſtone eleven feet high; their drapery was very wide, and the phyſiognomy of the two heads bore a Mooriſh character. To me it appeared probable that theſe ſtatues had been erected in honour of ſome of the Mooriſh conquerors of the Moluccas; but the natives could give us no information upon this head.

The Dutch ſerjeant who accompanied us was a paſſionate admirer of the muſic of the Javaneſe. Soon after our arrival at Porou, he ſent for a female ſinger, whoſe ſhrill voice was accompanied by two muſicians, who played every evening upon inſtruments, one of which reſembled a dulcimer, and the other a mandolin. Whilſt we were employed in preparing and deſcribing our collections, we were obliged to hear, for ſeveral hours together, this diſcordant muſic, which, however, had always charms ſufficient to attract a great concourſe of the natives round the performers.

All the airs were ſung in the Javaneſe language. They generally turned upon the ſubject of love, as our ſerjeant, who underſtood the Javaneſe language perfectly well, interpreted them to us. He told us that theſe airs were all *impromptu* as thoſe ſung by the ſinging-women of Java generally are. Ours accompanied her voice with a variety of geſtures appropriate to the ſubject, and eſpecially with certain movements of her fingers of very difficult execution, which were much applauded by the natives. If report does not do them injuſtice, theſe ſinging-women are not diſtinguiſhed by any extraordinary rigidity of virtue.

On the 20th we returned to Sourabaya.

Citizen Riche and I had formed a plan of ſpending ſome time among the mountains of Paſſervan, to which we had approached very near during our laſt excurſion. They are very high, and we had often heard their fertility much ſpoken of. Grain is cultivated there with great ſucceſs. Many European fruit-trees likewiſe ſucceed very well upon thoſe heights, on account of the mild temperature of their atmoſphere. It was neceſſary for us to procure a new order from the Governor before we could undertake this expedition; but Dauribeau, who had offered to requeſt it for us, brought us information that the Governor had ſhortly received new inſtructions from the Council at Batavia, according to which he could not permit us to go to any great diſtance from the town; a walk of three or four hours, being all that was allowed us. I went ſeveral times to ſee a ſpring ſituated at the diſtance of about 7,500 toiſes to the weſtward. A great quantity of petroleum riſes to the ſurface of its water, and is carefully collected by the inhabitants, who mix it with pitch. Abundance of pumice-ſtone is found in the ſurrounding country.

Citizen Riche and I lodged in the ſame houſe. We generally went out together to purſue our reſearches, and returned in the evening to Sourabaya with the new ſpecimens we had collected. It was always with regret that we found our labours ſuſpended by the approach of night. But on the 19th of February 1794, about four o'clock in the morning, Chateauvieux, the commandant of the place, came with a troop of thirty ſoldiers under arms, to inform us, in the name of Dauribeau and the principal officers of our expedition, that we were under arreſt. Shortly after we learnt that ſeveral others of our companions had ſhared the ſame fate, without being able to divine the cauſe of ſo arbitrary an act of authority; but we were ſoon informed that intelligence which Dauribeau had received from Europe, had determined him to hoiſt the white flag, and put himſelf under the protection of the Dutch, who were then at war with France. He had undoubtedly already then formed the project, which he afterwards carried into execution, of ſelling the veſſels of our expedition. To inſure his ſucceſs, it was neceſſary for him to get rid of all thoſe perſons under him who he knew would ſtrongly diſapprove of ſuch a meaſure. We were therefore delivered into the hands of the Dutch as priſoners of war, to the number of ſeven, namely, Legrand, Laignel, Willaumez, Riche, Ventenat, Piron, and myſelf, and conducted to Samarang by a march of 200,000 toiſes, over roads bad in the extreme, and in the rainy ſeaſon. We were obliged to uſe boats to croſs ſeveral large plains, inundated by the torrents deſcending from the mountains ſituated to the ſouthward, and which form a part of the great chain which runs through the whole iſland of Java from eaſt to weſt.

Michel Sirot and Pierre Creno, ſervants on board the Eſperance, followed us in our proſcription.

Dauribeau had robbed me of all my collections. When we left Sourabaya, I had intruſted to the care of Lahaie, the gardener, eleven bread-fruit trees, and an equal number of the roots and ſtems of this valuable plant, kept in clay in perfect preſervation, and fit to produce as many young trees. He promiſed to take the beſt care of them, and gave me a receipt for the depoſit.

The greater part of the crews were thrown into the priſons of the Tomagon of Sourabaya, from whence they were taken out ſome time after, part to be ſent into thoſe of Batavia, and part to remain with Dauribeau.

We left Sourabaya on the 24th of February.

This town is ſituated in 7° 14′ 28″ ſouth lat. 110° 35′ 43″ eaſt long.

The variation of the magnetic needle was 2° 31′ 14″ weſt, and the diſtance 25°.

After a long courſe of fatigue we at length arrived at Samarang, on the morning of the 11th March.

The Commandant of the place immediately conducted us to Governor Overſtraaten. The Governor told us that the firſt ſurgeon of the hoſpital had got a lodging prepared for us, and ſent us to take poſſeſſion of it; but what was our ſurpriſe, when, having been introduced to the ſurgeon, he led us into one of the wards of his hoſpital, where he ſhewed us ſeven beds, which he ſaid had juſt been made ready for us. There was neither table nor chairs in this place. It was in vain that we repreſented to him that we were not ſick, and did not wiſh to become ſo by living in an hoſpital: his anſwer always was, that, according to the orders of his Excellency the Governor, he had no other lodging to offer us.

We were obliged at laſt to appeal to the Governor, and to make him ſenſible, if poſſible, of the harſhneſs of ſuch a mode of proceeding with reſpect to men, who, upon their return from a long and toilſome expedition, undertaken for the advancement of the arts and ſciences, had a right to expect a better reception from a civilized nation. It was not, however, till after parleying for ſeveral hours, that the order for our impriſonment in an hoſpital was reverſed. We were now permitted to live in the centre of the town, and this was our priſon.

Some time after we obtained permiſſion to go to the diſtance of about 2,500 toiſes from Samarang, but with the reſtriction that we ſhould not approach the ſea-coaſt.

During our march from Sourabaya to Samarang, I had been ſurpriſed to obſerve in the market places of ſeveral villages, ſhops where ſmall flat ſquares of a reddiſh clay, called by the inhabitants *tana ampo,* were expoſed for ſale. At firſt I imagined that they might be employed for fulling cloths; but I ſoon obſerved the inhabitants chewing ſmall quantities of this clay, and they aſſured me that this was all the uſe they made of it.

Whilſt we were paſſing through the extenſive rice plantations at the foot of the mountains, the natives had frequently pointed out to us fields of rice upon declivities too ſteep to be able to retain the water. The rice cultivated in theſe places was of a ſpecies, that does not require an inundated ſoil to ſucceed perfectly well; but they only cultivate it in the ſeaſon when the land is daily drenched with copious rains.

I had already remarked upon ſeveral hills in the iſland of Java, a great number of cocoa-trees which were ſtripped of their leaves and dead at the root. It had appeared very ſingular to me to find ſo great a number within ſo ſmall a ſpace; but I was at length informed, by ſeveral of the inhabitants of the hills ſituated at a little diſtance north-weſt of Samarang, where I ſaw many cocoa-trees in the ſame condition, that they had been ſtruck by lightning, and they informed me that the ſame circumſtance frequently happens upon many other hills in the iſland. In fact, theſe high trees are particularly expoſed by their ſituation, to the terrible effects of the lightning; beſides, the ſap, with which they abound, contributes in a great degree to attract the electric matter.

On the 5th of April, we were informed that a packet was ſhortly to ſail from Batavia for Europe. The Governor of Samarang was willing that two of us ſhould go to Batavia, to ſolicit permiſſion of the Regency for themſelves to return in this veſſel. As we were all animated by the ſame deſire of reviſiting our native country, we agreed to caſt lots. The fortunate perſons were Citizens Riche and Legrand, and on the 6th of May they ſet out for Batavia.

Twelve days after we received orders from the Governor of Samarang, to go to the ſame place, and there to wait for another opportunity of returning to France, than that of the packet above mentioned; for it was even very uncertain, whether or not Riche and Legrand would find a place in it.

Some of the Dutch who were intereſted about us, informed us that the fleet, upon which our hopes of returning to Europe depended, was not to ſet ſail in leſs than ſix or ſeven months, and they aſſured us, that before that period it was not probable we ſhould meet with any other opportunity of returning to our native country. The dyſentery which I had caught among the marſhes of Strait Bouton, made me apprehenſive that a relapſe would be produced by thoſe of Batavia, where the exhalations are ſtill more noxious. Beſides, the ſituation of Batavia is ſo pernicious to Europeans, particularly during the firſt year of their abode there, that out of every hundred ſoldiers who arrive there from Europe, twenty-four generally die in the firſt year, and thoſe who become ſomewhat accuſtomed to the climate, ſtill remain in a languiſhing ſtate of health. Other Europeans who have all the conveniencies of life at their command, do not die in ſo terrifying a proportion: but from the ſmall allowance that was granted us as priſoners of war, we could not hope to be able to procure ourſelves any thing beyond the mere neceſſaries of life.

Citizen Piron and myſelf obtained permiſſion to delay our departure for Batavia till the Dutch fleet was juſt about to ſail. Our companions in misfortune, Laignel, Ventenat, and Willaumez, ſet off for that place; and as ſoon as they arrived there they were ſent to Fort Tangaran, more than 7,500 toiſes diſtant from the town. Riche and Legrand, inſtead of procuring a paſſage in the packet, which was immediately to ſet ſail, had been exiled to Fort Anké. However, about two months afterwards, they had the good fortune to embark for Iſle de France, on board of a veſſel in which ſome priſoners taken from our privateers were conveyed to that place.

Dauribeau, not ſatisfied with having taken away my collections, requeſted of the Governor of Samarang, that the manuſcript which contained the obſervations I had made during the voyage in ſearch of Pérouſe might likewiſe be taken from me. In vain I proteſted againſt this violation of the moſt ſacred ſpecies of property: Governor Overſtraaten gave orders, on the 28th of July, that my effects, to which the ſeal had been applied a month before, ſhould be ſearched; but fortunately my journal was not found.

Dauribeau ſhortly after his arrival at Samarang, for the purpoſe of treating with the Governor concerning the ſale of the veſſels, died there on the 22d of Auguſt.

As the time appointed or the ſailing of the Dutch fleet was at hand, Citizen Piron and myſelf ſet out for Batavia on the 31ſt. On board of the veſſel which conveyed us thither were ſeveral Javaneſe, one of whom was in irons. His unfortunate wife ſat beſide him, having voluntarily choſen to follow him in his baniſhment. We were penetrated with compaſſion, when we heard from the mouth of this unhappy man the occaſion of his ruin. His name, he told us, was Piromongolo; he was of the village of Calibongou, in the dependency of the Government of Samarang. He had paid 350 rix dollars to become a freeman of that place, but was ſupplanted by another perſon, who offered a ſtill larger ſum for the ſame privilege; and thoſe who had received his money, inſtead of returning it to him, thought fit to put him out of their way by baniſhing him to Ceylon, where he was to be in the ſame confinement with many others of the inhabitants of the Moluccas, who are ſacrificed by the Dutch to their revengeful diſpoſition, or pretended political intereſts. Amongſt the injuries that had been heaped upon him, he had been accuſed, he ſaid, of being a ſorcerer. Though he aſſured us, with a great deal of ſimplicity, that if he was one, he had never known any thing about it; but at any rate he was ſure that thoſe who had robbed him of his three hundred and fifty dollars, were a much more dangerous kind of ſorcerers than he.

The ſalary which the different Governors of the Iſland of Java receive from the Dutch Company very moderate; but then the abuſes are connived at, which reſult from the very ample indemnification, which the greater part make themſelves, by raiſing contributions upon the natives to a much greater amount than what they have to deliver into the magazines of the Company, the ſurplus of which they appropriate to their own profit.

The Chineſe are almoſt the only perſons employed here in the cultivation of ſugar. They ſcarcely make any other than ſugar-candy, which they are not allowed to ſell, except to the Governor, who purchaſes it on the Company's account; but frequently he compels theſe unfortunate Chineſe to ſell it him at half the price which he makes the Company pay for it, though even they buy it at a comparatively low rate.

The contributions which the Governors receive in ſpecie, are likewiſe a great ſource of profit to them, as they keep this money in their own hands, and pay the amount to the Company in paper. During my ſtay in Java, their emoluments in this way amounted to twenty per cent.

The nomination of the natives to different offices, is likewiſe a ſource from whence the Governors and Reſidents derive great profits.

On the 2d of September we anchored in the roadſtead of Batavia.

4th. After we had remained two days on board, the Commandant of the roadſtead conducted us on ſhore, and we were immediately conveyed to Fort Anké, diſtant not more than about 2,500 toiſes from the town. The ſame chamber was allotted us, which our companions in misfortune, Riche and Legrand, had formerly occupied.

We were ſurrounded on all ſides by marſhes, which render this ſituation very unhealthy: it is, however, much leſs ſo than that of the town, where, at low water, the black mud collected in a great number of canals, is expoſed to the heat of the ſun, and exhales the moſt peſtilential effluvia. The marſhes of Anké, on the contrary, were covered with a variety of plants, ſo cloſe to each other, that they preſented the appearance of fine meadows in full vegetation. A great number of different kinds of graſſes, ruſhes, nelumbo, &c. grew forth from the bottom of the ſtagnant water, and the interſtices between theſe plants were covered with large quantities of the *ptiſia ſtratiotes*, which, floating on the ſurface of the water by means of the ſmall air-bladders, with which its leaves are provided at their baſes, abſorb a great quantity of the noxious vapours as faſt as they are exhaled from the mud, and change them, with the aid of the ſolar rays, as we know, into reſpirable air. This tranſmutation is affected by the *ptiſia* more than by any other plant; for it is known by experiment to be ſo powerful a preventive of the decompoſition of ſtagnant water, that if fiſhes be put into a ſmall quantity of water, in which they would otherwiſe periſh in the courſe of a few days they may be preſerved alive for a long time, by covering its ſurface with theſe ſingular plants, every one of which occupies a ſpace of about nine ſquare inches.

Theſe marſhes are haunted by the enormous ſerpent known by the name of *boa conſtrictor*. One of theſe ſnakes came regularly every five or ſix days, and ſtole one of the fowls from a hen-coop belonging to a publican in the neighbourhood of Fort Anké, with whom we were allowed to take our meals. This publican was a very ſevere maſter; for, whenever he miſſed one of his fowls he always taxed an old ſlave, who had the care of his hen-coop, with diſhoneſty; and for every one that diſappeared, he ordered fifty ſtrokes of a ratan to be inflicted without mercy upon the unfortunate wretch; but one day the thief having ſwallowed a very large hen, found himſelf ſo ſtuffed with his meal, that he could not get out of the coop by the hole through which he had entered; and the ſlave revenged himſelf for the chaſtiſement he had received by cutting the animal in pieces. The fowl, which was taken out of his ſtomach, had been ſwallowed down head-foremoſt, and had as yet undergone no change in its ſubſtance. This ſerpent was but of a middling ſize, being only twelve feet in length; but a few days afterwards the natives killed one at a ſmall diſtance from this place, which meaſured forty feet. It appeared that this animal did not uſe to prey upon fowls; for they found in his ſtomach a kid that weighed thirty pounds.

The river that runs at the foot of Fort Anké is frequented by alligators. One day I ſaw a very large one advance towards a company of boys who were ſwimming in the river. He immediately ſeized one of them and diſappeared under the water: nevertheleſs, a few days after another company of boys came to bathe in the ſame place.

During the laſt months of our ſtay at Anké, four officers of the French privateer Le Modeſte were confined in the ſame fortreſs, and alleviated the tedioufneſs of our captivity by their company. They had been made priſoners of war on board of a Dutch veſſel, ſhortly after they had made prize of her.

The Major of the place, who viſited us very frequently, informed us of the death of Giradrin, purſer to the Recherche, who was diſcovered to be a woman, as we had ſuſpected from the beginning of the voyage. An impulſe of curioſity ſeems to have been her principal motive for embarking in this expedition. She had left a very young child behind her in France.

The corvette La Nathalie, having Citizen Riche on board, had been diſpatched from Iſle de France to Batavia in order to demand our veſſels from the Regency; but, after ſhe had arrived in the roads, ſhe was detained for five months under the cannon of two Dutch ſhips of war, and all that ſhe could obtain was to ſail back with thoſe perſons belonging to our expedition who were in confinement, and ſome other French priſoners of war.

At length, on the 29th of March 1795, we ſet ſail for the Iſle de France.

It was high time for me to be releaſed from my confinement amongſt the marſhes of Fort Anké, as I had laboured already more than a month under a dyſentery, which was making a very rapid progreſs. But as ſoon as I was removed into a purer air, my malady diminiſhed from day to day.

On the 18th of May we arrived at Iſle de France. I made frequent excurſions among the mountains, where I obſerved a great variety of natural productions.

I had long been waiting for an opportunity of returning to my native country, when at length

General Malartic diſpatched the Minerva to France, under the command of Citizen Laignel, one of my companions in misfortune. I embarked in this veſſel, which ſailed from Iſle de France on the 20th of November.

It is remarkable, that during a run of upwards of 600,000 toiſes weſt-north-weſt, from 25° N. lat. and 31° W. long. we found the ſea covered with a prodigious quantity of *fucus natans*, which indicate the exiſtence of ſome very extenſive banks upon which this ſea-weed is produced. This is a ſubject well worthy of the inveſtigation of navigators.

On the 12th of March 1796, we caſt anchor at the Iſle of Bar, from whence I ſoon returned to Paris.

Soon after I arrived in that city, I was informed that my collections of natural hiſtory had been ſent to England. The French Government immediately put in their claim for them, which, being ſupported by Sir Joſeph Banks, Preſident of the Royal Society of London, with all the exertions that were to have been expected from his known love for the ſciences, I ſoon had the ſatisfaction of finding myſelf again in poſſeſſion of the requiſite materials, for making known to the world the natural productions which I had diſcovered in the different countries we had viſited during the courſe of our expedition.

The bread-fruit plants which I left in the cuſtody of the gardener Lahaïe, were tranſported, with ſeveral others which he had cultivated, to Iſle de France; from whence ſome have been ſent to Cayenne, and others to Paris, where they are depoſited in the hot-houſes of the Botanical Garden.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

VOCABULARY
OF THE
LANGUAGE OF THE MALAYS.

A.

ACCOMPANY (to)	Touroutſama
Accuſtom (to)	Biaſſa
Adieu, farewel	Tabé
Adultery	Gendach
Æſchinomenegrandiflora	Malaſui
Age	Houmour
Agreeable	Soucagnia
Air, wind	Anging
Aloes	Lida boaya
Allum	Tauouaſs
Ananas	Ananas, nanas
Animal, quadruped	Binatan
Anchor	Sao, baſſi
Anona muricata	Anona
Appetite	Lapar
Apply (to)	Taro
Approach (to)	Decat
After	Commedian, diblacan
Areca	Pinang
Army	Bariſſan
Aromatic	Vangni bahe
Arrack	Zopi
Arrange (to)	Ator
Arrive (to)	Datan, poulan

Aſſaſſin	Bounou oran
Attach (to)	Icat
Attention (to pay)	Dgiaga
Any body	Trada oran
Alſo	Itou lagui, lagui
Around	Boundre
Another	Lain
Azederac (melia)	Foula mourgàti
Aſſuredly	Paſti, ſongou
At	Sama
Already	Souda, abis
At length	Lama lama
Above	Tingui, diyatas
Afterwards	Commedent
Attempt (to)	Tchouba-tchouba
Awake (to)	Kredgia bangon
Awakened (to be)	Sonda bangon
Angry (to be)	Mara, gueguen
Ant (an)	Smouth
Adorn one's ſelf (to)	Paké bagous
Amongſt	Sama ſama
Able (to be)	Bolé
Almoſt	Amper
Although	Meſki
Anſwer (to)	Megniaot
Awake (to)	Bangon
Alone	Candiri
Ape (an)	Mougniet
As ſoon as	Kalo
Always	Sela manguia
All	Samougnia
Afterwards	Lacaſs

B.

Bee - - -	Taoun madou
Bark (to) - -	Gongonh
Buy (to) - - -	Bli
Bring (to) - - -	Kiary
Brought to bed (to be) -	Branan, clouaranac
Beloved - -	Soudatchinta
Bitter - - -	Pait
Bow - - -	Pana
Behind (from) - -	Di blacan
Bathe (to) - - -	Siram
Before (from) - -	Di mouca
Blind - - -	Bouta
Before - - -	Dolo
Bathe (to go to) - -	Mandi, cloardiaer
Begone - - -	Sourby
Broom (a) - - -	Sappou
Bamboo - - -	Pring, bambou
Bamboo (very young ſhoots of the) for pickling -	Ribbon
Banana - - -	Piſſang
Beard - - -	Coudek
Below - -	Dibaoua
Baſella rubra - -	Gandola
Beat (to) - -	Pocol
Beak (bill) - -	Molou
Betel - - -	Siri
Bilimbi (averrhoa) -	Blimbing
Blue - - -	Birou
Box - -	Peti
Boraſſus flabelliformis -	Lontor
Brothel - - -	Poporket
Buckles - -	Kandging

Buckles (knee)	Canibau
Boil (to)	Bdidi
Broth	Caldé
Bowl	Kegué
Buttons	Kantging kain
Brave	Brani, oran brani
Bridle	Kandali
Brick	Batou Keddon
Break (to)	Pitchia, pikiat
Bruſh (a)	Sicat, ſica
Buffalo	Corbau
Burn one's ſelf (to)	Bauar
Brains	Outac
Bat (a)	Bourou-ticouſſe
Bell	Londgin
Baſket	Kranguian
Body	Badan
Blow (a)	Tampelin
Believe (to)	Cokira, perkiaïa
Begin (to)	Molai
Bargain (a cheap)	Moura
Burſt, die (to)	Mampoul
Breakfaſt (to)	Makan pagui
Behind	Diblacan
Beneath	Dibaoua
Before	Di mouca
Back	Blackagnia
Borrow (to)	Pegniem
Bewitch (to)	Tauver
Building (to be in)	Natchiam
Be (to)	Ada
Brittle	Lacas pitchia
Brother	Soudara
Bet, lay a wager (to)	Petaro

Boy	Boudgian
Bell (a little)	Loudgin kitkil
Broil (to)	Panghan, bakar
Briſtling	Bagnia rambout
Bacon	Gommock babi
Bed	Tambat tidor
Book	Boucou, quitape
But	Tapé
Beggar	Oran minta
Bite (to)	Guigui
Blow one's noſe (to)	Bouan ignus
Born (to be)	Datandi donia
Bird's neſt	Sarong bourou
Black	Itan
Bird	Bourou
Buſy (to be)	Fontouli
Bone	Toulan
Bread fruit	Boa ſuccon
Bread fruit (wild)	Boa timbol
Bread	Roti
Butterfly	Koupou, kopokopo
Baſket	Tampat
Buffoon	Caſſan
Bet (to)	Betaro
Butterfly (a ſpecies of)	Koupou malam
Bruiſe (to)	Toumbok
Boat (Indian)	Prau
Breaſt (the)	Dada
Blackguard (a)	Oran adjar
Bridge (a)	Djanbatan
Behave well (to)	Ada baï
Bug	Coutou tampat tidor
Breathe (to)	Napas
Break (to)	Pata

Belch (to)	Ato
Beehive (a)	Roma taoun
Bleed (to)	Sangara
Blood	Dara
Boar (a wild)	Tcheleng
Boſom (the)	Souſou, teté
Blow (to)	Tihopé
Box (to)	Cambeling
Beneath	Baoua
Barren	Trada patana
Bark, for tanning	Cayou bounko
By and by	Sabentar
Bull	Lombou
Betray (to)	Camblanghan
Barter (to)	Toukar ſama
Blow (to)	Anguin
Belly	Prot
Bladder (the)	Tampat kinkin

C.

Collect (to)	Pungot
Call (to)	Panguil
Clay	Lambac
Certainly	Sacali
Confeſs (to)	Menauo
Chatterer	Bagna tcherita
Corn, wheat	Bras blanda, gandoum
Cable	Tali ſao
Chaiſe (a)	Creta ſiaſs
Coffee	Coffi
Calamus aromaticus	Dringho
Cinnamon	Cayou manis
Cannon	Mariam
Cardamum (the little)	Gardamoungo

Careſs (to)	Goſſo
Chariot (a)	Greta toutoup
Cards, for playing	Cartou
Caſuarina	Cayou ſamara
Cinders, aſhes	Abou
Circle	Bonder
Chair (a)	Croſſi
Chalcas camunung	Kamouni
Candle, light (a)	Lilen
Change, exchange (to)	Toucar
Coal	Arenh
Chineſe	Orankina
Chooſe (to)	Pili, tchioba
Coco	Kalapa, klàpa
Coition	Tiouki
Cucumber	Timon
Contrary (on the)	Lain
Cord, rope	Tali
Corypha umbraculifera	Saribou
Cotton	Benan
Colour	Roupa
Cut	Poton, tadgiam
Crooked	Benko
Cuſhion	Bantal
Cover (a)	Combar
Chalk	Kappor blanda
Cry out (to)	Batreia
Cook (to)	Maſſac
Copper	Tombaga
Cynometra cauliflora	Nam nam
Chagrin	Saketati
Cat	Koutchien, touſſa
Caſtrate (to)	Kabiri
Comprehend (to)	Tau, menarti

Count, reckon (to)	Iton
Conduct (to)	Baoua
Contrary wind	Tchenela
Cover, encloſe (to)	Toutoup
Cruſh to pieces (to)	Toumbo
Cup	Manco
Church	Gredgia
Catch cold (to)	Pilic
Careleſs	Sarſar, guila
Call for (to)	Sourou panguil
Cunning	Pinter
Cold	Dinguin, dignin
Cheeſe	Kediou
Clove tree	Kenké
Clutches (ſignifying hands)	Tangan
Cricket (a ſpecies of)	Yankrek
Climb (to)	Naik
Coarſe	Kaſſar
Clock (a)	Lontchin
Conflagration	Beſſar api
Cheek (a)	Pipi
Cowardice	Leſſou
Chin	Djiangot
Coin, value 2½d.	Koupan pera, ouan barou
Cloud (a)	Mega
Comb (a)	Ciſſer
Comb one's head (to)	Ciſſer rambout
Coward	Trada brani
Carry (to)	Picol
Chicken	Ayammouda
Crawl (to)	Dgialan caïa oular
Chafing diſh	Kren
Come back (to)	Balai, combali datan
Cold (a) rheum	Patoc

Cuttle fiſh	Ican pougniabatou
Compact	Icat craſs
Century	Seratus ta un
Cup	Tchanger
Corkſcrew	Poutar, ouler
Cork (to draw a)	Tchiabou
Cloth	Cagui
Cough (to)	Batou
Cough (a)	Batou
Cow (a)	Sampi paranpouan
Come (to)	Datan, mari, poulan

D.

Drink (to)	Minum
Dirt	Lumpor, cotor
Dear, high priced	Mahal
Dog	Andgin
Dance (to)	Tandac
Diſcover (to)	Bouca
Defend (to)	Laran
Deſcend (to)	Touron
Debt	Outan
Diamond	Inten
Diarrhea	Saket bouanaer
Difficult	Souſſa
Diligent	Naguin
Dine (to)	Comp, makan ſtinga ari
Dolichos tuberoſus	Bongouan
Domeſtic	Oupas, boudac
Demand (to)	Minta, tagnia
Debauch (to)	Ambel praoen loller
Dried up	Krain, kring
Do (to)	Kredgia
Do that	Kredgia itou

Ditch (a)	Bentin
Drop (a)	Tetés
Dreſs (to)	Packian, paké
Dreſs	Packian
Diſhoneſt	Ieng tracaſſi ormat
Damp	Baſſa
Drunk	Mabou
Day	Ari, paguiara
Daylight (it is)	Souda ſiam
Day (every)	Sari ari
Dull	Brat
Death	Mati
Die (to)	Mati
Dumb	Tra biſſa cata
Deny (to)	Trada menauo
Dare (to)	Brani
Depart (to)	Pigui
Depart	Sourbay
Dream (to)	Mnimpi
Dollar (a)	Real compani
Dew	Oumboung
Dry	Souda cring
Dry (to)	Cring
Dream	Menimbi
Deaf	Oran touli
Darkneſs	Glap, glap
Deceive (to)	Kamblau
Dreſs (to)	Paké

E.

Expert	Biſſa
Elſewhere	Lain, di lain tampat
Eaſily, with eaſe	Ganpan
Engaged with (to be)	Oudgiou

Enough	Souda
Ear-picker	Gorep copeng
Ebony	ayouaram
Equal	Sama-ſama
Elephant	Gadia
Emperor	Suſſunan
Enemy	Mouſſo
Entry	Maſſoc
Enter (to)	Maſſocdi dalam
Envelope (to)	Bonkou
Epidendum	Angrec
Eaſt	Vetan
Eternity	Porſlamagnia
Examine (to)	Tagnia
Excrement	Taï
Excuſe	Caſſi ampon
Eſteem (to)	Bagnia tchinta
Eaſy	Trada ſouſſa
End	Abis
Eat (to)	Makan
Eye	Mata
Egg	Talor
Ear	Kopeng, kopine
Eyelid	Ourat
Ear-rings	Crabou
Eſcape (to)	Lari
Evening	Sori
Eyebrow	Haliſſe
Execute (to)	Oucoum
Earth	Tana
Earth (the)	Interrodonia
Empty	Coſſou
Empty water out of a boat (inſtrument to)	Timba
Eyes	Mata

F.

Fine (a)	Denda
Friend	Sobat
Friend (female)	Sobat paranpouan
Fathom (a)	Sato deppa
Fleſh	Daguin
Fight (to)	Bacalaye
Finger	Gredgy, yari
Flay (to)	Clouar koulet
Frighten (to)	Caguet
Filled up	Penou
Fly (to)	Lari, ilan
Faggot	Bon kouſſan
Fault	Sala
Falſe (it is)	Djouſta
Falſehood	Djouſta
Female, woman	Paranpouan
Feſtival	Ari beſſar
Fire	Api
Fever	Deman
Figure	Mouka
Fiſhing-line	Dgiolon
Flame	Mniala
Flower	Comban, bounga
Fountain	Summur
Fool	Bodo, oran guila, guendan
Forehead	Alis
Fruit	Boua-boua
Flour	Debon
Flagellaria judica	Rotan outan
Flower (to)	Comban
Freſh	Dinguin
Flog (to)	Pocol

Flee (to)	Lari, bourou
Fuſil	Pedel, ſuapan
Fat (ſubſt.)	Gommock
Fat (adj.)	Gommok
Frog	Codoc
Fortunate	Slamat, beronton
Fiſh-hook	Pantchien
Formerly	Dolo
Farthing (a)	Keppen
Free	Merdica
Far	Dgiau
Fly (a)	Lalar
Forget (to)	Loupa
Fiſh (to)	Ambel ican
Father	Papa
Fear	Caguet, tacot
Foot	Kaki
Flat	Samarata
Full	Penan
Fold a napkin (to)	Lipa ſerbetta
Feather (a)	Penant, boulou, boulongouſa
Frying-pan	Ouadjan
Fiſh	Ican
Firſt	Lebi daulon
Flea (a)	Coutou andgin
Fetch (to)	Kredgia baï
Fill (to)	Kredgia penou
Field of rice (a)	Sava
Filthineſs	Cotor
Fooliſh	Guila, bodo
Follow (to)	Tchinda, tourout
Fall (to)	Guiatou
Flock (a)	Bagnia binatan ſama ſama
Find (to)	Dapat

Friday	Ari diemat
Food	Daguin
Face (the)	Mouka
Fly (to)	Minkiourri

G.

Grieve (to)	Saquetati
Garlic	Baouan pouti
Go (to)	Dialan, pigui
Good	Bahé, taillou, enac
Gourd (a)	Labou pandang
Goat	Cambing
God	Touanala, toueran allê
Give (to)	Caſſi
Gain (to)	Onton
Gay	Enac ati
Gallop (to)	Dialan tell
Guard (to mount)	Djaga
Guard (to)	Simpan
Generous	Paſaran
Geſture	Tinkagnia
Glutton	Bagnia makan
Goave	Goryave
Great	Beſſar, tingui
Gratis	Trabolé trima, per kiouma
Grimace	Tinka
Guide	Toniou dialan
Genteel	Halus
Gold lace	Paſmin
Green turf	Roumpot
Gums (the)	Icanguigui
Gipſum	Taufou
Gouramier (a fiſh thus named)	Ican gourami

Growl (to)	Marat
Graſs	Roumpot
Garden	Kabon
Greens	Sayor
Grind (to)	Tumbok, toumbo
Gall-nut	Madia cané
Gold	Maſs
Gate (a)	Pintou
Gunpowder	Obat paſſan
Gather (to)	Ambel
Gird (to)	Icatcras tali prot
Graſshopper	Balang
Green	Idgiau, ougou
Glaſs	Kermine

H.

Have (I)	Ako ada
Hunchbacked	Pounco
Heat	Panas
Hot	Panas
Hunting (to go a)	Pigui paſſan
Heat (to)	Maſſac
Horſe	Kouda
Hair	Rambout
Hat	Toppi
Hardwareman	Toucanclinton
Heart	Yanton
How much	Barapa
How	Saya
Horn	Tandou
Hog	Babi
Hook (a)	Tiantolan
Half	Stinga
Hard	Cras

Hear (to)	Dingher
Hell	Nourakka
Huſband	Penanten laki
Hope	Kira
Hungry (to be)	Lappar
Hole (a)	Poton
Hatchet (a)	Camba
Haſh (to)	Kinkian
Hate (to)	Benki, mara!
Harem	Seller
High	Tingui
Helicteres iſora	Boa radja
Hernandia ovigera	Cayou radja
Hour's walk (an)	Sato djaum
Hour (an)	Pocol
Hibiſcus tiliaceus	Ouarou
Hiſtory	Kirita
Honeſt	Caſſi ormat
Honour	Ormat
Howl (to)	Boubouni
Here	Di ſini
Hire a coach (to)	Sewan creta
He	Dia
Hand	Tangan, guearé
Houſe	Rouma
Hammer (a)	Pocol beſſi
Honey	Madou
Handkerchief	Sapo tangan, linſo
Hang (to)	Ganton
Hairdreſſer	Toucanciſſer
Heavy	Brat
Hair	Boulou
Hen (a)	Ayam
However	Mouſti

Horſeradiſh	Loba
Health	Slamat
His	Pougnia
Hold (to)	Pegandi tangan
Head	Capala
Hole	Louka, loban
Hole (to make a)	Kredgia loban
Here	Ada

I.

Iſinglaſs	Andiour
Immediately	Sécaran
In, within	Diadalm
Itch (to)	Krechia, main main
Inkſtand	Tampat touliſs
Ink	Tinta
Infant, male or female	Anak
Intoxicate (to)	Mabou
Inter (to)	Tanam
Intirely	Baſti
Iron	Beſſi
Itch (the)	Garo
Inhabit (to)	Tingal
Inherit (to)	Depat poſſaca
Idea	Pekiran
Ignorant	Bodock
Iſland	Poulou
Imitate (to)	Tourotan
Immoveable	Trada goïan
Impatient	Tranata
Impertinent	Brani
Impoſſible	Traboulé
Impotent	Tra bolé kredgia apapa
Inconvenient	Souſſo

Immodeſt	Trada malou
Indigo	Nila
Infamous	Trada malougna
Infected	Bouſſouc bagnia
Injury	Maki
Innocent	Trada ſala
Inundation	Banguir
Inundate (to)	Banguir
Inſects	Taoun, mahémahé
Inſipid	Tra enack
Inſtruct (to)	Adiar
Invent (to)	Dapat
Irritate (to)	Kredgia mala
Ill	Iahat
Iron clothes (to)	Streka
If	Kalo
In conſequence of	Saya
Ivory	Toulan gadia
Jealous	Gembourouan
Join (to)	Kredgia ſama ſama
Joined together	Diadi
Jew	Chemaos
Juſt	Betol
Jaw (the)	Daguin guigui

K.

Kiſs (to)	Caſſi tioum, tioum
Kiſs my a—e	Guilapantat
Key	Kounki
Know (to)	Kenaille
Knife	Piſſou
Kitchen	Dapor
Knees	Loutou
Knock (to)	Tendiſs

King	Sultan, radja
Kingdom	Rami
Kicking	Seppa
Know (to)	Larac
Knit (to)	Mindgeait cauſs
Kill (to)	Touſſou

L.

Lean on one's elbow (to)	Soungouan
Love (to)	Tchinta, ſouca
Love	Tchinta
Lean, reſt upon (to)	Taro tyaga
Leaſe (a)	Bea
Leaſe (to let on)	Malas, anghop
Lame	Pintchan
Lime	Kappor
Limeſtone	Batou kapper
Lemon	Dierro aſſam
Lie down (to)	Tidoran
Like that	Beguitou, beguini
Lightning	Biglap
Light (to)	Tran
Leaf (a)	Daun, blayé
Liver (the)	Ati
Left (the)	Kiri
Leg	Coeto
Labour (to)	Patchiol
Lake	Aer beſſar
Leave (to)	Lapaſs
Large	Lebar
Light	Trada brat
Letter (a)	Sourat
Lip	Biber

Lizard	Kikia
Libertine	Brani ſama paran pouan
Limonia trifoliata	Mekantkil ou dierre kitkil
Linen	Baran
Lion	Singo
Long	Paguian
Light	Tran, ſiam
Lick (to)	Quilet
Let for hire (to)	Tero
Lye (to tell a)	Djouſta
Looking-glaſs	Katchia, kiarmine
Leſs	Kouran
Loſe (to)	Ilan
Loſe at play (to)	Kala
Little	Kitkil, penkek
Little (a)	Sidiquet
Lead	Tima itan
Lay eggs (to)	Betalor
Louſe (a)	Coutou
Lungs (the)	Parou
Lend (to)	Piundjoun, pignian
Line (a)	Ican pare
Liquorice	Cayou manis blanda
Loins (the)	Blacan
Lift up (to)	Ancat
Laugh (to)	Tetaoua
Leech (a)	Lynta
Learned	Oran pinder
Leap (to)	Bloundgiat, blumpat
Lord	Touan beſſar
Like	Sama roupa
Lock (a)	Ma coundgy
Lockſmith	Toucan coundgy

Lukewarm	Sangat
Life	Idop
Live (to)	Idop

M.

Money	Ouan
Magnificent	Bagous
Much	Segala, bagnia-talalo
Mouth	Moulot, moulou
Mallard (a)	Bebé
Muſhroom	Diamour
Marry (to)	Caven
Muſt (it)	Miſti
Man (a)	Oran, ourang, lakilaki
Mongrel Indian	Leplap
Milk	Aer ſouſſou
Monday	Ari ſinen
Moon (the)	Boulan
Mace	Combang pala
Maſon (a)	Toucan batou
Madam	Gnien, Gnognia
Miſs	Ana dara
Maſter	Touan
Malay	Malayo tabalé
Male	Laki laki
Mangouſtan	Mangouſtan
Merchant	Oran djoual merdika
Mix (to)	Chiamper
Member	Badan
Mercury, quickſilver	Aer pera
Mother	Maï, ma, mama
Meſſenger	Kirriman
Meaſure (to)	Oukor
Metal	Tambaga

Michelia champaca	Cananghan
My	Pougnia
Middle	Ditingan
Miracle	Eran
Miſery	Kaſſieu
Manner	Patout
Me	Goa, ako, beta
Month	Boulan
Moment	Sabantar
Monoculus polyphemus	Mimi
Mountain	Gounon
Mount (to)	Naïk
Mock (to)	Kredgia malo
Morinda citrifolia	Bancoudon
Muſtard	Savi
Muſcle	Ourat
Muſic	Mainan
Meagre	Kourous
Misfortune	Kielaka
Malicious	Trada bahe
Manage (to)	Pegan
Mark (a)	Tanda
Mattreſs (a)	Combeſs
Marrow	Gommok pougnia toulain
Mould	Bouſſouc
Mortar for rice (a wooden)	Loumpan
Mulatto	Groubiak
Mat (a)	Ticker
Marriage	Kaven
Marriageable	Souda biraie
More	Lebi
Maidenhead	Praoën
Mend (to)	Kredgia betol
Move (to)	Goïan

Midwife	Paranpouan brana
Mouſe (a)	Ticouſſe peti
Milk (to)	Deppo
Miſtaken (to be)	Souda ſala, trada betol

N.

Needle	Dgiarum
Noſegay	Comban
Noiſe	Glouadagan
Neck	Leher
Never	Pougnia homour
Now	Secaran
Notwithſtanding	Maſqui
Net (a)	Sombou
Noon	Doua plas pocol, ſtinga ari
Nails	Pakou
Nutmeg, long	Pala laki laki
——— common	Pala ſabran
Nauclea orientalis	Bancal
Neceſſary (it is)	Miſki kredgia
——— (it is not)	Traouſſa
Negligent	Malaſs
Neglect (to)	Loupa
Noſe	Idon
Niece	Tchiou tchiou
Name (to)	Panguil, pouranama
Not	Boucan, trada tida
Nouriſh (to)	Caſſi makan
News	Kerita
Nut	Bigui
Naked	Tlangnian
Night	Malam
Navigate (to)	Blayer
Nail (of the fingers)	Koukou

Near this place	Decat ſini
Nine-pins	Ana kegue
Nothing	Trada
North	Nalor
Neighbouring	Decat

O.

Ox (an)	Sampi
One-eyed	Bouta ſato
Of, of the	Di, deri
Once	Sakali
Oil	Miniac
Oyſter	Tiram
Odd (not even)	Benko
Obey (to)	Dinguer
Obliged (much)	Tremacaſſi
Obſcure	Kouran tran
Obtain	Dapat
Odor	Vangni, bau
Officer	Alferus
Offer (to)	Mao caſſi
Onion	Baouan, baouan mera
Opium	Amphion, madat
Orange	Djerro manis, guiroh
Ordinary	Slamagna
Order (to)	Souro
Ornament	Beda
Or	Ké
Open (to)	Bouca
Oxalis	Galing galing tana
Overthrow (to)	Thutan
Only	Kiouma
Often	Bagni kali
Old man	Oran toua

Old woman	Mémé toua
Old	Toua
Oppoſite	Dimouka, decat

P.

Paſſion (to be in a)	Mara
Pickles	Maniſang
Preſerve (to)	Simpan
Prawn	Oudan di laot
Paſte	Kantging
Poiſon (to)	Radgiun
Pregnant woman	Bonting
Pierce (to)	Tindiſs
Pin (a)	Fenitti
Pewter	Tima
Paint	Borrei
Poſteriors (the)	Pantat
Pride	Pſarati
Pomegranate	Delima
Play	Meinan
Play (to)	Mim, main
——- at cards	Main cartou
Place (a)	Tampat
Paps	Souſou
Phyſician	Toucanobat, miſtris baſſar
Phyſic	Obat
Put (to)	Terro, taro
Piece (a)	Saparo
Plane (a) a joiner's tool	Konting lelen
Proud	Beſſarun
Pair (a)	Paſſan
Pair of ſhoes	Sato paſſan ſapadou
Peace	Abis pram
Pale, wan	Poutchiac

Peacock	Bourou merac
Pardon	Ampon
Part (ſome)	Di mana, mana
Partake (to)	Bagui-bagui
Pace	Petcha
Paſs (to)	Guiabran, piko
Paved with brick	Batou bin
Poor	Meſquin
Pay (to)	Baiar
Peaſant	Oran di gounon
Pierce (to)	Kredgia loban
Pearl	Moudiara
Permiſſion	Amet
Perroquet	Lori
Perſuade (to)	Beſankal
People	Bagniaoran
Perhaps	Brancali
Piaſtre	Real batou
Pigeon	Bourou dara
Pimento	Tchiabé
Pimento and onions (a mixture of)	Sambal
Pinch (to)	Tchoubet
Pipe (for ſmoking)	Kioupa
Plain (a)	Lappan
Pleaſe (to)	Souca
Pleaſure	Souca ati
Plank	Papan
Plant (a)	Taneman
Plunge (to)	Sloroup
Poignard	Criſs
Poinciania pulcherima	Bougnia merac
Pepper	Merikia lada
Porter (a)	Bator

Poſſeſs (to)	Pougnia
Poſſible	Brancali
Pot (a)	Coali
Puſh (to)	Tola
Preach (to)	Mantcho
Precious	Bagnia rega
Predict (to)	Soulap
Prefer (to)	Candati
Prince	Pneran
Profound	Dalam
Promiſe (to)	Dgingi
Prudent	Oran diam
Powerful	Bai diam
Puniſh (to)	Tchelaka
Purgative	Obat clouar, obat cardgia perſi prot
Pure	Nana
Phyſic (to take)	Minum obat bouan aer
Paint (to)	Tchet
Pare (to)	Koupas
Petrolium	Miniac taua
Peſtle (a)	Ana, ana toumbok
—— uſed for rice	Ana loumpan
Pickaxe (a)	Brodjol
Prick (to)	Touſſo, paco paco
Porcupine	Landap
Port (a)	Moara
Pulſe (the)	Ourat
Purſlain	Guelang
Putrid	Bouſſouc
Proper	Perſi
Puſh back (to)	Mundor
Path	Dialemkitkil
Picture (a)	Gambar

Potatoes	Kandaan
Pour (to)	Taro

Q.

Quickly	Lacaſs
Quarter (a)	Prapat
Quarrel (a)	Stori
Quit (to)	Tra tingal
Queen	Ratou
Quick	Lacaſs

R.

Ring (a)	Tchintchin, tchinkien
Road, way	Dialan
Raſcal	Bankſat
Run (to)	Lari
Right	Betol
Right-hand	Kanan
Releaſe (to)	Kredgia beſſar
Rely on (to)	Pretchaïa
Rogue	Oran menkiouri
Rub (to)	Goſſo
Rude	Kaſſar
Relax (to)	Lapaſs
Riſe (to)	Bangon
Road (to)	Bou
Rather	Lebi bahé
Ripe	Matan
Relative (a)	Sanna
Rain (to)	Oudgian
Rain	Oudgian
Requeſt (to)	Minta
Root (a)	Acar
Relate (to)	Dongnié

Rare	Iarang
Rat	Ticouſſe
—– (muſk)	Slourout
Receive (to)	Dapat
Relate (to)	Taou darilouar
Refuſe (to)	Tra maanna
Regard (to)	Liat, tengon
Reign (to)	Printa
Rejoice (to)	Guiran
Religion	Aſſal
Remedy	Obat
Repair (to)	Kredgia betol
Regret (to)	Saïan
Repent (to)	Geton
Reſt (to)	Tidoran
Reproach (to)	Coré
Reſiſt (to)	Lavan
Reſpect (to)	Ormat
Recollect (to)	Eignet
Remainder	Lebignan
Remain (to)	Tingal, nanti
Retard (to)	Nanti
Retain (to)	Pegan
Reſound (to)	Boubouni
Return (to)	Bleca
Reſpect	Slamat
Rhinoceros	Badoc
Rhubarb	Calamba
Rich	Kaïa
Ridiculous	Eni bolé tétaoua
River (a)	Aer kali, kali
Rice (dreſſed)	Naſi
Rice (in ſtraw)	Padi
Rice (the grain)	Braſs

Rock	Batou beſſar
Round	Bonder
Roſe (a)	Combang maouér
Rotang (the fruit of the calamus)	Boa ſalac
Roaſt (to)	Goring, backar
Red	Mera
—— blood	Treva toua
Redden (to)	Kredgia mera
Rupee	Roupia
Route	Dialun
Ribband	Fita
Ruby (a)	Meera
Rivulet	Kali kitkil
Row (to)	Daion
Rancid	Cras
Raſp (a)	Proudan
Raſp (to)	Parot
Reſtore (to)	Caſſi combali
Repaſt (a)	Makan
Roſin	Damar
Reſpect (to)	Ormat
Reſemble (to)	Sama roupa
Roſe-tree (a)	Pohon maouer
Ruſt	Cotor beſſi
Roll (to)	Goulon
Reſide (to)	Tengal
Remember (to)	Ingat
Raſh	Brani
Roof	Roma tingui
Rod (iron)	Sica

S.

Shorten (to)	Kredgia prendec

Sour	Podes
Sharp, moroſe	Aſſam
Soul	Dgiva
Spider	Laoua-laoua
Silver	Pera
Sit down (to)	Doudou
Swallow (to)	Talan
Seize, ſnatch (to)	Tchabout
Sweep (to)	Sappou
Ship (a)	Prau
Stick (a)	Rotan, touca
Stammer (to)	Kago
Soon	Chanbentar, bloum
Shut (to)	Toutoup
Shine, glitter (to)	Tran
Sheep	Domba
Stag (a)	Rouſſa
Song (a)	Mingniagni
Sing (to)	Migniagni
Seek (to)	Kiari
Scar	Louca
Shirt	Kmedia
Sky	Laoughit
Sciſſars	Gounting
Spit (to)	Bouan louda, louda
Spitting-baſin	Tampat louda
Shell (a)	Kran, bia
Shoemaker	Toucan ſpadou
Short	Pendec
Sew (to)	Myndgeait
Spoon	Sendock
Since	Sila magna
Since yeſterday	Dari kalamaren
Sunday	Ari mingo

Say (to)	Bilin, kata, dekata
Sleep (to)	Tidor
Softly	Palan palan
Sweet	Manis
Scale	Tiram
Squirrel (flying) ſciurus ſagitta	Vello
She	Coë
Scratch (to)	Garo
Span (a)	Quilan
Send (to)	Tirem, kirin
Shoulder	Ponda
Sword	Pedan
Shilling (Dutch)	Satali
Slave	Laſçar
Sort, kind	Roupa
Sneeze (to)	Ouain
Spark (a)	Mniala
Silk ſtuff	Kainſoutra
Star (a)	Bindan, bintam
Strangle (to)	Ganton
Study (to)	Adiar
Stirrups	Songo veddi
Strait, narrow	Teſak
Split (to)	Poton
Slender	Alos
Stroke (to) as one would a cat	Poutre koutchien
Strong	Koat, cras
Smoke	Acep
Slip (to)	Leitchin
Skilful	Biſſou
Swallow (a)	Bourou ſaſâpi
Shame	Malou
Swear (to)	Soumpan
Spear (a)	Tomba

Slowly	Plan plan
Sick	Saket
Stake (to)	Paha
Sailor	Golo golo
Same (the)	Itou djouga
Spare (to)	Simpan
Sea	Laot
Snotty	Ignus
Soft	Lembec
Sheep	Kambing blanda
Swim (to)	Brenan, tourou
Shipwreck	Pitchia kappal
Smell	Baugnia
Storm	Omba
Shade	Baiam ſombar
Sorrel	Souri
Slothful	Malaſs
Speak (to)	Cata, bilan
Skin	Coulet
Shovel (a)	Patiol
Stone (a)	Batou gounon
Several	Bagnian
Smooth	Litchen
Sermon (a)	Santri
Stink (to)	Bouſſoc, baſſin
Since	Kalo
Some	Apapa
Sometimes	Barankali
Somebody	Oran
Shave (to)	Tchioucour, atchia
Shut up (to)	Toutoup
Shark (a)	Ican, kiou-kiou
Succeed (to)	Bolé kredgia
ea-ſhore (the)	Pinguer laot

Scurf	Coring
Steep	Bagous cras
Snore (to)	Mongoro
Street	Guiabau
Sand	Paſſer, paſsîr
Sabre	Spadel, pedang
Sack	Caroun
Saltpetre	Garam blanda
Salute you (I)	Tabea, tabé
Salute (to)	Tabé
Saturday	Ari ſeptou
Sandal wood	Tchindana
Sattin	Kain ſattin
Sauce	Koa
Savory	Enac
Savage	Outan
Scorpion	Claban
Sculptor	Toucan tcheit
Sebeſtena (cordia)	Daun candal
Second	Aligna
Secret	Diam
Salt	Garam
Sow (to)	Tanam
Senſible	Bagnia rougui
Sepulchre	Cobouran
Serious	Alem
Snake	Oular
Serpent (boa conſtrictor)	Oularſaouan
Signalize (to)	Tandagna
Sign (to)	Touliſs namamo
Silence	Diam ſadja
Sincere	Tradjouſta
Salt (to)	Garam
Spittle	Louda

Shoe (an old)	Quenéla
Savour, taſte	Enac
Soap	Sabon
Saw (a)	Gradgié, gregadgi
Saw wood (to)	Gradgié cayou
Saddle (a)	Ababa
——— (to)	Ababa kouda
Smell (to)	Vangui
Squeeze (to)	Pegan bahé bahé
Syrup	Teteſs
Sober	Oran pendiam
Social	Souca ſobat
Siſter	Soudarenìa, ſouſi
Silk	Soutra
Soldier	Saragny
Sun	Mantaré
Solid	Cras
Solitary	Souca candiri
Sleep	Enac tidor
Slumber (to)	Tidor
Sound	Baboni
Sulphur	Beleran
Shoe	Spadou, guiapaou
Sup (to)	Makan ſori
Sigh (to)	Tari napaſs
Source	Pandjouran
Sphinx	Koupou ſori
Skeleton of a man	Pougnia toulan oran maté
Statue	Déos
Stupid	Oran bodo
Suddenly	Secaram
Subſiſt (to)	Tahan
Subtle	Alos
Succulent	Enac

Suck (to)	Tioup
Sugar-cane	Toubou
Sugar (palm)	Goula itan
—— white	Goula paſſir,
Sugar-candy	Goula batou
Sweet	Raſſagnia manis
South	Kidol
Sweat (to)	Cringat
Sweat	Criegnote
Soot	Aſſap
Suet	Gommok cambing
Sultan	Suldan
Superb	Bagnia, bagous
Supplicate (to)	Mindanbon
Suppurate (to)	Lucat talalo cotor
Sure	Souda paſti
Surely	Songou
Surpriſing	Talalo iran
Suſpected	Trada ſobat, blum can alam
Sorcerer	Bankſat, pagnoulo
Set off (to)	Calouar, clouar
Solder (to)	Pâtri
Sweet ſcent	Craſvangni
Silent	Tida tcherita
Silent (to be)	Pandiam
Slow	Talalo lama
Stain (to)	Tcheit
Suck (to)	Minum tété, miſſop
Shear (to)	Konting rambout
Sharp	Talalo tadgiam
Sorrowful	Oran ſouſſa
Sow (a)	Babi paranpouan
Sell (to)	Djoual
Sale	Djoual
See ſomething (to)	Liat apapa

T.

Tree	Pohon
To-day	Arreini
This, that,	Itou
Tickle (to)	Gli
Thing, any thing	Apapa
Toad	Codoc
Thigh	Paha
Tub	Bâlé
To-morrow	Beſſo
———— (the day after)	Louſſa
Tooth	Guigui
Therefore	Commeden
Together	Sama ſama
Thorn	Douri
Twice	Doua kali
Tun (a)	Gontor
Tremble (to)	Kaguet
Taint (to)	Bouſſouc
Taſte	Raſſa
Taſte for (to have a)	Raſſagnia
Throw (to)	Lempar
Twins	Anac combar
Till	Sampé
—— to-morrow	Sampé beſſo
Tongue	Lida
Tear (a)	Nanguic
Tired	Leſſou
Tire (to)	Leſſou
Tie (to)	Icat
Trunk, box	Peti
Tueſday	Ari ſlaſſa
Threaten (to)	Kredgia tacot
Thin	Litchin

Take away (to)	Picoulbaoua
Throughout	Di ſana ſini, kouli leng
Think (to)	Piker
Thumb	Dgenpol
Take (to)	Ambel, pegan
Tail	Bountol, ekor
Thank (to)	Trema caſſi
Tuck up (to)	Goulon, ancat
Turmerick	Saffran
Thirſty (to be)	Ahoſs
Tobacco	Tambaco
Table	Méguia, media
Taylor	Toucan mindgeait
Tamarinds	Aſſam, boa aſſam
Tanner (a)	Toucan coulet
Tempeſt	Omba beſſar
Time	Sampa
Time (long)	Lama
Tender	Laumaeſs
Termes fatale	Soumouth poetri
Terror	Tacot
Tea	Daun thé
Tiger	Makian
Timid	Trada brân
Thou, thee	Oſſe, koé, lou, dia
Tomb	Coubouran
Thy	Koé pougnia
Thunder (to)	Bekilap
Thunder	Goundor
Torrent	Eroſs
Total	Samougnia, iton
Touch (to)	Tolac
Torment	Sexa
Turn (to)	Cleyling bounder

Turtle-dove	Pourcoutout
Traffic (to)	Daganghen, djoual
Tranquil	Diam leren
Tranſcribe (to)	Toulis combaly
Tranſparent	Katchia
Tranſpire (to)	Aer cringat clouar
Tranſport (to)	Kiari
Tremble (to)	Guementar
Treſpaſs (to)	Souda maté
Treaſure	Tanan maſs
Tribute	Bea
Triumph (to)	Slamal depatonton
Too much	Tulalo bagnia
Too little	Talalo ſidiquet
Tumult	Gueguer
Temples	Pilingam
Terminate (to)	Abis
Tortoiſe (a)	Pignou, koura koura
——— (river)	Voulous
Tipple (to)	Slamat minum
Trot (to)	Dgiatou
Tile (a)	Guenden, batou guenden
Tube (a)	Becacas
Town (a)	Cota, negri
True	Betol

U.

Untie (to)	Lapaſs
Ungrateful	Trada trima
Unjuſt	Trada patout
Uſeleſs	Tra houſſa
Unfortunate	Kielakakan
Undoubtedly	Paſti
Uniform	Sama roupa

Urine	Kinkin
Ugly	Yatel

V.

Vaniſh (to)	Iatouſlau
Villain (a)	Bankſat
Very	Bagnia, talalo
Veſſel, ſhip	Capal
Veſſel, utenſil	Tampat
Vine	Pohonangor
Village	Negri
Vinegar	Thiouka
Violet	Mera mouda
Violin	Viola
Viſit (to pay a)	Liatoran
Voice	Sonara
Volcanic ſtone	Batou timboul
Vomit (to)	Mouta
Vomitive	Obatmouta

W.

Wait (to)	Nanti
With	Sama
Well (adverb)	Bahé, bay
White	Pouti
Wound (to)	Touffo
Wood	Cayou
——, a kind of black veined, in great eſtimation with the Javaneſe	Cayou pelet
Wax	Irouan
Without (from)	Dilour
Wiſh (to)	Kepegné
Water	Aer

Write (to)	Touliſs
Wife	Penanten
Window	Tzendela
Weak	Trada koat
Whip (a)	Dgemetey
Waſp	Taoun
War	Pram
Weak	Trabrani, trabiſſa
Wool	Kappas blanda
Waſh (to)	Touki
Who, which	Sapa
When	Kapan, kalo
Want (to)	Sala
Walk (to)	Dialan, koulelen
Wicked	Yahat, mara
Wicked thing (a)	Bouſſouc
Waggiſh	Nacal
Water melon	Paſteka
Wedneſday	Ari ribbou
World (the)	Donia, interredonia
Word (a)	Percataan
Wet (to)	Kredgia baſſa
Whiſkers	Cornis
Whiſper (in a)	Biſi biſi
We	Kita
Where	Di mana, mana
Weſt	Coulon
Workman	Toucan
Weigh (to)	Kredgia brat
Weep (to)	Manangnis
Why?	Manapa
Walk (to take a)	Pigui clelin
Whore (a)	Sondel
When	Kapan, kalo

What is it?	Apa coran
Who	Sapa
Who is there?	Sapada
What	Apa
Wrinkle (a)	Kiſſot
Week	Sato dimingo
Whiſtle (to)	Ploït]
Whilſt	Kalo
Witneſs	Oran ſaxi
Work (to)	Kredgia apapa, ancat kredgia
Water (to make)	Koutchieng
Watch	Bangan
Wind	Anguin
Wine	Angor
—— (palm)	Sacaver
Willing (to be)	Mao

Y.

Year	Taun
Yet	Lagui
Yeſterday	Kalamaren
——— (the day before)	Kalamaren daulou
Yellow	Couning
Young	Mouda
Yes	Baï
Your	Pougnia
You	Koé, lou

NUMERICAL TERMS.

One	Sato
Two	Doua
Three	Tiga
Four	Ampat
Five	Lima

Six	Anam
Seven	Toudion
Eight	Delapan
Nine	Sambilan
Ten	Sapoulou
Eleven	Sapoulou ſato, or ſablas
Twelve	Sapoulou doua, or douablas
Thirteen	Sapoulou tiga, or tigablas
Fourteen	Sapoulou ampat, or ampatblas
Fifteen	Sapoulou lima, or limablas
Sixteen	Sapoulou anam, or anamblas
Seventeen	Sapoulou toudiou, or toudioublas
Eighteen	Sapoulou delapan, or delapan blas
Nineteen	Sapoulou ſambilan, or ſambilan blas
Twenty	Doua ſapoulou, or doua poulou
Twenty-one	Doua ſapoulou ſato, or doua poulou ſato, &c.
Thirty	Tiga poulou, or tiga ſapoulou
Thirty-one	Tiga poulou ſato, &c.
Hundred	Saratous
Two hundred	Doua ratous
Thouſand	Ceriboù
Ten thouſand	Cequety
Hundred thouſand	Celaxa

VOCABULARY OF THE LANGUAGE
OF THE
SAVAGES OF DIEMEN'S LAND.

ARMS (the)	Gouna lia

B.

Beard	Conguiné
Branch of the eucalyptus with its leaves	Poroqui

Bark of a tree	Toline
Bird	Mouta moüta
Baſket	Terre
Breaſt of a man	Ladiné
—— of a woman	heré

Here, as in many other inſtances, lia placed at the end of a word indicates the plural number.

C.

Charcoal, reduced to powder, with which they cover their bodies	Loira
Cut (to)	Rogueri, toidî
Crown of ſhells	Canlaride
Chin	Onaba

D.

Drink (to)	Laina
Death, to die	Mata
Diſtance (at a)	Renaué

E.

Eat (I will)	Madé guera
Ears	Cuegni lia
Eyes (the)	Nubru nubérê

F.

Fingers	Lori lori
Family (my)	Tagari lia
Fire	Une
Fly (a)	Oéllé
Fiſh (ſmall) of the ſpecies of gadus	Pounerala

G.

Go and eat	Mat guera

Give me	Noki
Greaſe (to) the hair	Lane poeré
Graſs	Poéné

H.

Hair	Pelilogueni
Hands	Riz lia

I.

I will go	Ronda

K.

Knees	Ragua lia
Kernel of the eucalyptus reſinifera	Manouadra
Kangarou's ſkin	Boira

L.

Let us go	Tangari
Lobſter	Nuélé
Lips	Mogudé lia

M.

Me	Mana
Me (for)	Paouai
Mortal (that is)	Mata enigo
Muſcle (ſea)	Miré

N.

Noſe	Muguiz
Name of a man	Mara
Name (another) for a man	Mera
Navel (the)	Lué
No	Neudi
Nails of the toes	Peré lia
—— of the fingers	Toni lia

O.

Oyſter-ſhell	Louba
Ochre	Mallaué

P.

Poſteriors	Nuné
Pillow (a ſmall) on which the men lean	Roéré
Parrot	Mola
Plunge (to)	Bugure
Poliſhing (the act of) with a ſhell	Rina

S.

Sit down	Medi
Sleep (to)	Malougna
Sclerya (a ſpecies of very large)	Leni
Sun (the)	Panuméré
Stone (a)	Loïne
Sea weed, (a ſpecies of) fucus ciliatus	Roman inou
See (I)	Quendera

T.

That belongs to me	Patourana
Tree of the ſpecies eucalyptus	Tangara
That	Averé
Teeth	Pegui
Throw (to)	Pegara
Tongue	Méné
Tatooing	Paléré
Trunk of the euca lyptus	Perébé
This way	Lomi

W.

Woman	Quani
Will you come	Quangloa

Y.

You	Nina

VOCABULARY OF THE LANGUAGE

OF THE

FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

A.

Agreeable (that is very)	Mariché
Armpit (the)	Ifaé finé
Arms (the)	Nima
Arrow (an)	Houloumata
Afraid (to be)	Feitama manavaée
Applauſe (a term denoting) after a ſong	Mâli
Awaken (to)	Haha
Ariſe (to)	Tohou

B.

Begone	Halé atou
Bring me that	Tougué maié
Banana	Foudgi, aoba
Beat (to)	Taha
Bulla ovum (a ſhell thus named)	Koepoulé
Broken	Foa
Bed (to go to)	Togoda
Brother (my)	Foenna, fanao

Boy (a)	Tama
Blow one's noſe (to)	Fungouyou
Black, blue	Ouly
Birds	Manou
Baſket (a)	Cato
Breaſt (the)	Fatta
Boſom	Houhou
Bladder of a pig, blown	Monou manou
Bring (to)	Tohague
Bow (a)	Fana
Beard	Koumou, kava
Breakers	Cacaho
Brother's younger brother	Teina
Burial place	Tano
Back (the)	Toua
Bread fruit	Meï
Beads (glaſs)	Kahoa
Bad	Kovi
Bone	Houï
Bread-fruit tree	Toya
Butterfly	Pépé, bébé
Breathe	Malava
Blood	Totto

C.

Call (to) a chief, or a man of the claſs of Moua	Maliou maï
Call that (what do you)	koï-koa, koaï hoinghoa
Cerbera mangas (a garland of flowers of the)	Kodgi alé
Cocoa-nuts	Niou
Cut (a)	Lavéa
Cry out (to)	Yhoo
Cold	Modgia

Club (a)	Akao
Canoe	Vaka
Carry on one's back (to)	Fafa
Clay	Oummea
Come hither	Haélé maï, halé maï
Call (to) a man of the lower claſs, or a toua	Fogui maï
Called (that is)	Koï
Chief (a)	Egui
Caterpillar (a)	Noufé
Cut (to)	Taffa
Cut (to) with ſciſſors	Pipi
Child (a male)	Tahiné
Cheeks (the)	Koaé
Columba aenea (a ſpecies of pigeon)	Touhou
Chicken (a)	Moa
Cough (to)	Olea
Cloaths (our)	Papa langui

D.

Depart (to)	Hael atou
Drive away (to)	Hâlo, hâlo
Dreſs victuals (to)	Moho
Day after to-morrow	Anoya
Dreſs one's ſelf (to)	Poulou poulou
Die (to)	Maté
Drink (to)	Inou
Dog (a)	Kouli
Dance (to)	Iva
Deſcend (to)	Halonifa
Day (the)	Ao
Dart (a)	Tau

E.

Eldeſt ſon	Toaguédé
Eldeſt daughter	Tofi, finé
Eaſt wind	Mantangui, mèèlaa
Excrement	Méokovi
Evening (this)	Apou
Earthen veſſel to hold water	Coûlo
Exchange (to)	Fokatau
Equal	Tata, oupé
Eat (to)	Hala
Ear	Telinga
Earth (the)	Tongoutou
Eyes (the)	Mata

F.

Friend (a)	Offa
Friendſhip for (to have a)	Cahou
Fingers	Touau
Female	Nafa
Feaſt (a)	Mée
Fire	Afi
Flute (a)	Fangou, fangou
Fruit of the inocarpus edulis	Mahoa
———— eugenia	Mafanga
Fiſh (a)	Ika
Fine	Lelley, lelleyi
Forbidden	Tabou
Fan (a)	Toïto
—-- made of a leaf of the corypha	Biou
—-- Another kind of	Ayé
—-- (to)	Hallo, hâlo
Fiſh-hook	Ipa
Father	Tamai
Feet (the)	Afouivao, afévaé

G.

Go (to) walk	Hael
Girl (a young)	Mamadgie
Great	Laï
Great chief	Egui laï
Give (to)	Mahi
Give me ſomething	Mamaco, omi, oméa, magou
Gain one's point (to)	Tahou

H.

Have not (I)	Ongouïkaïe
Hats (our)	Poulonga
Hatchet	Toki
Hibiſcus roſa ſinenſis	Kaoutté
Hibiſcus (another ſpecies of)	Yabau
Huſband	Mocoé
Head	Houlou
Hair	Oulou
How much	Afeya
Here, there	Hini, hiné
He, or her	Hana
Hand	Afenima
Hole (to make a)	Fauto

I.

Iron	Oukaméa
Iſland	Cau

K.

Knock down (to)	Lavé
Knife (a)	Hailé

L.

Lie down (to)	Fanao
Love (to)	Mamana

Lizard - -	Fokaï
Lean - -	Cauno
Little - -	Tchi
Leap (to) - -	Hobau
Look at that - -	Tchiana
Legs (the) - -	Fouivaé, vaée
Lips - -	Longoutou
Linen, as handkerchief, &c.	Hólohólo
Looking-glaſs - -	Tchioata, tchiautta
Lice - -	Lohi
Let me ſee - -	Maumata, maïmata

M.

Mouth - -	Moudou
Moon (the) - -	Maheina
Mark (a) on the cheek, occaſioned by a blow -	Fouki
Me - -	Ogou
Mother of pearl -	Laoulahou
Man (a) - -	Tongata
Miſs one's aim (to) -	Hala
Mother - -	Nafa
Mount (to) - -	Kaka
Muſic - -	Hangui
Mat (common) - -	Nafi, nafi
Mat (a) fine ſort, uſed for cloathing - -	Kil

N.

Now - -	Ini, Héné
Needle, for ſewing -	Itoui, Héoui
Neck (the) - -	Guya
Navel - -	Hingoa
No - -	Hoa

North wind	Matangui toguelao
North-eaſt wind	Fonga fouloïfoua
North-weſt wind	Fagatohiou.
Nail (a)	Fau
Nutmeg (large) not aromatic	Cotoné
Noſe (the)	Eou
Night	Paolli
Not	Ikaï, kaï
Name	Hingoa
Natives of the loweſt claſs but one	Moua
Natives of the loweſt claſs	Toua

O.

Ornament of red feathers worn on the head	Poulao
Orange	Moly
Open	Tatanha
Open that cocoa-nut	Oyou
Old	Moudona

P.

Pig (a)	Boakka
Parroquet (blue headed)	Haingha
Preſent (I make you a)	Adoupé
Peel fruit (to)	Fohi
Poſſeſs ſomething (to)	Amou

R.

Ring (a)	Mama
Rudder	Foéouli
Rough play	Léagui

Rub (to) a piece of wood againſt a larger one, to produce fire	Tollo
Relations (near)	Anaoua

S.

Sit down	Nofo
Sew together (to)	Filou
Stick (a)	Taha
Sugar-cane	To
Scar on the belly, from a wound by a javelin	Tâ, obitouagui
Shell (a)	Fighota
Seize (to)	Faghi
Side (on the other)	Ahoué
Sleep (to)	Moé
Scratch (to)	Ivagou
Shoulder (the)	Ouma
Sneeze (to)	Ifangou
Stuff (a) made with the bark of the mulberry-tree	Gnatou
Shave (to)	Fafaya kava
Sandal-wood	Kaï fidgi
Siſter's younger brother	Toughané
Sing (to) or a ſong	Oubé
Sky	Laghi
Sciſſars (a pair of)	Pipi
Side (on the other)	Aliki
Spoon (a)	Hebou
Spoon (a great)	Lahihé, lahihébou
—— (a ſmall)	Tchié, tchiébou
Salute (to) by touching with the noſe-end, that of the perſon ſaluted	Houma
Star (a)	Fidau

Son (a)	Oulou kàlala
Shut (to)	Tabouni
Screech-owl	Loulou
Shed (a large)	Alto
Shew me	Behangué
Shark	Netoufi
South wind	Matangui, tongue
South-weſt wind	Coéoulou
Sore (a)	Pala
Sieve (made of coarſe ſtuff for ſtraining kava	Faou
Sea (the)	Tahé, tahi
Straw colour	Kao
Skin	Coquili
Siſter	Faé
South-eaſt wind	Alagnifannoua
Sweat (to)	Ikacava
Sail (a)	Boulou boulou

T.

To (prep.)	Hi
This, that	Hé
Thigh	Tainga
Tortoiſeſhell	Ouno
Throat (the)	Houa
Tongue (the)	Iléo, léo
Tail of a bird	Mouï moï
Tatooing	Malé, tatau
——— in large rings round the waiſt	Alla péka
——— the thighs	Foui
——— in circles on the arms and ſhoulders	Itaï
To-day	Anaï

Timber-work of a houſe	Fata
Teeth	Nifo
That is	Anga
Throw (to)	Ilafou, lafou
Toe (the great)	Moudoua vahé
Tacca pinnatifida (fruit of the plant of that name	Maïa
Tatooing, in the form of large worms	Kafa
Term of approbation	Coïa
——— impatience	Iſſah
Thunder	Paoulou
Turtle-dove (red headed) columba ſanguinolenta	Koulou koulou
Twiſt (to)	Tatao
Thief (a)	Kaya
Tell me your name	Eyoeïa

U.

Uncover your head	Codchi nolélé

W.

Wing	Cabacao
White	Ina, maha
Warm	Mafanna
Woman (a)	Vifiné
Wife (to have a)	Hoanna
Weſt wind	Matangui loulougha
Weep (to)	Tangui
Whiſtle (to)	Mabou
What is that	Koaia
Wood	Lahoubaba
Water	Ovaï
Wicked	Kino

We - -	Yta
We two - -	Yta oua
Walk - -	Momiho
Wind (the) - -	Matangui

Y.

Yawn (to) - -	Mamao, mamaoya
Yellow - -	Mélo
You - -	Coé, haé, hé
Yeſterday - -	Anéafi
Yes - -	Io, hio

NUMERICAL TERMS.

One - -	Taha
Two - -	Oua
Three - -	Tolou
Four - -	Fa
Five - -	Nima
Six - -	Ono
Seven - -	Fidou
Eight - -	Valou
Nine - -	Hiva
Ten - -	Ongofoulou

To count 20 they repeat the numbers from 1 to 9 incluſive; and when they come to 20 they expreſs it by oua foulou (twice 10); to count 30, after having reckoned 20 in the manner juſt mentioned, they begin again at 1 and count to 9: thus, tatra, oua, tolou, fanima, ono, fidou, valou, hiva; and to expreſs 30 they ſay, tolou ongofoulou (three times 10); to reckon 40 they repeat 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; and to expreſs 40 they ſay faongo foulou (four times 10); thus 50, nima ongofoulou; 60, ono ongofoulou; 70, fidou ongofoulou; 80, valou ongofoulou; 90, hivo ongofou-

lou; 100, tehaou; 200, ona tehaou; 300, tolou tehaou; 400, fa tehaou; 500, nima tehaou; 600, ono tehaou; 700, fidou tehaou; 800, valou tehaou; 900, hiva tehaou; 1000, afey; 10,000, kilou afey; 100,000, mano; 1,000,000, panou; 10,000,000, laoualé; 100,000,000, laounoua; 1,000,000,000, liagui; 10,000,000,000, tolo; 100,000,000,000, tafé; 1,000,000,000,000, lingha; 10,000,000,000,000, nava; 100,000,000,000,000, kaïmaau; 1,000,000,000,000,000, talomaguitaugha kaïmaau; an infinite number, oki.

VOCABULARY OF THE LANGUAGE

OF THE

NATIVES OF NEW CALEDONIA.

A.

Armpits	Hanbeigha
Arms (the)	Hingué
Aſk him	Hia
Ant (an)	Hinki
Aſcend	Tamihiou
Are you well?	Alaoué
Awaking	Noda

B.

Begone	Boeno
Belongs (that) to me	Quiné
Bread-fruit tree	Yen
Banana tree	Pouaignaït
Beard (the)	Poupouangué
Back (the)	Donnha

Bark of the hibiſcus liliaceus, from which they extract a nutritious juice by chewing	Paoui
Breech (the)	Pouckhouenguée
Bird (a)	Manou
Birds	Mani mani
Baſket (a little)	Tolam
Bad (that is)	Quedeni
Breaſt (the)	Guiengué
Breathe (to)	Kniana
Blood	Houda
Boſom (the)	Tingué
Belly (the)	Kiguiengué
Blow (to) with one's mouth	Oubédou

C.

Called (that is)	Anan
Cap (a)	Tanene poulou, mouen
Chief (a)	Theabouma
Chief (a) above the abouma	Aliki
Cocoa nuts	Niou
Cocoa tree	Nou
Cholic	Yahick
Cock	Ho nemo
Cord	Mouep, maho
Cord (a ſmall) which they uſe in throwing their javelins	Ounep
Cord (a piece of) which they wear round the neck, from which is ſuſpended a piece of hard well poliſhed ſerpentine ſtone	Péigha

Child (a)	Neyné
Cold	Guiaen
Cheeks the)	Poangué
Comb (a)	Gau, baliga
Club (a)	Boulaïbi
Chin (the)	Pouangué
Canoe	Wa, oacka
Chicken	Hali
Cultivated land	Maniep
Cough (to)	Poupe
Come hither	Amé

D.

Dance (to)	Pilou
Death	Mackié

E.

Enough	Hongui
Eyelaſhes (the)	Poutchibanghié
Elbow	Bouanguelen
Exchange (to)	Oubin
Ear (the)	Guening
Eat (to)	Houyou, ābou
Eyelids	Banguinghé

In the laſt word the ſyllable *guin* is pronounced in the throat, after the manner of the Arabs.

Earth (the)	Guioute
Ear-holes	Ktioguening ué
Eyes (the)	Ti wangué

F.

Friend (a)	Abanga
Fine (that is)	King king king, ſpoken quick
Forbidden (a thing)	Tabou
Fingers (the)	Badonchigha
Fan (a)	Bahoula
Fire	Afi, nap, hiepp
Figs, which they eat dreſſed	Ouyou
Forehead (the)	Bouandaguan
Fiſh-hook	Pouaye
Foot (the)	Bakatiengué, adegha
Fly (a)	Nan, ignan, about
Fall (to)	Telouch

G.

Good (that is)	Kapareck
Give	Padeck, oumi, namé namè
Give me	Nanhi, hambaling
Glaſs beads	Baouï, pino
Great	Amboida, pagoula
Granates	Pagui

H.

Hut (a)	Moï
Hair	Poubanghié
Hungry (I am)	Aouab
Hatchet	Togui
Hedge (a)	Baubeigh
Hand (the)	Adeliegha
Head (the)	Bangué

Horizontal beam, at the height of about two yards in their cottages	Païte
Hole (to make a)	Keïgui

I.

Itching (an)	Hion
Iron	Pitiou
Iſland (an)	Gniati
I have none	Adigna
I will not	Boudou
I will carry you on my back	Tabouneys, motémanéyo
Immediately	Guiot

J.

Javelin (a)	Nta

K.

Knees (the)	Banguiligha

L.

Lie down (to)	Guiahoum
Leaf a tree	Cata
Leg	Popiguiengué, boudagnar
Let me ſee that	Melekia
Little	Anneba
Lines of a black colour made on the breaſt	Poun
Laugh (to)	Eck

M.

Mouth (the)	Wangué
Mallard (a)	Oubane

More	Magn
Man	Abanguia, tchiau
Moon (the)	Manoc, ndan
Magnificent (that is)	Boukaie boukaie
Maſt (a)	Kniep
Mother	Moubreba
Me (that is for)	Aoutou
Mountain (a)	Bandoué
Mat (a)	Kam, abono

N.

Nail (a)	Dobiou
Neck (the)	Nouheigha
Noſe	Wanding
Navel	Koanbougha
No	Nda
Nails (the)	Pihingué

O.

Ornament of mother of pearl, with which they adorn their heads	Tanden
Opening (the) which ſerves as an entrance into their huts	Ouenema

P.

Path (a)	Taca, ouandané
Potatoe	Tani
Parroquet	Pidip
Preſent (that is a)	Tanhouate
Poſt (a) placed in the middle of their cottages	Aguyotte

Pledge (a)	Malabou
Poultry	Ho

Q.

Quartz	Nette

R.

Run away (to)	Kérémoï
Rain	Oda
Root of the dolichos tuberoſus	Yalé
Red	Miha

S.

Spider (which the ſavages of New Caledonia eat)	Nongui
Shrub (of the ſpecies leptoſpermum	Poap
Stop (to)	Guioute
Sit down (to)	Tamo
Sugar-cane	Kout, ounguep
Sing (to)	Hoté
Scar of a wound from a dart	Do
Sky (the)	Ndaoe
Shell, called bulla ovum	Bout
Shells	Palilé
Spit (to)	Kioutma
Salute (to) by touching with the end of the noſe that of the perſon ſaluted, as at Tongataboo	Bangoming
Shoulders (the)	Bouheigha
Sneeze (to)	Tibouaie

Stuff (a coarſe) reſembling that made of the bark of the mulberry tree	Wangui
Strike (to)	Tamaet
Sleep (to)	Kingo anoulen
Sling (a)	Ouendat
Scratch (to)	Mangaitte
Sling (to) a ſtone	Olé
Sea (the)	Déné
Swim (to)	Hât
Stones prepared for ſlinging	Oudip
Sole of the foot	Adagueigha
Sack of ſtones for ſlinging	Quenoulippe
Sun (the)	Nianghat
Spider's web	Donhete
Sail (a)	Mouangha

T.

Tree (a)	Gniaouni
To day	Heïgna
That	Hi, hehine
Thigh (the)	Hengue paan
To-morrow	Padoua
Teeth (the)	Paou wangué
There is none	Hadipat
There is no more	Maï
Tongue (the)	Koupé wangué
Tie (to)	Tighing
Thumb (the)	Kanohingué
Take	Poné poné
Tails (falſe) which they wear	Bouligha, négui
Tatooing	Nap
Tomb	Nbouait

Thunder	Highou
Tie (to) a cord to any thing	Houadine
Thief (a)	Kaya

U.

Untie (to)	Tibic

W.

Well (that is)	Elo
Wood	Kiantié
Warm (it is)	Oudoa
Way (that is the)	Taga
Wound from an arrow	Undip
Water	Oé
Woman, or girl	Tamomo, tama
Wife (my)	Yabaguenne
Went away (he)	Tatao
Walk (to)	Tanan
Weep (to)	Ngot
What is that	Beta, andaï
Whiſtle (to)	Whaou
Water (to make)	Nima
Wind (the)	Oudou

Y.

Yawn (to)	Obalam

NUMERICAL TERMS.

One	Ouanait
Two	Ouadou
Three	Ouatguien
Four	Ouatbait
Five	Ouannaim
Six	Ouanaimguik

Seven	Ouanaimdou
Eight	Ouanaimguëen
Nine	Ouanaimbait
Ten	Ouadoun hic
Eleven	Baroupahinck
Twelve	Baroukarou
Thirteen	Barou kat guein
Fourteen	Barou kat bait
Fifteen	Barou kat naim
Sixteen	Kaneimguick
Seventeen	Kaneim dou
Eighteen	Kaneim guein
Nineteen	Kaneim bait
Twenty	Kadoun hic
Twenty-one	Kaningma
Twenty-two	Karou
Twenty-three	Kat guein
Twenty-four	Kat bait
Twenty-five	Kanneim
Twenty-ſix	Kanneim guick
Twenty-ſeven	Kanneim dou
Twenty-eight	Kanneim guein
Twenty-nine	Kanneim bait
Thirty	Kadoum lick
Thirty-one	Barékalininck
Thirty-two	Baré karou
Thirty-three	Kat guien
Thirty-four	Kat bait
Thirty-five	Kanneim
Thirty-ſix	Kanneim guick
Thirty-ſeven	Kanneim dou
Thirty-eight	Kanneim guein
Thirty-nine	Kanneim bait
Forty	Kadounhink ounguin

VOCABULARY OF THE LANGUAGE
OF THE
NATIVES OF WAYGIOU.

A.

Arms (the)	Bramine
Arrow (an)	Mariai

B.

Bow (a)	Copamme couſſe
Bananas	Imbieſſe
Bracelets of tortoiſeſhell	Miſſe
Boſom (the)	Souſſe
Belly (the)	Sneouaran
Boat (a large)	Cadoureſſe
—— (a ſmall)	Houahy

C.

Cocoa-nut	Scrail
Cord	Camoutou
Cotton ſtuff	Sanſounne
Chin	Bourou bourou
Canoe	Cambaſene
Crab (a)	Coaſſe

D.

Drink (to)	Quinemme
Dog (a)	Dofane

E.

Embrace (to)	Cofroec
Eat (to)	Aenne, yacanne

Eye	Mocammoro
Ear (the)	Quénany
Earth	Soupe

F.

Fiſh hook	Sarfedinne
Fiſhing-line	Farféré
Father	Mama
Feet (the)	Eſſouebaem
Fiſh	Icanne, hienne
Forehead	Audary

G.

Go (to)	Combraenne
Go away (to)	Orofuperre
Go	Combran eſſo
Give me	Bouguemen, or bouqman

H.

Hair (the)	Enombraem
Harpoon (a)	Ambobéré
Hand (a)	Brampinne
Hen (a)	Maſanquienne
Head of an harpoon	Enacandenne

I.

Iron	Moncormme
I am going	Yaboreſſe

K.

Knife (a)	Moï
Knees (the)	Ponierenne
Knot (to tie a)	Cocafeſſe

L.

Lemon (a)	Innécrail
Leg	Ánemine
Lobſter (a large)	Samoſſe

M.

Mouth (the)	Souadonne
Maſt (a)	Padarenne
Mother	Naine
Me	Aia
Mat	Yaerenne

N.

Needle	Mari iſſou carinom
Neck (the)	Sacécaeran
Noſe	Nony
New-Guinea	Mari, or maré
Nails (the)	Brampinne bey

O.

Oar (an)	Caboreſſe

P.

Potatoes	Randzio.
Packthread	Ribbe
Pavilion (a)	Barbaran
Pledge (a)	Decaenne

S.

Sugar-cane	Camaenne
Straw hat of a conical form	Saraou

Sleep (to)	Queneſſe
Soft water	Houaérenne
Scoop (a) for a boat	Canarenne
Stuff made of the bark of trees	Maran
Stuffs (our) which they demand in exchange for their commodities	Decaille, cami
Switch (a)	Aye
Sea (the)	Maſainne
Ship (a)	Capara
Speak (to) the Papou language	Papoua dobéréa
Sciurus palmarum	Ranbabé, couchou
Saffron (Indian)	Inaérenne
Sago	Quioumi
Sail (a)	Caouenne

T.

That is	Omi
Thumb (the)	Brapouéré
Thigh (the)	Houeſſope
Teeth (the)	Nacoerenne
Tin	Saraca, ſaluca
Tongue (the)	Damaran

W.

Walk (to)	Coreſſe
What is that	Aziaroſa

Numerical Terms.

One	Saï
Two	Douï, ſoro

Three	Quioro
Four	Fiaque
Five	Rima
Six	Onem
Seven	Fique
Eight	Ouaran
Nine	Siou
Ten	Sampourou
Hundred	Caim

TABLES

OF THE

ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE,

DURING THE YEARS

1791, 1792, 1793, *and* 1794,

FROM THE TIME OF HER LEAVING EUROPE TILL HER
ARRIVAL AT SURABAYA.

* * *

N. B. Theſe tables ſhew the poſition of the veſſel at noon; the variation of the needle diſtinguiſhed by *ſr.*, when obſerved at the horizon at ſun-riſe; by *ſſ.*, when obſerved at the horizon at ſun-ſet; and by *az.*, when it is the reſult of an azimuth obſervation; the degree of the thermometer according to Reaumur's ſcale (it was a thermometer with mercury), the height of the barometer at noon; the direction of the wind and the ſtate of the weather.

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date. 1791.		Latitude North by Obſervation.	Latitude North by Computation.	Longitude Weſt by Obſervation.	Longitude Weſt by Computation.	Variation of the Needle Weſt.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
September.	29	47 41 20	47 43 00	———	9 36 40	22 36 00
	30	47 7 30	47 2 00	———	10 24 18	———
October.	1	———	46 46 30	———	10 59 30	———
	2	———	46 35 10	———	10 56 18	———
	3	45 46 36	45 59 20	10 23 00	10 38 00	ſr. 21 39 00
	4	45 36 38	45 38 00	11 14 24	11 17 10	———
	6	42 49 58	43 3 18	13 58 00	13 47 36	———
	8	38 23 29	38 27 00	———	16 24 12	ſſ. 19 59 00
	10	34 8 53	34 4 14	17 25 00	17 48 14	———
	12	29 26 18	29 32 38	18 53 10	18 36 36	ſſ. 18 56 00
At Teneriffe.	13	28 29 55	———	18 38 12	———	ſr. 18 9 9
	25	25 22 9	25 21 36	———	19 24 32	ſr. 17 38 10
	26	23 33 59	23 41 20	20 16 36	19 59 36	———
	27	21 32 45	21 24 38	20 59 46	20 44 10	ſr. 16 44 00
	28	19 58 47	20 3 19	21 56 30	21 7 12	———
	30	17 52 48	17 53 00	22 24 12	21 29 38	ſſ. 15 19 00
November.	1	14 56 49	14 52 00	23 19 54	21 37 40	ſſ. 14 32 00
	2	13 6 19	13 5 44	———	21 25 38	———
	3	———	12 8 18	22 35 43	21 12 19	———
	4	10 23 49	10 26 2	21 28 00	20 10 00	———
	5	9 6 36	9 6 19	21 6 00	19 16 19	ſſ. 12 43 00
	6	9 7 00	8 55 36	———	19 24 36	———
	7	9 1 8	8 59 38	20 53 45	19 15 18	ſr. 12 39 20
	8	8 23 5	8 22 00	20 38 10	18 49 30	———
	9	7 49 38	7 43 14	———	18 23 12	ſſ. 14 38 00
	10	———	7 9 48	———	18 19 17	ſr. 14 20 20
	11	7 1 36	6 47 32	19 49 50	18 6 34	———
	12	6 45 29	6 53 38	19 46 12	18 4 18	ſr. 13 34 00
	13	6 9 34	6 19 25	19 49 10	18 6 12	ſſ. 13 36 32
	14	6 00 46	5 56 26	19 47 14	18 8 37	13 39 18
	15	5 52 54	5 44 34	19 46 24	18 14 50	———
	16	5 32 56	5 31 19	20 6 18	18 27 36	13 59 4
	17	———	5 13 40	———	18 59 8	———
	18	———	5 3 46	———	19 7 4	———
	19	5 3 29	4 42 58	20 12 45	18 47 3	———
	20	4 42 26	4 41 19	10 26 36	18 34 10	———
	21	4 30 38	4 23 38	18 38 24	18 8 37	———
	22	4 28 39	4 17 39	18 56 18	18 7 12	———
	23	3 49 00	3 30 46	———	18 45 10	ſr. 13 42 36
	24	3 16 55	2 59 00	20 49 13	19 56 00	ſr. 14 36 3

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

DATE, 1791.		Variation of the Needle Weſt.	Therm.	Barometer.		Wind and State of the Weather.
		° ′ ″	°	p.	l.	
September.	29	——	15,0	28	2,9	E. Pretty briſk, cloudy
	30	——	16,0	28	3,7	E.S.E. Calm, overcaſt
October.	1	——	16,0	28	3,9	N. Variable, calm, overcaſt
	2	az. 21 10 57	16,1	28	4,2	W.S.W. Calm, overcaſt
	3	——	16,2	28	3,6	N.W. Very little wind, overcaſt
	4	——	—	28	1,0	W.N.W. Briſk, overcaſt, hail
	6	az. 21 26 00	14,4	28	3,6	N.N.E. A fine breeze, cloudy
	8	——	16,5	28	2,9	N.E. Briſk, hail
	10	az. 19 29 00	16,0	28	2,9	N.N.E. Briſk, overcaſt, hail
	12	——	17,1	28	3,8	N. A fine breeze, fair
	13	——	20,2	28	2,0	N. A fine breeze, clear, afterwards cloudy.
	25	——	19,0	28	3,0	N.E. Rather briſk, cloudy
	26	az. 16 38 00	19,5	28	2,8	N.E. A fine breeze, fair weather
	27	——	19,5	28	3,0	E.N.E. A freſh breeze, very fine
	28	az. 16 49 37	19,0	28	2,5	E.N.E. A freſh breeze, cloudy, afterwards clear
	30	az. 14 47 34	19,8	28	3,0	N.E. Little wind, fair
November.	1	——	21,0	28	2,6	N.E¼ N. Light breeze, clear
	2	——	22,0	28	2,5	N.E.¼ N. Fine breeze, cloudy
	3	——	21,8	28	2,9	E. Variable, overcaſt, ſtormy
	4	——	22,2	28	2,9	N.E ¼ N. Briſk, cloudy
	5	——	22,8	28	2,4	N.E. Briſk wind, cloudy
	6	——	22,8	28	2,3	Calm, cloudy, ſtormy
	7	——	22,5	28	2,8	Calm, ſtormy
	8	——	22,3	28	2,2	N.E¼ E. Very little wind, ſtormy
	9	az. 14 15 35	22,5	28	2,4	E.N.E. A light breeze, ſtormy
	10	——	21,7	28	2,8	E.S.E. Briſk, variable, cloudy, rain
	11	——	21,9	28	3,0	E. N. E. Very little wind, cloudy, afterwards ſerene
	12	——	22,9	28	2,4	Calm, rather cloudy
	13	——	22,9	28	1,9	E.S.E. Little wind, fair
	14	——	23,0	28	2,0	S.E. Very little wind, fair
	15	——	22,5	28	1,9	S.E. Hail, calm, overcaſt, rain
	16	——	22,9	28	2,0	S.S.E. Little wind, cloudy
	17	——	22,5	28	2,5	S.S.E. Little wind, rain
	18	——	22,0	28	2,0	Calm, rain
	19	——	22,0	28	1,9	S.S.W. Little wind, fair; afterwards rain
	20	——	22,0	28	2,0	S S.W. Variable, briſk, very wet
	21	az. 14 37 24	21,3	28	1,8	S.S.W. Guſts of wind, hail, rain
	22	az. 14 49 36	21,8	28	1,1	E.S.E. Nearly calm, overcaſt, rain
	23	az. 14 26 30	22,0	28	0,8	S.S.E. Moderate breeze, hail
	24	——	21,6	28	1,2	S.S.E. Fine breeze, hail

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1791.		Latitude North by Obſervation.	Latitude North by Computation.	Longitude Weſt by Obſervation.	Longitude Weſt by Computation.	Variation of the Needle Weſt.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
November.	25	2 58 00	2 53 34	22 6 12	20 54 00	ſſ. 14 28 36
	26	2 5 37	2 1 55	23 19 36	21 33 4	ſſ. 12 29 00
	27	1 20 19	1 17 57	24 19 20	22 14 7	ſſ. 11 42 00
	28	0 30 55	0 36 35	25 17 13	22 38 49	ſr. 11 18 00
		LATITUDE. ſouth.	LATITUDE. ſouth.			
	29	0 39 12	0 26 12	26 19 36	23 19 30	ſſ. 10 44 53
	30	1 32 49	1 34 19	27 12 18	24 6 10	do. 8 46 00
December.	1	2 34 49	2 34 20	28 12 17	24 36 10	do. 8 19 24
	2	3 52 25	3 49 35	29 4 18	24 59 38	do. 8 58 47
	3	5 10 26	5 4 26	30 8 3	25 29 37	do. 7 49 18
	4	6 28 35	6 15 54	30 42 36	25 56 14	do. 7 14 56
	5	7 34 31	7 24 34	30 58 14	26 2 6	do. 6 56 18
	6	9 2 36	8 57 19	31 19 26	26 5 12	do. 5 24 48
	7	10 34 26	10 24 25	31 43 40	26 24 36	do. 5 26 30
	8	11 43 12	11 38 56	31 38 17	25 59 38	do. 3 49 19
	9	12 46 33	12 33 18	31 8 14	25 28 34	do. 4 16 56
	10	14 14 24	14 4 25	30 29 38	24 38 39	do. 3 58 00
	11	15 42 46	15 41 26	29 43 12	23 43 39	do. 4 8 54
	12	16 56 13	16 47 48	29 6 38	23 6 32	do. 5 13 36
	13	18 6 20	17 56 28	28 38 40	22 39 42	do. 5 00 00
	14	19 9 36	19 6 34	28 19 34	22 26 10	do. 5 17 26
	15	———	20 32 19	28 26 12	22 26 18	do. 4 46 00
	16	22 16 27	22 3 59	28 38 44	22 27 12	do. 5 18 17
	17	23 48 14	23 27 13	29 15 36	22 54 10	do. 4 18 46
	18	25 20 32	25 9 24	29 27 18	23 19 4	ſr. 1 56 39
	19	26 35 17	26 32 27	29 29 4	23 7 14	do. 2 54 00
	20	27 28 29	27 18 59	28 18 38	22 8 3	do. 3 36 00
	21	———	28 6 44	25 43 10	19 48 2	ſſ. 4 46 34
	22	28 49 48	28 32 59	24 6 36	18 9 4	———
	23	———	28 33 36	22 44 34	16 49 3	———
	24	27 49 58	27 57 28	22 9 36	16 23 6	———
	25	———	28 19 34	22 26 18	16 44 7	———
	26	29 33 54	29 16 36	22 54 18	17 22 18	———
	27	30 44 49	30 42 54	22 38 17	17 16 18	———
	28	31 16 24	30 53 54	21 56 14	16 26 19	ſſ. 5 36 30
	29	31 32 54	31 23 24	19 49 38	14 34 17	ſr. 6 14 49
	30	31 49 33	31 38 44	17 45 17	12 46 14	———
	31	32 6 17	32 4 32	15 44 12	10 58 13	ſr. 5 54 10

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1791.		Variation of the Needle Weſt.	Therm.	Barom.		Wind and State of the Weather.
		° ′ ″	°	p.	l.	
November.	25	———	21,9	28	1,1	S.S.E. A moderate breeze, hazy
	26	az. 12 16 56	21,5	28	1,3	Ditto
	27	az. 11 33 19	21,7	28	1,8	S.E. A light breeze, hazy
	28	az. 11 23 14	21,2	28	1,8	S.E¼ S. Moderate breeze, fair
	29	———	21,3	28	2,1	Ditto
	30	az. 8 39 5	21,2	28	1,8	S.E. Moderate breeze, hazy
December.	1	———	21,2	28	2,3	S.E. Moderate breeze, hazy, afterwards clear
	2	ſr. 7 22 54	21,3	28	2,2	S. E¼ E. Moderate breeze, hazy, fair
	3	———	21,0	28	2,0	Ditto
	4	az. 7 36 18	21,4	28	2,1	E.S.E. Light breeze, hazy, fair
	5	ſr. 6 39 49	21,5	28	2,3	E¼ S.E. Light breeze, hazy, fair
	6	az. 5 24 55	21,5	28	2,7	E¼ S.E. Fine breeze, hazy, fair
	7	ſr. 5 18 17	21,6	28	2,7	E. Moderate breeze, hazy, fair
	8	az. 3 44 12	21,0	28	2,8	E¼ N. E. Moderate breeze, hazy, fair
	9	az. 3 58 36	20,7	28	2,5	E.N.E. Moderate breeze, fair, a little rain
	10	az. 3 48 00	20,5	28	2,8	N.E¼ E. Fine breeze, hazy, fair
	11	ſr. 4 5 00	20,5	28	3,5	Ditto
	12	az. 5 18 12	20,5	28	3,6	From N.E. to E. Fine breeze, hazy, fair
	13	az. 5 49 54	20,3	28	3,9	E¼ N.E. Moderate, hazy, fair
	14	az. 5 35 11	20,2	28	4,0	E. Light breeze, fair
	15	———	20,3	28	4,2	E¼ S.E. Guſts of wind, ſhowers of hail
	16	az. 5 18 36	20,4	28	2,9	E¼ S.E. Mod. breeze, hazy, fair
	17	az. 4 6 54	19,5	28	5,2	E¼ S.E. Fine breeze, hazy, fair
	18	az. 2 36 44	19,0	28	5,0	Ditto
	19	az. 3 33 39	19,4	28	4,5	E. Moderate breeze, overcaſt
	20	az. 4 18 53	19,4	28	3 5	From E. to N. Moderate br. fair, rather hazy
	21	———	19,0	28	2,3	N. N. W. Moderate breeze, fair, rather hazy
	22	az. 5 52 36	19,3	28	2,3	N.W.W.N.W. Light breeze, cloudy, rain
	23	———	18,0	28	3,8	W. S.S.E. Briſk, cloudy
	24	———	17,6	28	5,3	S.S.E. E.S.E. Briſk gale, cloudy
	25	———	18,6	28	4,0	S.E. Fine breeze, cloudy, rain
	26	az. 5 49 32	17,0	28	4,8	S.E¼ E. Moderate breeze, cloudy
	27	———	16,7	28	4,5	E. Moderate, cloudy, fair
	28	az. 6 46 47	17,5	28	3,9	N.E.N. Little wind, fair
	29	az. 6 56 00	17,8	28	3,9	N¼ N.E. Moderate, fair
	30	———	17 8	28	3 9	N. Moderate, fair
	31	az. 6 16 15	17,6	28	0,0	N.N.E. Moderate, fair

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

DATE, 1792.		Latitude South by Obſervation.	Latitude South by Computation	Longitude Weſt by Obſervation.	Longitude Weſt by Computation.	Variation of the Needle Weſt.
		° ′ ″	° ‴	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
January.	1	32 19 55	31 22 34	13 34 39	9 4 8	ſr. 5 49 18
	2	———	32 28 38	9 35 17	7 9 13	do. 7 57 19
	3	32 42 43	32 35 44	9 8 49	4 59 12	———
	4	32 49 34	32 42 24	7 12 17	3 14 8	do. 10 55 24
	5	32 55 46	32 51 38	5 59 14	2 14 7	ſſ. 13 37 28
	6	32 56 40	32 52 37	4 17 12	0 39 18	do. 14 44 00
					LONGITUDE eaſt.	
	7	32 55 40	32 48 12	1 11 10	2 26 19	do. 16 3 29
				LONGITUDE eaſt.		
	8	32 58 17	32 56 34	1 53 36	5 23 36	———
	9	32 57 36	32 3 24	4 3 18	7 2 34	do. 17 49 00
	10	33 00 24	32 58 56	4 46 19	7 35 39	ſr. 20 14 00
	11	32 47 36	30 2 14	5 17 34	8 14 36	ſſ. 21 54 49
	12	32 55 24	33 3 24	7 14 19	9 49 14	———
	13	32 52 12	32 59 12	8 53 48	11 34 42	ſr. 21 46 00
	14	33 14 54	33 23 26	10 44 17	13 12 48	ſſ. 22 17 22
	15	33 36 30	33 40 10	12 6 16	14 32 14	ſr. 22 54 36
	16	34 3 29	34 8 18	15 37 10	17 3 12	ſr. 24 14 16
At the Cape of Good Hope.						
February.	17	34 8 54	34 17 4	———	16 8 34	ſſ. 24 19 34
	18	———	34 12 3	———	15 33 10	———
	19	———	34 38 44	———	16 24 18	ſr. 23 10 49
	20	34 46 19	35 52 42	17 24 36	18 14 36	ſſ. 25 14 19
	21	34 59 16	35 9 16	19 27 48	19 38 47	———
	22	34 55 54	34 54 14	20 8 45	20 19 58	ſſ. 26 19 5
	23	34 35 19	34 48 50	22 12 4	22 17 54	ſr. 25 42 10
	24	34 16 12	34 17 52	24 42 10	25 26 12	ſſ. 27 25 00
	25	34 12 00	33 55 12	24 18 13	25 16 4	ſr. 27 14 00
	26	———	35 9 14	26 4 20	24 48 00	ſſ. 28 10 10
	27	35 24 10	35 5 10	27 3 32	27 24 00	ſr. 28 12 14
	28	35 18 46	35 22 4	28 22 34	28 8 14	ſſ. 28 6 14
	29	———	35 35 43	———	29 46 32	do. 28 12 00
March.	1	35 16 36	35 22 54	32 59 4	32 37 34	do. 28 34 3
	2	34 45 34	34 59 26	35 43 36	36 13 24	do. 28 46 00

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1792.		Variation of the Needle Weſt.				Therm.	Barometer.		Wind and State of the Weather.
			°	′	″	°	p.	l.	
January.	1	az.	6	6	55	17,7	28	3,3	N.N.E. N¼ N.E. Moderate, hazy, fair
	2	az.	6	56	00	17,7	28	3,2	Ditto
	3	az.	9	59	25	18,0	28	3,4	N¼ N.E.N. Breeze, hazy, fair
	4	az.	13	34	59	18,0	28	4,1	N¼ N.E.N. Moderate, fair
	5	az.	13	46	18	17,9	28	4,0	N.N.N.E. Little wind, cloudy, fair
	6	az.	15	18	49	17,8	28	3,3	N. Moderate, fair
	7	az.	15	38	39	18,0	28	1,7	N¼ N.W. Briſk, fair
	8	az.	16	39	00	18,4	28	2,5	N.N.W. Fine breeze, clear, afterwards hazy
	9	az.	17	31	56	18,1	28	4,0	N.N.W. N¼ N.E. Little wind, ſome rain, fair
	10	az.	19	19	3	18,4	28	4,9	N.W. Little wind, afterwards calm, fair
	11	az.	20	29	46	19,0	28	4,0	W.N.W. Very little wind, fair, afterwards foggy
	12		———			18,8	28	3,6	W. Very little wind, fair, hazy
	13	az.	21	59	44	17,0	28	3,1	W.S.W. W. Moderate, hazy, afterwards clear
	14	az.	22	14	32	18,0	28	2,3	W. Mod. hazy, afterwards clear
	15	ſſ.	23	18	48	18,3	28	1,5	W.N.W. Moderate, hazy, fair
	16	az.	24	18	53	16,5	28	1,5	N.N.W. N. Fine breeze, cloudy, ſome rain
February.	17	az.	24	12	36	15,0	28	4,0	S.S.E. Squally, cloudy, rain
	18		———			15,5	28	4,2	S. S.S.W. Moderate breeze, hazy
	19	az.	23	16	10	18,2	28	2,7	S.S.W. W.S.W. Mod. br. hazy
	20	az.	24	59	12	17,0	28	2,0	W. N.N.W. Briſk, cloudy
	21		———			19,0	28	4,0	N.W. Fine breeze, cloudy
	22	az.	26	39	8	19,0	28	1,9	W.S.W. N.N.W. Light br. tolerably fair
	23	ſſ.	25	48	00	18,0	27	8,5	W.N. W.W. Briſk, tolerably fine
	24		———			17,1	28	6,9	W.S.W. A ſmart gale, fair, hail
	25	az.	27	16	00	18,5	28	2,7	E¼ N.E. Smart gale, afterwards light breeze, clear
	26		———			19,9	28	0,0	E N E. N.E Smart gale, fine
	27	az.	28	17	59	19,0	28	2,9	N.W. Light breeze, fair
	28	az.	28	9	36	18,4	28	2,7	S.W. Little wind, afterwards calm, fair
	29	az.	28	18	36	19,5	27	10,0	N.E. Mod. br. fair, afterw. cloudy
March.	1	az.	28	58	00	15,8	27	11,5	W. W.N.W. Briſk, ſtormy, then fair
	2	az.	28	24	36	18,0	28	1,2	N.W. Fine br. fair, rather cloudy

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

DATE. 1792.		Latitude South by Obſervation.	Latitude South by Computation.	Longitude Eaſt by Obſervation.	Longitude Eaſt by Computation.	Variation of the Needle Weſt.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
March.	3	34 32 00	34 32 14	38 14 18	38 16 54	ſr. 30 36 52
	4	34 35 37	34 38 44	———	40 18 12	———
	5	———	34 40 54	42 22 12	42 8 3	———
	6	34 41 52	34 42 34	43 36 44	43 34 2	———
	7	———	34 41 36	44 3 35	44 8 13	ſſ. 27 34 19
	8	35 23 18	35 29 14	44 54 18	44 58 4	———
	9	34 54 14	35 6 2	———	46 22 2	———
	10	35 42 8	35 54 34	47 4 34	46 58 3	———
	11	36 22 5	36 8 14	49 25 32	49 14 13	ſſ. 26 49 50
	12	36 44 20	36 44 52	52 54 38	52 44 36	ſr. 26 30 00
	13	36 43 34	36 48 34	53 13 19	52 26 12	ſſ. 26 34 38
	14	37 16 49	37 11 39	53 33 46	53 34 6	ſr. 26 24 00
	15	36 13 44	36 18 4	54 5 42	54 9 34	ſſ. 26 13 15
	16	36 53 52	36 49 34	54 39 24	54 38 34	ſſ. 24 49 39
	17	———	37 46 14	55 53 52	56 8 52	ſſ. 24 26 00
	18	37 57 55	38 4 36	———	57 49 12	———
	19	38 2 47	38 6 27	59 12 34	58 45 10	ſſ. 24 59 00
	20	38 12 38	38 9 4	60 18 20	60 4 8	ſr. 25 32 19
	21	38 30 37	38 24 37	61 54 36	61 33 16	ſr. 23 19 48
	22	38 26 42	38 28 14	64 16 12	64 18 00	ſſ. 24 46 38
	23	38 9 45	38 22 45	———	66 34 20	ſr. 23 48 15
	24	37 15 44	37 14 36	68 4 18	67 59 32	———
	25	36 49 36	36 54 33	68 43 47	68 38 44	ſr. 23 14 52
	26	37 4 49	37 18 49	70 48 10	70 58 10	———
	27	36 48 50	36 54 12	72 8 10	71 59 4	ſr. 20 6 19
	28	37 33 6	37 33 48	74 24 18	74 8 19	ſſ. 20 15 12
	29	38 45 34	39 4 12	———	77 51 4	ſſ. 17 43 39
	30	39 23 34	39 30 58	80 4 32	79 48 2	———
	31	39 54 49	40 7 55	82 23 36	82 14 49	———
April.	1	40 42 26	41 2 26	84 59 14	85 3 40	ſſ. 16 4 53
	2	40 56 18	41 9 18	88 14 19	87 48 10	———
	3	40 45 10	40 34 00	90 26 18	90 22 14	———
	4	41 3 36	41 19 26	92 59 4	93 5 4	———
	5	41 34 00	41 46 11	96 58 38	96 41 38	ſr. 18 16 10
	6	42 5 18	42 18 14	100 25 19	100 18 8	ſſ. 19 8 10
	7	———	42 17 10	———	104 7 3	———
	8	42 15 16	42 32 16	106 35 36	106 49 39	ſſ. 13 14 13

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1792.		Variation of the Needle West.	Therm	Baromete	Wind and State of the Weather.
		° ′ ″	°	i. l.	
March.	3	az 30 48 9	18,5	28 3,0	N. Pretty briſk, fair
	4	———	18 0	28 3,3	N E. ¼N. Brik, afterwards little wind, very cloudy
	5	———	17,1	28 2,4	N.E¼ N. Mod. br. cloudy, rain
	6	az. 28 56 20	18,7	28 3,0	N.W. Moderate, afterwards calm, fair, rather cloudy
	7	az. 27 14 34	17 0	28 4,0	S E. S. Light breeze, cloudy
	8	———	18,[illegible]	28 3,9	E.S.E N N.E. Light br. cloudy
	9	———	15,[illegible]	28 5,0	From N.W. to S S W. Br. cloudy
	10	———	16,[illegible]	28 6,[illegible]	E.S.E. E.N.E. Fine breeze, cloudy a little rain
	11	az. 26 54 19	17,0	28 3 0	N.E. ¼N. N N E Fine br. cloudy
	12	———	17,0	28 2,9	N.N.E. Fine breeze, cloudy
	13	az. 26 45 39	16,0	28 5,0	N. N. E. Little wind, then calm, cloudy, afterwards fine
	14	az. 26 39 00	16,0	28 5,0	E.S E. E.N E. Very light breeze, dark
	15	———	15,0	28 6 3	E S.E. S.S E. Mod br. dark
	16	az. 24 52 11	14,8	28 7,0	S E. E. Moderate breeze, dark
	17	az. 24 37 4[illegible]	15 0	28 5,9	E N E Moderate breeze, dark
	18	az. 25 41 00	16,0	8 5,0	N.E. N.N.W. Mod. br. dark
	19	az. 24 26 0[illegible]	16,0	28 6 0	W.N W. N.W Light br. fair
	20	az. 25 36 24	16,0	28 6,5	N N E N.E. Very light br. fair
	21	az. 25 36 00	15,6	28 5,5	E.N.E. N.N.E. Moderate, very fine
	22	———	15,0	28 3,8	N N.E. N N.W. Briſk wind fair
	23	———	13,9	28 3 6	W. W. S. Briſk, fair, then cloudy
	24	———	12,0	28 5,6	S. S.S E. Briſk, cloudy
	25	———	13 3	28 6 0	S. S S W. Light breeze, fair
	26	az. 19 32 54	14,0	28 5 0	W S. Moderate breeze, fair
	27	———	13,5	8 5 8	S.W S.E Light breeze, fair
	28	ſr. 18 44 56	15 0	28 3 0	N.N.W. Briſk. hazy
	29	———	15 0	28 11,[illegible]	N.N.W. Briſk, a fine br. hazy
	30	———	13 0	27 10,0	W. N. Squally, cloudy, a little rain
	31	———	10,0	27 11,9	N.W S.W. Hail, briſk wind, hazy. hail
April.	1	az. 13 24 10	10,0	28 7 0	W.S.W. N.N.W. Strong br. hazy, hail
	2	———	10,0	27 9,0	N.N.W. S.S.W. Strong br. hazy, much hail
	3	az. 17 44 48	8,5	28 2,5	S.S.W. Strong br. hazy, much hail
	4	———	12,1	28 2,3	S.W. N W. Fine br. hazy, fair
	5	az. 17 59 16	12,5	28 3,0	W.N.W Fine breeze, hazy, fair
	6	———	13,0	28 3,2	W.N.W. N.W. Strong br. cloudy, fair
	7	———	11,0	28 1,7	N.W. Briſk. W.S.W. Moderate, cloudy, hazy, rain
	8	ſr. 14 58 52	10,8	28 3,0	W.S.W. W. A fine br. hazy

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1792.		Latitude South by Obſervation	Latitude South by Computation.	Longitude Eaſt by Obſervation.	Longitude Eaſt by Computation	Variation of the Needle Weſt.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
April.	9	———	42 36 34	———	110 8 12	ſſ. 14 18 30
	10	———	42 59 32	———	114 35 14	———
	11	42 54 33	43 14 43	116 59 18	117 12 4	———
	12	———	42 42 46	———	119 36 2	ſſ. 8 14 19
	13	———	41 36 12	———	120 51 4	———
	14	42 2 50	42 3 10	123 48 12	123 32 8	———
	15	42 5 19	42 18 19	———	127 27 3	———
	16	42 24 25	42 42 15	128 42 11	129 41 4	———
	17	———	44 7 54	———	131 32 18	ſſ. 1 54 00 Eaſt.
	18	———	44 32 36	136 14 4	135 18 18	ſſ. 2 9 4
	19	43 32 53	44 33 24	138 22 3	139 5 19	ſr. 1 59 32
	20	43 48 58	44 8 32	141 59 32	141 59 30	ſſ. 5 56 40
At Dieman's Land.						
May.	14	43 32 19	———	144 48 4	———	———
	16	43 30 53	43 33 36	———	144 48 2	———
	18	———	43 21 13	———	145 14 4	———
	25	43 10 55	———	———	145 18 2	———
	26	———	———	———	———	———
	27	———	43 5 2	———	145 22 1	———
	28	———	43 3 6	———	145 24 2	———
	29	43 38 23	42 35 32	146 54 19	146 57 19	———
	30	———	40 55 4	———	150 3 8	———
	31	39 12 34	39 18 2	———	152 4 1	———
June.	1	37 16 42	37 14 36	153 48 13	154 20 19	———
	2	35 44 38	35 28 14	155 38 14	155 52 50	ſſ. 10 50 4
	3	34 43 57	34 52 38	156 12 18	156 28 4	ſſ. 10 8 00
	4	34 35 47	34 26 4	158 4 8	157 46 2	ſſ. 11 22 40
	5	34 52 18	34 38 48	———	159 12 3	ſr. 11 56 34
	6	34 45 52	34 34 12	159 42 54	159 10 2	———
	7	32 32 36	32 42 48	161 18 24	161 18 54	———
	8	29 50 54	29 39 54	162 52 14	162 29 6	ſr. 12 38 50
	9	28 21 46	28 18 44	163 13 4	163 13 36	ſſ. 11 54 52
	10	———	27 38 3	———	163 32 34	ſſ. 11 23 34
	11	27 10 43	27 9 19	164 23 10	164 14 8	ſr. 11 18 12
	12	25 51 25	25 48 44	165 13 4	165 8 10	ſſ. 11 42 00
	13	24 42 12	24 42 22	165 28 46	165 13 46	ſſ. 11 58 14
	14	24 18 00	24 12 44	———	165 24 6	———
	15	23 57 43	23 57 33	165 18 00	165 24 00	ſſ 11 19 32
	16	23 6 14	23 8 24	165 13 00	164 59 00	ſſ. 10 40 30

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1792		Variation of the Needle Weſt.	Therm.	Barom.		Wind and State of the Weather.
		° ′ ″	°	p.	l.	
April.	9	———	11,8	28	2,0	N.W. A fine breeze, hazy, fair
	10	———	11,5	27	11,6	N.W. Briſk g. cloudy, a little rain
	11	———	10,7	28	1,0	N W. W. Moderate br. cloudy
	12	———	8,5	28	0,5	S.W. S. Moderate breeze, ſqually, cloudy, ſleet
	13	———	9,0	28	3,0	S.E. S.S.E. Very ſq. cl. ſleet
	14	———	9,2	27	7,5	S.E. W S.W. Briſk, fair, ſleet
	15	az. 3 54 44	8,5	27	10,0	S.W. Smart g. ſqually, hazy, ſleet
	16	———	10,0	28	3,1	W.S.W. Fine br. fair, rather hazy
	17	———	12,0	28	3,0	W.S.W. Smart gale, cloudy, ſleet
		Eaſt.				
	18	az. 2 34 8	12,5	28	4,7	W.S.W. W. Fine breeze, cloudy, ſome rain
	19	———	12,0	28	4,5	W. Fine br. cloudy, a little rain at night
	20	az. 5 51 1	11,5	28	1,7	W. Fine br. cloudy, much rain
May.	14	az. 7 38 42	———	———		S.W. Squally, rain, ſleet
	16	———	———	27	6,0	N. Moderate breeze, fair
	18	———	8,5	27	9,4	N. Mod. breeze, hazy
	25	———	8,0	28	2,9	W. Little wind, fair
	26	———	10,0	28	3,0	Calm, cloudy, ſome rain
	27	az. 8 26 37	10,2	28	2,7	Almoſt a dead calm, fair
	28	———	9,0	27	11,0	Calm, a briſk N. wind, ſerene, afterwards hazy
	29	az. 7 48 10	9,0	27	10,3	N.W. S.W. Briſk, cl. ſome rain
	30	———	9,2	27	7,5	S.W. S.S.W Smart g. cl. ſleet
	31	———	12,0	27	11,5	S.S.E. Smart gale, very unfavourable weather
June.	1	———	12,5	28	0,5	S. S.S.E. Mod br. cl. then clear
	2	———	13,0	28	3,0	S. Mod. br. fair
	3	az. 9 56 59	14,8	28	4,0	S.W. N.W. Light br. fair
	4	az. 11 38 3	14,8	28	3,5	N.N.W Little wind, afterwards mod. br. fair hazy
	5	———	15,0	28	0,3	N.N.W. N.N.E. Guſts of wind, cl. rain in the night
	6	———	14,0	27	11,0	N. W. Very variable, little wind, ſtormy, cloudy, rain
	7	———	15,0	27	10,0	S.W. S. Mod. br. hazy, ſleet
	8	az. 11 48 00	15,0	28	0,5	S.W. Fine br. hazy
	9	az 11 53 39	15,5	28	2,5	S.W. Mod. br. hazy
	10	ir. 13 8 12	10,0	28	3,0	S.W. Light br. then calm, cloudy
	11	———	16,4	28	2,3	W.N.W. N.N.W. Light br. fair
	12	az. 11 8 43	17,0	28	2,9	N.W. W. Mod. br. fair
	13	az. 11 38 52	18,0	28	3,0	W. W.S.W. Light br. hazy
	14	———	18,0	28	3,4	W.S.W. W.N.W. Light br. afterwards calm, cloudy
	15	az. 10 45 19	18,0	28	3,5	S.W. Very little wind, cloudy
	16	az. 10 46 8	17,0	28	3,6	W.S.W. Light br. ſerene

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

DATE. 1792.		Latitude South by Obſervation.	Latitude South by Computation	Longitude Eaſt by Obſervation	Longitude Eaſt by Computation	Variation of the Needle Eaſt.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
June.	17	22 49 38	22 56 2	164 44 00	165 3 00	ſſ. 10 34 54
	18	23 4 48	22 59 4	164 35 37	164 24 37	do. 10 17 46
	19	———	23 4 46	164 7 44	164 16 41	do. 10 38 12
	20	22 42 18	22 39 00	164 7 9	163 24 00	———
	21	22 6 42	22 9 34	163 36 52	163 29 31	do. 10 33 20
	22	21 49 34	21 44 36	———	163 00 00	do. 10 26 24
	23	21 38 18	21 36 34	162 49 38	162 49 32	ſſ. 10 34 8
	24	21 45 27	21 37 27	162 46 29	162 38 54	ſſ. 10 54 7
	25	21 38 19	21 30 48	162 39 28	162 29 28	do. 10 00 00
	26	21 42 58	21 38 44	162 36 39	162 14 16	do. 10 6 48
	27	21 20 44	21 24 26	162 22 29	161 43 39	do. 9 45 38
	28	20 28 00	20 29 44	161 27 30	161 22 38	———
	29	20 6 4	20 9 14	161 9 48	161 19 45	ſſ. 9 6 4
	30	19 26 49	19 27 54	———	160 46 51	———
July.	1	18 47 54	18 57 00	160 34 6	160 48 45	———
	2	18 9 16	18 5 52	———	160 33 2	———
	3	17 21 18	17 32 46	159 56 44	160 22 56	ſſ. 9 38 00
	4	16 46 54	16 45 48	159 32 36	159 34 40	do. 9 4 8
	5	15 45 48	15 54 48	———	158 54 8	do. 9 14 19
	6	14 27 39	14 17 59	157 38 2	157 49 16	do. 8 17 48
	7	12 48 16	12 48 46	———	156 18 44	do. 8 9 38
	8	10 52 34	10 56 19	155 59 8	155 17 14	———
	9	8 51 14	8 47 17	154 34 7	154 34 2	do. 8 34 00
	10	7 26 43	7 31 4	152 54 9	153 8 17	———
	11	6 59 32	6 58 44	———	152 46 18	do. 8 14 00
	12	———	6 37 26	152 18 12	152 30 4	———
	13	6 13 24	6 24 52	152 9 42	152 5 44	———
	14	5 43 14	5 44 34	152 5 18	152 2 54	———
	15	5 5 53	5 22 4	152 6 0	151 52 8	ſr. 6 44 26
	16	4 56 8	5 5 30	151 8 42	151 35 18	———
	17	4 40 58	4 48 00	150 17 3	150 38 3	———
At New Ireland.						
	24	———	4 41 0	———	150 24 00	———
	25	———	4 4 31	———	149 36 4	———
	26	2 51 39	3 42 00	148 18 43	148 48 40	———
	27	2 43 45	2 53 15	147 9 7	147 5 2	do. 6 19 38
	28	2 21 48	2 29 36	145 44 52	146 36 22	ſſ. 6 44 38

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1792.		Variation of the Needle East.				Therm.	Barometer.		Wind and State of the Weather.
			°	'	''	°	p.	l.	
June.	17	ſr.	11	59	2	18,0	28	2,6	S.W. Very little wind, dark
	18	ſr.	11	4	37	18,0	28	2,0	S.W. Light breeze, very fine
	19	ſr.	10	52	39	17,0	28	1,9	S.S.W. W.S.W. Light br. fair, then hazy.
	20		———			16,9	28	1,9	S. S.S.W. Light br. briſk, hazy, fair
	21	ſr.	10	8	00	17,0	28	3,3	S.S W.S.S.E. Mod.br.hazy,fair
	22		———			17 7	28	3,3	S.E. Light breeze, hazy
	23		———			18,0	28	1,0	E. N.E. N. Light br. hazy, fair
	24	ſr.	10	8	00	18,0	28	2,0	From N.W. to S.W. Mod.br.fair
	25	az.	10	4	39	18,0	28	3,0	S.W. S S.W. Mod. br. fair
	26	ſr.	9	58	38	18,0	28	2,3	S.W. Mod.br. light br. hazy
	27		———			17,9	28	3,5	S.S W. Light breeze, hazy
	28		———			17,0	28	4,0	S.S.E. Fine breeze, ſleet
	29		———			18 0	28	4,0	S E. E.S.E. Fine br. briſk, hazy
	30		———			18,3	28	4,0	E.S.E. Mod. br. hazy, ſleet, rain
July.	1		———			19,0	28	2,9	E.S.E. E. Mod. br. cl. rain
	2		———			20 0	28	2,5	E. Mod. br. cloudy
	3		———			21,0	28	2,0	E.N.E. N.E. Light br. cloudy
	4	ſr.	9	6	00	22,0	28	2,0	E.N.E. N.E. Light br. cl. afterwards ſerene
	5	ſr.	9	4	00	20,4	28	1,2	N E S.S.E. S E. Light br. cloudy, then ſerene
	6		———			20,0	28	1,1	S.E. S.S E. Mod. br. hazy
	7		———			20,0	28	1,6	S.E. S.S.E. Mod. br. hazy, rain
	8		———			20,5	28	1,8	S.S.E. Mod. br. rain, afterwards ſerene
	9	az.	8	23	15	21,0	28	1,4	S.S.E. Mod. br. cloudy, hazy
	10		———			21 0	28	1,0	S.S.E. Mod. br. cloudy, hazy
	11		———			21,6	28	0,5	S.E. Briſk gale, cloudy, with ſhowers of rain
	12		———			22,0	28	1,0	S.E. E.S.E. Briſk gale, cl. with ſhowers of rain
	13		———			21 0	28	1,4	S.E. E.S E. Fair breeze, cloudy
	14		———			22 0	28	1,0	S.E. E.S.E. Fine br. rather cl.
	15	az.	4	48	7	22,0	28	1,0	E.S.E. S.S.E. Fine br. fair
	16		———			22,0	28	1,0	S E. S. Fine br. rain, afterwards fair
	17		———			22,0	28	1,3	S.S.E. Fine br. cloudy
	24		———			21 0	28	1,4	S.S E. Mod. br. violent rain
	25		———			21,0	28	1,3	S.S.E. Mod. br. cloudy, ſleet
	26		———			21,0	28	0,9	E.S.E. S.E. Fine br. cloudy, pretty fair
	27		———			21,2	28	0,6	S.E. Fine breeze, ſtormy, afterwards fair, variable
	28		5	24	49	22,0	28	0,4	S.E. Mod. breeze, fair

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1792.		Latitude South by Obſervation	Latitude South by Computation	Longitude Eaſt by Obſervation.	Longitude Eaſt by Computation	Variation of the Needle Eaſt.	
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″		° ′ ″
July.	29	2 19 59	2 18 39	145 44 46	145 49 46	ſſ.	6 6 29
	30	1 45 00	2 6 24	145 28 45	145 18 40	do.	6 4 00
	31	1 56 00	2 9 12	144 59 46	144 52 46	do.	5 59 00
Auguſt.	1	2 5 24	2 10 25	143 42 36	144 13 36		———
	2	1 32 0	1 35 38	142 34 10	142 23 18	do.	5 12 14
	3	1 37 17	1 49 47	142 1 4	141 49 4		———
	4	1 36 5	1 49 58	140 58 44	141 22 12	ſr.	4 8 36
	5	1 18 00	1 13 46	139 25 56	139 24 56	ſſ.	3 17 46
	6	0 45 39	0 53 39	137 46 30	137 59 26	do.	4 19 30
	7	0 17 24	0 26 34	136 38 12	136 36 8	do.	4 6 18
	8	0 3 19	0 7 47	135 59 43	135 55 46	do.	4 5 4
		North.					
	9	0 9 00	0 1 00	135 16 54	135 19 44	do.	2 54 16
			North.				
	10	0 17 52	0 10 52	134 38 12	134 36 8	do.	2 18 26
	11	0 26 39	0 18 48	———	134 9 38		———
			South.				
	12	0 10 37	0 1 32	133 32 00	133 36 38		———
		South.					
	13	0 5 3	0 17 38	133 32 26	133 22 54	do.	3 4 36
	14	0 6 34	0 17 34	133 12 46	132 39 56	do.	2 6 16
		North.					
	15	0 7 29	0 6 23	132 19 12	132 18 13	do.	2 24 17
			North.				
	16	0 14 12	0 2 14	131 57 36	132 2 22	do.	2 28 46
			South.				
	17	0 9 4	0 8 38	131 45 19	131 48 38	do.	2 6 44
	18	———	0 18 14	———	131 18 17	do.	1 43 36
		South.					
	19	0 17 30	0 19 29	130 54 3	130 55 2		———
	20	0 13 46	0 19 14	130 24 46	130 24 48	do.	1 36 24
	21	0 12 37	0 15 37	130 6 19	130 12 19	do.	1 14 6
	22	0 28 46	0 33 59	129 35 34	129 39 36	do.	0 49 4
	23	0 46 54	0 55 19	128 56 33	129 2 34	do.	0 48 54

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1792.		Variation of the Needle Eaſt				Therm.	Barometer.		Wind and State of the Weather.
			°	′	″	°	p.	l.	
July.	29	az.	6	43	48	22,3	28	0,6	S.E. Mod. br. fair
	30		—	—	—	21,2	28	0,8	S.S.E. S.E. Mod. br. cloudy, ſhowers of rain at intervals
	31	fr.	6	24	36	22,4	28	1,3	S.E. Mod. br. cloudy
Auguſt.	1		—	—	—	22,2	28	1,2	S.E. S.S.E. Light br. briſk, hazy
	2	az.	4	36	49	22,5	28	1,3	S.E. S.S.E. Mod. br. hazy
	3		—	—	—	22,6	28	1,3	Ditto
	4	az.	3	49	8	22,5	28	1,4	W.S.W. S.E. Guſts of wind, rain afterwards very fair
	5	fr.	4	8	44	22,5	28	1,2	E.S.E. Mod. br. hazy, fair
	6	fr.	3	22	52	—	—	—	E.S.E. E.N.E. Mod. breeze, light br. hazy, fair
	7	fr.	3	9	58	—	—	—	S.S.E. S.E. Very light br. very fine
	8	fr.	3	8	45	23,3	28	1,4	S.E. E. Very light br. very fair
	9	fr.	2	36	6	—	—	—	.E. E. Very light br. very fair
	10	fr.	2	58	36	—	—	—	E.S.E. E.N.E. Very light br. very fair
	11		—	—	—	23,8	28	1,2	S.S.E. Mod. br. afterwards calm, very fine
	12		—	—	—	23,2	28	1,6	N.E. N.W. W. Guſts of wind, fair
	13	az.	2	14	4	24,1	28	1,1	W.N.W. W. W.S.W. Guſts of wind, fair, ſleet
	14	az.	2	36	54	23,3	28	1,7	S.W. S.S.W. S.S.E. Guſts of wind, cloudy
	15	az.	2	36	19	—	—	—	S.S.E. Variable, little wind, cl.
	16	fr.	2	16	48	—	—	—	S.S.E. E. Very little wind, cloudy, afterwards ſerene
	17	az.	2	16	38	—	—	—	S.E. N.N.E. Light br. fair, afterwards rain
	18		—	—	—	23,6	28	1,4	S.E. N.E. Variable, light br. cloudy, rain
	19		—	—	—	—	—	—	E.N.E. W.S.W. Light br. calm, cl. afterwards clear
	20	az.	1	18	34	23,1	28	1,7	S. E.N.E. Very little wind, clear
	21	fr.	1	58	2	—	—	—	S.E. N.E. Little wind, ſtormy, then fair, very variable
	22	fr.	1	19	11	—	—	—	N.E. S.W. S.E. Little wind, briſk, fair
	23	az.	0	48	5	22,2	28	1,4	S. S.S.E. Mod. br. fair

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date. 1792.		Latitude South by Obſervation.	Latitude South by Computation.	Longitude Eaſt by Obſervation.	Longitude Eaſt by Computation.	Variation of the Needle Eaſt.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
Auguſt.	24	0 53 49	0 56 10	128 24 15	128 28 19	——
	25	1 19 36	1 29 35	127 45 18	127 41 12	ſſ. 0 49 53
	26	1 43 16	1 39 46	127 26 34	127 28 19	do. 0 28 32
	27	1 59 56	2 4 16	127 2 38	127 13 38	Weſt. do. 0 26 8 Eaſt.
	28	2 22 34	2 28 38	127 12 6	127 6 3	do. 0 4 13
	29	2 28 38	2 39 19	127 13 52	127 1 49	do. 0 54 58
	30	2 39 48	2 42 38	127 4 32	126 56 54	do. 1 9 36
	31	2 40 81	2 46 11	126 49 46	126 42 46	do. 1 48 38
September.	1	2 46 37	2 52 47	126 28 54	126 24 52	do. 1 34 19
	2	2 52 34	2 45 38	126 4 48	126 8 44	do. 1 8 54
	3	3 14 6	3 10 34	125 35 8	126 48 32	do. 1 19 8
	4	3 35 46	3 28 6	125 49 3	125 40 24	——
	5	3 48 36	3 55 36	125 52 15	125 2 25	do. 0 47 29
	6	3 40 39	——	126 9 54	——	——
At Amboyna.						
October.	14	3 48 46	3 48 3	125 57 4	125 56 8	——
	15	4 29 00	4 33 48	125 14 8	125 36 2	Weſt. do. 0 37 8 Eaſt.
	16	5 24 54	5 26 19	124 36 8	124 38 49	do. 0 16 00
	17	6 12 13	6 26 23	123 52 6	124 3 2	do. 0 4 19
	18	7 2 24	7 4 44	123 9 34	123 35 9	Weſt. do. 0 34 36
	19	7 25 36	7 18 24	123 3 46	123 2 46	Eaſt. do. 0 29 34 Weſt.
	20	8 15 27	8 9 29	123 29 10	123 23 10	do. 0 58 54
	21	8 44 38	8 29 36	122 56 6	123 28 36	do. 0 26 3
	22	9 3 12	8 56 44	122 34 8	122 44 7	do. 0 28 56
	23	9 17 49	9 8 29	122 17 12	122 19 19	do. 1 33 12
	24	9 18 48	9 16 19	121 39 34	122 4 8	ſſ. 1 48 54
	25	9 44 48	9 28 42	120 58 46	121 36 47	ſr. 1 14 11
	26	10 6 00	9 55 37	120 23 12	120 46 12	do. 1 17 26
	27	10 23 54	10 14 00	119 52 14	120 15 18	do. 0 56 34
	28	10 42 00	10 42 47	118 49 18	119 19 34	do. 0 54 36
	29	10 50 48	10 58 38	118 7 23	118 34 23	ſr. 1 14 48
	30	11 3 8	11 3 00	117 19 54	117 48 28	ſſ. 1 26 8

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

DATE. 1792.		Variation of the Needle Eaſt.				Therm.	Barometer.		Wind and State of the Weather.
			°	′	″	°	p.	l.	
Auguſt.	24		—	—	—	21,6	28	1,8	S.S.E. Mod. br. calm, briſk, fair
	25		—	—	—	21,1	28	2,0	S.S.E. S. Mod. breeze, little wind, fair
	26	ſr.	1	28	8	21,7	28	1,7	E. S.E. S. Light br. fair, ſome ſleet
			Weſt.						
	27	ſr.	0	40	24	—	—	—	S.W. Variable, light br. fair
			Eaſt.						
	28	ſr.	0	22	54	—	—	—	E. N. S.E. Variab. light br. fair
	29	ſr.	1	28	34	22,6	28	1,2	E. N. Var. very little wind, fair
	30	ſr.	0	56	28	22,2	28	2,2	E.N.E. S.E. S.S.W. Very little wind, fair
	31		—	—	—	—	—	—	E.N.E. S.S.E. Light breeze, afterwards calm, dark
September.	1	ſr.	1	23	54	—	—	—	S.E. N.E. N. Briſk, light br. fair
	2	ſr.	1	8	36	22,6	28	1,8	S.S.E. W.N.W. Light br. fair
	3		—	—	—	22,0	28	1,5	S.S.W. E. Light breeze, fair
	4		—	—	—	22,0	28	1,7	S.S.W. S.E.E. Little wind, fair
	5		—	—	—	22,0	28	2,1	S.S.E. E.S.E. Mod. br. hazy
			Weſt.						
	6	az.	1	14	26	22,0	28	2,2	E. N.E. S.S.E. Light br. hazy
October.	14		—	—	—	—	—	—	E.S.E. Light br. fair
	15		—	—	—	—	—	—	E.S.E. S.S.E. Light br. cloudy
	16		—	—	—	22,4	28	1,5	E.S.E. S.S.E. Mod. br. cloudy
			Eaſt.						
	17	ſr.	0	18	44	—	—	—	E.S.E. S.E. Mod. br. cloudy
			Weſt.						
	18	ſr.	0	38	36	23,1	28	2,1	E.S.E. S.S.W. Mod. br. light br. cloudy
			Eaſt.						
	19	az.	0	24	59	—	—	—	Calm, E.N.E. light br. cloudy
			Weſt.						
	20	az.	0	32	56	—	—	—	E.S.E. E. E.N.E. Light br. cl.
	21	ſr.	0	26	54	22,3	28	1,6	S.E. N.W. Light br. very fine
	22	ſr.	0	33	56	22,1	28	1,1	S.S.E. N.N.W. Light br. fog
	23	ſr.	0	24	22	22,2	28	1,6	S.S.E. N.N.W. Very little wind, foggy
	24	az.	1	26	12	22,6	28	1,6	Ditto
	25	az.	1	9	11	—	—	—	From S.W. to N.W. Very little wind, foggy
	26	ſr.	0	29	38	—	—	—	W.S.W. S.S.W. Very little wind, foggy
	27		—	—	—	23,5	28	2,7	S.S E. Very little wind, foggy
	28	az.	0	52	36	24,2	28	2,9	S.E. Very light br. foggy
	29		—	—	—	22,4	28	2,1	S. E. S. S.E. Light br. ſerene
	30	ſr.	1	56	44	—	—	—	S.S.E. S.S.W. Light br. ſerene

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

DATE, 1792.		Latitude South by Obſervation.	Latitude South by Computation.	Longitude Eaſt by Obſervation.	Longitude Eaſt by Computation.	Variation of the Needle Weſt.	
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″		° ′ ″
October.	31	11 24 16	11 28 2	117 6 38	117 19 6	ſſ.	1 48 36
November.	1	11 45 38	11 36 6	116 19 32	116 42 54	do.	1 34 19
	2	13 14 54	12 19 33	115 28 4	115 39 34	do.	1 45 36
	3	12 35 28	12 46 54	114 36 12	114 52 14	ſr.	1 36 18
	4	12 36 33	12 55 43	113 48 48	114 6 12	do.	1 39 49
	5	13 28 44	13 28 42	113 3 56	113 26 56	do.	1 44 36
	6	14 58 00	14 45 33	112 5 28	112 26 34	do.	1 58 30
	7	15 59 00	15 52 38	111 29 36	111 39 36		———
	8	16 45 34	16 39 14	110 34 43	110 54 46	do.	2 52 00
	9	17 15 38	17 23 46	109 15 48	109 24 48	ſſ.	3 34 26
	10	17 46 12	17 52 34	107 49 27	108 4 27	do.	3 18 14
	11	18 5 6	18 15 26	106 59 34	107 5 32	do.	3 39 9
	12	18 7 54	18 15 24	106 26 38	106 34 38	do.	3 54 16
	13	18 38 12	18 38 52	105 56 12	106 5 44	do.	2 26 24
	14	19 42 34	19 41 34	105 15 24	105 22 44	do.	4 3 9
	15	20 42 44	20 42 11	104 26 32	104 25 52	do.	3 12 14
	16	21 26 34	21 46 42	102 44 11	103 16 16	do.	4 22 36
	17	22 28 38	22 30 46	101 45 34	101 54 36	do.	4 38 24
	18	23 34 26	23 33 26	101 6 16	100 58 46	do.	4 42 36
	19	24 42 00	24 49 00	100 15 8	100 29 13	do.	4 28 17
	20	25 47 38	25 46 54	99 26 34	99 26 14		———
	21	26 24 00	26 18 19	99 36 8	99 28 36		———
	22	———	27 18 4	98 29 34	98 39 24		———
	23	———	28 23 6	———	97 44 3		———
	24	30 4 00	29 32 7	96 56 7	97 36 8		———
	25	31 4 47	30 44 49	———	97 8 2		———
	26	30 48 24	30 49 36	98 8 46	97 35 48		———
	27	30 48 23	30 52 53	99 12 54	95 14 54	do.	8 32 2
	28	30 59 37	31 2 8	99 46 23	99 49 54	do.	9 36 54
	29	31 4 12	31 9 17	100 26 54	100 9 54	do.	10 4 9
	30	31 24 46	31 24 9	101 28 36	101 24 32	do.	9 22 3
December.	1	32 29 54	32 26 30	103 14 54	103 14 54	do.	9 38 54
	2	32 56 16	33 8 16	105 00 16	104 2 18	do.	9 38 53
	3	33 23 54	33 28 19	105 53 14	105 23 34	do.	9 36 44
	4	34 16 14	34 32 4	108 58 38	108 19 18	do.	9 36 12
	5	34 10 34	34 26 8	112 2 3	111 36 38		———
	6	34 45 36	34 34 36	113 38 56	113 4 56	do.	7 38 14

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date. 1792.		Variation of the Needle Weſt.				Therm	Barometer.		Wind and State of the Weather.
			°	′	″	°	p.	l.	
October.	31	az.	1	23	36	—	—		S.S.W. S.S.E. Moderate br. rather hazy
November.	1	ſr.	1	28	46	—	—		S.S.E. S. Light breeze, hazy
	2	ſr.	1	6	8	—	—		S.S.E. S.E. Light br. hazy
	3		—			21,2	28	2,2	S.E. S. Light br. hazy
	4		—			—	—		S. E.S.E. Very little wind, hazy
	5		—			—	—		E. E.S.E. Light br. rather hazy
	6	az.	2	59	49	—	—		E. E.S.E. Mod. br. hazy
	7		—			—	—		E. S.E.E. Mod. br. hazy
	8	az.	1	19	36	—	—		E.S.E. S. Moderate, ſerene
	9	ſr.	2	59	56	19,4	28	2,6	S.S.E. S¼S.E. Fine br. very fair
	10		—			—	—		S¼ S.E. S.E.¼ S. Fine br. cloudy
	11		—			—	—		S¼ S.E. S.E.¼ E. Mod. br. cl.
	12		—			—	—		S.S.W. S.E. Light br. cloudy.
	13		—			—	—		S.S.E. E.S.E. Light br. cloudy
	14		—			19,1	28	3,1	S.E¼ E. S.E. Moderate br. cl.
	15	az.	3	18	14	—	—		S.E. S.S.E. Mod. br. cloudy
	16		—			—	—		S.S.E. E.S.E. Mod. br. cloudy
	17	ſr.	3	36	52	—	—		S.E. Fine br. cloudy
	18		—			—	—		Ditto
	19		—			—	—		S.E. E.S.E. Violent ſqualls, cl.
	20		—			—	—		S.E¼ E. S.E¼ S. Mod. br. fair
	21	az.	6	23	54	18,4	28	3,2	S. S.E¼ S. Mod. br. cloudy, fair
	22		—			—	—		E.S.E. S.E¼ S. Fine br. cloudy
	23		—			—	—		S.E. E.S.E. Mod. br. cloudy
	24	az.	7	46	34	—	—		S.E¼ S. E¼ N.E. Mod. br. cl.
	25	az.	8	8	12	—	—		E.N.E. S.S.E. Variable, little wind, cloudy, and ſome rain
	26		—			—	—		S.S.E. S.W. Little wind, rather cloudy
	27	az.	8	9	6	19,2	28	4,1	S.S.W. S¼ S.E. Light breeze, very fine
	28	az.	9	58	19	—	—		S.S.W. S.S.E. N. Little wind, very fine
	29	az.	9	4	7	—	—		N.N.W. W. Little wind, very fine
	30	az.	8	48	52	—	—		W. N.N.W. Moderate, very fine
December.	1	az.	10	26	16	—	—		N.W. S.W. Mod. br. fair, afterwards a little rain
	2	az.	9	38	36	—	—		S.W. Light br. very fine
	3	az.	9	52	54	14,2	28	2,3	N.W. S.W. Light br. very fine
	4	az.	10	14	2	—	—		W.N.W. W.S.W. Fine br. hazy
	5		—			13,0	28	1,2	W.S.W. Fine breeze, hazy
	6		—			14,0	28	2,5	W.S.W. W.N.W. Fine br. hazy

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

DATE, 1792.		Latitude South by Obſervation.	Latitude South by Computation.	Longitude Eaſt by Obſervation.	Longitude Eaſt by Computation	Variation of the Needle Weſt.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
December.	7	35 16 46	35 2 36	115 10 14	114 48 46	———
	8	34 48 34	34 52 45	116 51 28	116 59 24	ſſ. 7 52 36
	9	34 9 36	34 14 19	118 21 48	117 46 26	ſr. 5 47 6
	10	34 1 12	34 9 42	119 26 34	118 54 8	ſſ. 7 8 00
	11	33 55 16	33 54 52	119 32 19	118 56 34	do. 6 16 18
At the Bay of Legrand.						
	18	34 12 54	34 12 54	119 21 10	118 49 36	———
	19	34 16 18	34 18 49	119 30 14	119 8 45	do. 5 36 52
	20	34 26 16	34 32 16	119 33 6	119 4 4	do. 6 4 16
	21	35 12 00	35 9 28	———	119 35 2	———
	22	35 4 34	34 59 14	119 54 36	119 28 36	do. 5 19 14
	23	34 24 53	34 28 54	120 22 36	120 3 38	———
	24	34 13 42	34 14 42	121 1 3	120 55 2	do. 5 8 2
	25	33 40 46	33 48 46	122 4 8	122 8 4	do. 4 58 00
	26	33 3 58	33 12 54	122 35 7	122 35 38	do. 4 18 3
	27	32 33 19	32 36 34	123 23 46	123 16 44	———
	28	32 17 52	32 24 38	124 52 16	124 45 16	do. 4 8 58
	29	31 59 00	32 4 36	126 4 7	125 58 14	do. 3 58 19
	30	32 16 40	32 9 18	126 39 46	126 48 46	———
	31	32 9 34	32 5 4	127 2 38	127 4 14	do. 2 58 3
January, 1793.	1	31 53 8	31 59 17	127 20 54	127 29 52	ſr. 2 47 38
	2	31 47 4	31 48 19	127 58 46	127 58 54	do. 1 38 44
	3	31 42 00	31 44 52	128 54 32	128 53 36	do. 1 39 28
	4	31 52 00	31 55 44	129 9 48	129 14 42	———
	5	32 52 46	32 59 15	128 8 4	128 18 36	ſſ. 1 49 2
	6	34 28 54	34 24 52	127 44 52	128 6 54	do. 2 16 19
	7	35 31 48	35 32 46	127 18 54	127 38 8	do. 1 38 6
	8	36 13 32	36 16 12	126 22 2	126 46 58	do. 2 14 6
	9	37 00 8	36 48 34	———	127 12 16	———
	10	37 16 36	37 16 48	128 34 44	128 45 19	ſr. 3 28 7
	11	37 12 34	37 14 36	129 6 54	129 8 54	do. 2 48 36
	12	37 36 15	37 38 34	129 38 36	129 28 34	ſſ. 2 6 19
	13	38 53 16	38 44 16	131 32 54	131 34 52	do. 1 29 54
	14	39 18 24	39 28 46	131 56 8	132 4 36	———
	15	40 18 38	40 9 00	132 22 28	132 32 58	———

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1792.		Variation of the Needle Weſt.				Therm.	Barom.		Wind and State of the Weather.
			°	′	″	°	p.	l.	
December.	7	az.	9	8	44	14,0	28	2,5	W.N.W. W.S.W. A ſmart gale, rain, afterwards fair
	8	az.	8	18	29	14 2	28	1,8	W.N.W. Mod. br. cloudy
	9	az.	8	19	16	13.5	28	2,7	W.S.W. Fine br. mod. br. ſerene
	10	az.	6	49	18	14,0	28	0,5	W. W.S.W. Moderate br. hazy
	11	az.	5	46	52	14,2	28	2,4	W.S.W. S.W. Smart gale, briſk, cloudy
	18		—	—	—	15,0	28	3,0	E. E.N.E. Mod. br. fair
	19	az.	5	58	54	15,5	28	3,0	E. S. Mod. br. fair
	20	az.	6	34	18	—	—	—	S.E. S.S.W. Light br. fair, hazy
	21		—	—	—	15,2	28	1,5	S.S.E. E. E.N.E. Mod. br. cl.
	22		—	—	—	16,0	28	1,5	E. S. Briſk, then very little wind, fair
	23	ſſ.	5	36	7	15,6	28	0,5	S.E. E. Mod. br. cloudy, foggy
	24	az.	5	18	4	15,0	27	11,9	E.S.E. N.E. N.W. S.W. Briſk, foggy, afterwards clear
	25	az.	4	5	20	14,5	28	2,3	S.W. W.S.W. Smart gale fair
	26	az.	4	34	6	15,1	28	1,0	E. E.S.E. Mod. br. fair
	27	ſſ.	3	36	8	15,0	28	0,3	E.S.E. S.S.E. S.S.W. Mod. br. hazy
	28	az.	2	42	59	—	—	—	S.S.W. Very briſk, afterwards little wind, hazy
	29	az.	2	58	54	16,0	28	3,0	S. E. N. W. S.W. Light br. very fine
	30	az.	2	36	12	16,0	28	2,0	E. E.N.E. Fine breeze, very fair
	31	az.	2	19	52	19,5	28	0,0	E. E.N.E. Mod. br. light br. very fine
January, 1793.	1	az.	2	53	19	16,9	28	1,8	E. N. W.S.W. Light br. ſtormy, afterwards foggy
	2	az.	2	17	4	17,0	28	0,1	W. N. E. Little wind, ſtormy, fog
	3		—	—	—	17,0	28	1,0	S.E. E. N.E. Pretty briſk, tempeſtuous, afterwards foggy
	4		—	—	—	15,0	28	4,2	S.E.S. Mod br. temp. then foggy
	5	az.	1	24	16	14,5	28	5,0	S.S.E. E.S.E. Mod. br. hazy
	6	az.	0	34	54	—	—	—	E.S.E. E. E.N.E. Mod. br. hazy
	7	az.	0	36	4	—	—	—	E$\frac{1}{4}$ N.E. S.E. Pretty briſk, hazy
	8	az.	2	28	32	13,4	28	3,0	S.E.E. Light br. cloudy
	9		—	—	—	—	—	—	E. N. W. S.W. Little wind, cl.
	10	az.	3	37	38	—	—	—	W. S. W. S. S.S.E. Light br. a little rain, then fair
	11	az.	2	47	52	13,0	28	2,3	S.S.E. Little wind, then ca. fair
	12	az.	1	58	24	—	—	—	S.E. E.N.E. Very little wind, light br. fair
	13	az.	1	48	27	—	—	—	N.E. N. N.W. Briſk, little w. fair
	14		—	—	—	—	—	—	N.W. S. W. S.E. Mod. br. hazy
			Eaſt.						
	15	ſr.	0	16	19	11,4	28	4,1	E.S.E. N.W. Light br. then calm, briſk, hazy, ſleet

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1793.		Latitude South by Obſervation.	Latitude South by Computation.	Longitude Eaſt by Obſervation.	Longitude Eaſt by Computation.	Variation of the Needle Eaſt.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
January.	16	40 58 34	41 12 4	135 4 18	135 18 34	———
	17	41 39 37	41 48 19	137 44 37	137 38 17	ſr. 3 54 37
	18	42 38 52	42 52 36	141 6 46	141 8 56	———
	19	42 51 19	42 56 58	142 49 18	142 32 46	———
	20	43 22 34	43 28 24	143 29 6	143 14 4	ſſ. 6 52 4
	21	43 44 48	43 48 36	144 16 52	144 2 6	———
	22	43 38 1	———	144 46 3	———	ſſ. 7 24 56
At Dieman's Land.						
February.	28	43 22 26	———	———	145 40 00	———
March.	1	42 56 52	42 59 4	147 57 6	147 55 8	ſr. 6 4 32
	2	42 32 34	42 25 8	151 1 8	151 13 8	ſr. 9 16 8
	3	42 21 38	42 12 49	153 14 16	153 21 38	ſſ. 10 44 46
	4	42 10 54	42 2 4	15 1 3	155 42 36	ſſ. 11 38 00
	5	———	41 42 8	———	157 35 8	———
	6	40 23 8	40 21 54	———	159 26 4	———
	7	39 27 19	39 26 28	161 7 53	160 38 2	ſr. 13 8 00
	8	37 53 43	37 44 46	163 33 56	163 27 26	———
	9	36 24 36	36 28 56	165 48 19	165 35 19	———
	10	35 36 12	35 43 3	166 52 59	166 43 19	ſſ. 13 19 00
	11	34 26 18	34 22 29	168 35 56	168 17 56	ſſ. 12 48 54
	12	34 23 36	34 12 26	170 18 32	170 2 34	———
	13	34 7 46	34 12 36	171 54 26	171 26 34	———
	14	33 15 54	33 5 54	174 13 52	174 8 38	———
	15	32 38 44	32 28 52	176 26 14	176 12 17	ſſ. 11 23 23
	16	31 55 19	31 41 32	178 34 53	178 29 34	———
	17	30 19 17	30 18 27	179 49 27	179 42 24	ſſ. 11 46 4
	18	29 34 36	29 22 36	179 54 26 Weſt.	Weſt. 179 59 28	ſr. 11 49 34
	19	28 18 49	28 28 18	179 9 19	179 18 36	ſſ. 10 56 54
	20	———	27 9 4	———	178 38 44	ſſ. 11 17 36
	21	25 58 36	25 53 36	178 7 14	178 32 46	———
	22	24 19 26	24 9 34	176 18 4	176 5 3	———
	23	22 8 39	22 9 48	176 26 7	176 22 8	ſſ. 9 48 16

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1793.		Variation of the Needle Eaſt.				Therm.	Barometer.		Wind and State of the Weather.
			°	′	″	°	p.	l.	
January.	16	ſſ.	0	34	58	—	—	—	W.S.W. W. W.N.W. Mod. br. hazy.
	17	az.	1	52	14	—	—	—	W. W.N.W. Mod. br. hazy, a little rain
	18		—	—	—	—	—	—	N.W. W. S.W. Fine br. ha. ſleet
	19		—	—	—	10,3	28	1,4	S.W.S.S.W.S. Fine br. hazy, ſleet
	20	az.	8	9	17	11,5	28	3,0	S.W. Mod. br. afterwards calm. W.S.W. Briſk, ha. fair
	21	az.	7	52	56	12,5	28	3,3	N.W. Briſk, then calm. W. Light br. fair
	22	ſr.	8	13	19	12,7	28	2,4	E. N. Little wind, mod. br. very fine
February.	28	az.	7	28	28				S.S.W. Mod. breeze, hazy, fair
March.	1		—	—	—	14,0	28	0,4	N.N.W. Mo. br. light br. veryfair
	2	az.	9	17	00	—	—	—	N.W. W. S.W. Fine br. ha. fair
	3	ſr.	12	44	00	—	—	—	W.S.W. N.N.W. Light br. mod. br. fair
	4	az.	12	38	00	—	—	—	N.N.W. Fine breeze, hazy
	5		—	—	—	14,4	28	1,6	N.N.W. N.W. Fine br. cl. fog.
	6		—	—	—	—	—	—	W.S.W. S.S.W. S.S.E. Fine breeze, foggy
	7	az.	13	19	00	—	—	—	S.S.E. S.W. W. Mod. br. dark
	8		—	—	—	15,1	28	2,0	N.W. W. S.W. Fine br. cloudy
	9	az.	13	44	00	—	—	—	S.S.E. S.S.W. Mod. br. fair
	10	az.	12	46	19	—	—	—	S. W.N.W. Light br. mod. br. very fine
	11	az.	12	59	00	—	—	—	W. W.N.W. Mod. br. very fine
	12		—	—	—	16,1	28	0,2	W. W.N.W. Mod. br. foggy
	13		—	—	—	17,2	28	0,2	W.N.W. Light br. foggy
	14	az.	11	43	56	—	—	—	N.W. Mod. br. foggy
	15	az.	10	49	26	—	—	—	N.W. N.N.W. Light breeze, mod. breeze, foggy
	16		—	—	—	—	—	—	N.W. ¼N. S. W. Smart gale, mod. br. ſome rain
	17	az.	10	36	26	16,8	28	2,2	W.S.W. S.W. S.S.W. Mod. br. hazy
	18	az.	10	44	30	17,0	28	3,5	S.S.E. S. S.S.W. Light br. hazy
	19	ſr.	10	13	19	—	—	—	S. S.S E. S.E. E.S.E. Light br. fair, rather hazy
	20	ſr.	10	33	46	18,6	28	2,0	S.E. E.S.E. E. E.¼N.E. Lt. br. fair, afterwards cl. rain
	21		—	—	—	—	—	—	N.E. N.W. Light br. mod. br. cloudy, rain, then fair
	22		—	—	—	—	—	—	S.S.W. S. Fine br. hazy, fair
	23	az.	8	46	54	—	—	—	S.S.E. S.E. E.S.E. Mod. br. rather hazy, fair

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1793.		Latitude South by Obſervation.	Latitude South by Computation	Longitude Weſt by Obſervation.	Longitude Weſt by Computation.	Variation of the Needle Eaſt.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
March.	24	21 9 36	21 10 32	———	177 16 9	ſſ. 9 44 17
At Tongataboo.						
April.	10	20 55 23	20 52 23	177 26 40	177 25 56	do. 9 14 00
	11	20 12 38	20 18 54	179 34 40	179 42 24	———
					Eaſt.	
	12	20 2 8	20 16 6	———	177 45 46	———
	13	———	20 8 16	———	175 37 16	———
				Eaſt.		
	14	19 37 50	20 9 4	172 4 2	172 48 33	———
	15	19 52 16	20 9 34	169 43 10	169 48 16	do. 9 47 14
	16	19 53 8	20 15 2	167 54 30	167 44 18	do. 11 26 14
	17	20 8 52	20 28 54	165 45 19	165 58 16	do. 11 16 19
	18	20 22 35	20 39 26	162 55 4	163 9 2	———
	19	20 9 36	20 16 56	161 58 53	162 4 53	ſr. 11 19 4
	20	20 16 46	———	———	———	do. 8 34 10
Caledonia.						
May.	10	20 10 48	20 12 38	162 15 18	162 33 46	———
	11	19 50 24	19 54 14	162 2 52	162 36 49	ſſ. 9 44 58
	12	18 53 33	19 13 6	161 25 12	161 42 54	do. 8 38 56
	13	18 31 13	18 38 54	161 6 26	161 38 8	do. 10 4 32
	14	17 38 59	17 56 29	161 6 55	161 34 6	do. 9 32 24
	15	16 28 00	16 38 56	———	162 14 36	ſr. 9 58 36
	16	14 42 59	14 47 54	163 4 15	163 18 34	———
	17	———	13 52 18	———	163 24 36	———
	18	12 55 54	12 58 44	162 39 15	163 14 46	do. 9 54 36
	19	11 38 17	11 39 54	163 13 52	163 38 54	———
	20	11 15 48	11 12 39	163 32 25	163 39 37	do. 9 43 40
	21	10 56 54	10 56 49	163 39 31	163 52 14	ſſ. 2 18 46
	22	10 39 38	10 47 17	163 32 35	163 45 54	———
	23	10 38 25	10 36 34	163 21 10	163 48 34	do. 10 12 16
	24	———	10 32 54	———	163 34 46	———
	25	———	10 58 36	———	162 14 6	———
	26	10 48 19	11 8 47	160 17 35	160 52 34	———
	27	10 53 42	10 58 34	159 40 30	159 43 17	———
	28	10 33 16	10 18 47	158 57 5	158 52 8	———
	29	9 53 34	9 58 54	159 7 40	158 54 56	ſr. 9 14 45
	30	———	10 12 52	———	159 4 50	———
	31	9 58 56	10 32 56	158 45 50	158 3 56	do. 9 45 36
June.	1	10 7 16	10 12 18	158 9 26	157 52 26	do. 8 54 12

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1793.		Variation of the Needle Eaſt.				Therm	Barometer.		Wind and State of the Weather.
			°	′	″	°	p.	l.	
March.	24	az.	9	46	36	20,0	28	3,2	N.E. S.E. Mod. br. hazy, fair
April.	10	—				—	—	—	E. E.S.E. Mod. br. hazy, fair
	11	az.	9	16	54	21,0	28	2,7	E. Fine br. hazy, fair
	12	—				—	—	—	E. E.S.E. Fine br. hazy, fair
	13	—				20,8	28	2,3	E.S.E. Fine br. cloudy, ſome rain
	14	—				—	—	—	E. E.S.E. Fine br. cl. then ſerene
	15	az.	9	24	52	—	—	—	E. E¼ S.E. Mod. br. hazy, fair
	16	az.	9	46	12	20,7	28	1,2	E¼ S.E. S.E.¼ E. Mod. br. hazy, fair
	17	—				—	—	—	S.E. Mod. br. afterw. fine br. fair
	18	—				20,0	28	2,0	E.S.E. E. Fine breeze, cloudy
	19	—				20,3	28	2,2	Ditto
	20	—				20,4	28	2,5	Ditto
May.	10	ſr.	9	38	16	20,1	28	2,3	E.S.E. S.S.E. Light br. fair
	11	ſr.	9	14	36	—	—	—	N.E. S.E. Variable, very little wind, fair
	12	ſr.	10	12	54	20,4	28	2,6	S.S.E. Light br. afterwards ſmart gale, fair
	13	ſr.	9	25	26	—	—	—	S.E. Very little wind, fair
	14	az.	9	44	54	20,7	28	3,5	S.E. Little wind, then light br. fair
	15	—				—	—	—	E.S.E. Briſk, then fine br. hazy
	16	—				21,2	28	2,4	E.S.E. Fine breeze, hazy
	17	—				—	—	—	S.E. E. N.E. Guſts of wind, tempeſtuous, cloudy, rain
	18	—				21,8	28	2,1	E.N.E. E. E.S.E. Mod. br. hazy, afterwards ſerene
	19	—				—	—	—	E. E. S.E. Mod. br. hazy
	20	az.	9	24	14	22,0	28	1,0	E.S.E. N.E. N.W. Little w. tempeſtuous, rain, aft. ſerene
	21	ſr.	9	36	16	23,0	28	1,0	E. N. S.E. Little wind, fair, ſome rain, fair
	22	—				22,5	28	1,0	E.S.E. N.E. N. Little w. hazy
	23	az.	9	36	16	23,0	28	0,0	E. S.E. Little wind, hazy
	24	—				22,0	28	0,8	E.S.E. Light breeze, hazy, rain
	25	—				22,0	28	1.1	E. Fine br. cloudy, rain
	26	—				22,5	28	0,5	E.S.E. Fine breeze, hazy
	27	—				22,8	28	0,2	E. Fine breeze, hazy
	28	az.	9	42	17	22,6	28	0,2	E. Fine breeze, hazy
	29	az.	8	49	36	22,5	28	0,5	E. Mod. br. afterwards calm, W. little wind, hazy
	30	az.	7	54	36	22,2	28	1,8	W. Squally, hazy, ſleet, rain
	31	—				22,0	28	1,0	N. N.E. E.NE. Light br. hazy
June.	1	az.	8	52	18	22,5	28	0,6	E.N.E. Mod. br. hazy

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date. 1793.		Latitude South by Obſervation.	Latitude South by Computation	Longitude Eaſt by Obſervation.	Longitude Eaſt by Computation.	Variation of the Needle Eaſt.
		° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
June.	2	10 3 6	9 52 14	158 7 32	157 53 36	———
	3	———	9 59 4	———	157 36 8	———
	4	9 27 43	9 32 14	157 15 10	156 44 7	———
	5	9 6 39	9 28 37	156 35 45	156 54 13	———
	6	8 56 54	9 2 34	———	155 56 34	———
	7	8 49 56	8 48 16	155 9 2	155 33 38	———
	8	9 18 45	9 14 46	155 12 30	155 12 16	ſſ. 8 00 00
	9	10 8 19	10 4 12	154 49 5	154 49 49	ſr. 8 12 47
	10	11 29 54	11 9 36	154 37 42	154 38 54	ſſ. 8 14 18
	11	11 6 46	11 24 52	153 33 15	153 44 36	———
	12	11 00 00	11 43 36	152 14 50	152 28 34	do. 8 38 54
	13	11 14 34	11 16 38	151 54 25	152 5 34	———
	14	10 58 32	11 18 14	151 18 32	151 29 37	ſr. 7 48 36
	15	10 36 32	10 38 6	150 18 35	151 4 12	do. 7 19 36
	16	10 24 29	10 39 47	152 20 10	150 19 46	do. 7 14 36
	17	10 12 56	10 12 56	149 42 36	149 56 44	do. 7 26 44
	18	9 54 39	10 4 59	149 14 22	149 13 26	———
	19	9 42 44	9 55 24	149 7 55	149 8 34	do. 7 34 52
	20	9 46 6	9 52 36	149 22 30	149 12 48	ſſ. 7 8 19
	21	8 53 29	9 6 34	149 18 24	149 8 54	———
	22	8 14 48	8 36 54	148 59 40	149 8 36	do. 7 36 44
	23	8 16 9	8 26 46	148 17 15	148 24 42	do. 6 54 48
	24	8 16 38	8 28 9	147 22 54	147 33 54	do. 7 38 44
	25	8 8 17	8 18 42	146 37 25	146 47 36	———
	26	7 36 38	7 41 37	146 13 44	146 19 34	———
	27	6 54 42	7 32 18	145 31 35	145 33 38	———
	28	7 8 48	7 6 9	145 47 10	145 45 19	———
	29	7 8 43	7 13 44	145 51 45	145 36 34	ſr. 6 34 00
	30	5 39 36	6 25 14	146 26 20	145 56 37	———
July.	1	5 15 16	5 18 36	147 31 55	146 54 58	ſſ. 6 42 46
	2	4 49 56	5 12 58	147 15 30	147 12 18	do. 6 38 44
	3	4 47 24	4 47 36	147 53 36	147 48 56	do. 6 14 55
	4	5 4 38	4 51 34	147 57 40	148 9 52	do. 6 42 38
	5	4 51 14	4 54 8	148 36 15	148 28 19	do. 6 37 36
	6	4 38 36	4 42 8	148 55 50	148 43 36	do. 6 8 36
	7	4 42 18	4 38 36	149 9 25	148 54 19	do. 6 22 54
	8	4 22 44	4 18 54	150 19 34	149 6 18	do. 6 42 34
	9	3 46 39	3 48 18	149 18 35	149 8 36	do. 6 34 3
	10	3 13 36	3 16 34	148 49 10	149 43 17	do. 6 38 44
	11	2 42 54	2 52 33	147 2 46	147 59 6	———

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date. 1793.		Variation of the Needle Eaſt.		Therm.	Barometer.		Wind and State of the Weather.
			° ′ ″	°	p.	l.	
June.	2		———	21,6	28	1,0	From S. to E. light br. cl. rain
	3		———	21,5	28	1,8	From S. to E. Guſts of wind, light br. cloudy, ſtormy
	4		———	21,5	28	1,5	E.S.E. Mod. br. hazy
	5		———	22,5	28	1,5	S.E. Fine breeze, hazy
	6		———	22,0	28	0,9	S.E. Fine br. hazy, rain, ſleet
	7	az.	7 54 00	22,0	28	1,2	Ditto
	8		———	———	———		S.E.N.E.N.W.S.W.S.Light br. hazy, rain, afterwards fair
	9	az.	7 48 54	21,9	28	1,6	S.E. E.S.E. Mod. br. hazy, rain
	10	az.	7 36 4	22,0	28	2,0	E. E.N.E. Lt. br. fair, rain, ſleet
	11	az.	7 46 34	———	———		S.E. S.W. Lt. br. fair, rain, ſleet
	12	az.	8 39 58	21,0	28	1,9	S.E. Light br. fair, ſome ſleet
	13	az.	7 28 14	20,5	28	2,0	S.E. Light br. fair, then rain
	14		———	21,0	28	2,3	E.S.E. S.S.E. Light br. fair, afterwards rain
	15		———	21,0	28	3,0	S.E. Light br. fair
	16		———	21,0	28	2,0	E.S.E. S.E. Light br. fair
	17		———	21,2	28	2,0	S.E. S.S.E. Light br. fair
	18	az.	7 46 00	20,0	28	1,8	S.E. S.S.E. Light br. very fair
	19		———	21,5	28	1,9	E.S.E. Little wind, afterwards calm, very fine
	20	ſr.	7 36 00	21,6	28	1,9	Ditto
	21		———	21,0	28	2,0	S.E. Mod. br. very fine
	22	ſr.	7 18 00	21,0	28	1,5	S.E. S.S.E. Mod. br. very fine
	23	az.	6 34 00	21,0	28	1,3	S.S.E. S.E. Guſts of wind, ſleet, hazy, rain
	24	az.	6 46 00	22,0	28	2,7	S.E. Mod. br. hazy
	25		———	21,4	28	2,5	S.E. Mod. br. then light br. hazy
	26		———	21,7	28	2,3	S.E. Light br. hazy
	27		———	21,0	28	2,6	E.S.E. S.E. Light br. then fine br. ſleet, rain
	28	az.	6 9 00	20,0	28	2,0	W.N.W. N.W. Light br. hazy, ſleet, rain
	29	az.	6 12 00	21,7	28	1,5	S. S.S.E. Light br. hazy, rain, then fair
	30	az.	6 14 00	21,0	28	1,0	S. S.S.E. Mo. br. then fine br. ha.
July.	1	ſr.	6 36 00	22,0	28	0,5	S.S.E. Mod. br. var. then ca. fine
	2		———	22,2	28	1,0	S.E. E.S.E. Mod. br. fair
	3	az.	6 34 00	22,0	28	1,1	S. S.E. Briſk, very little w. fair
	4		———	22,2	28	1,0	Calm, S. light br. fair
	5		———	22,4	28	0,7	Ditto
	6		———	22,5	28	1,0	S.E. Stormy, light br. fair
	7	ſr.	6 44 00	22,5	28	0,7	N.W. Light br. then calm, cl. ſtormy, rain, then ſerene
	8	ſr.	6 38 00	22,5	28	0,5	S.S.E. Light br. fair
	9	az.	6 32 00	23,0	28	1,0	Ditto
	10		———	23,0	28	0,7	Ditto
	11		———	21,6	28	0,5	S.E. Light br. ſqually, hazy, rain, then fair

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1793.	Latitude South by Obſervation.	Latitude South by Computation.	Longitude Eaſt by Obſervation.	Longitude Eaſt by Computation.	Variation of the Needle Eaſt.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
July. 12	2 31 36	2 38 14	147 4 20	147 5 48	ſr. 6 17 54
13	2 9 49	2 12 47	146 30 55	146 24 54	———
14	1 5 36	1 12 18	145 42 30	145 54 48	———
15	0 53 39	0 52 48	144 5 6	145 3 43	———
16	0 52 18	0 49 18	144 35 40	144 26 38	———
17	0 36 54	0 33 14	144 5 15	143 54 12	do. 5 24 18
18	0 39 10	0 26 8	143 23 52	143 7 56	———
19	———	0 31 19	———	142 46 48	ſſ. 4 54 37
20	0 38 54	0 22 26	143 9 26	142 38 46	ſr. 4 18 19
21	0 42 18	0 27 44	143 2 12	142 39 36	ſſ. 3 38 19
22	0 43 34	0 26 39	142 53 36	142 26 16	ſr. 4 18 17
23	0 14 18	0 13 24	142 25 35	142 4 12	ſſ. 4 32 54
	North.	North.			
24	0 2 34	0 1 43	141 22 45	141 13 46	ſr. 4 54 18
	South.				
25	0 8 39	0 1 38	140 36 20	140 28 38	ſſ. 4 18 47
		South.			
26	0 12 6	0 7 46	139 12 50	139 54 32	ſr. 4 18 00
	North.	North.			
27	0 8 54	0 3 58	139 32 30	138 59 8	ſſ. 4 17 18
28	0 22 14	0 16 36	139 14 51	138 34 36	———
	South.	South.			
29	0 8 58	0 5 54	138 9 40	138 38 7	ſr. 3 4 36
30	0 8 14	0 14 42	138 43 15	138 8 34	ſſ. 3 22 37
31	———	0 23 6	———	137 19 17	do. 3 38 19
Auguſt. 1	0 8 46	0 25 47	135 56 50	135 14 19	———
2	0 5 34	0 8 24	134 51 25	134 38 12	do. 2 28 00
3	0 5 42	0 5 41	134 30 00	134 9 46	do. 2 48 9
4	———	0 15 36	———	133 56 34	ſr. 2 44 36
5	———	0 9 18	———	133 44 52	ſſ. 2 38 16
6	0 13 23	0 6 34	———	133 22 12	———
	North.				
7	0 18 34	0 1 38	132 30 20	132 2 8	———
		North.			
8	0 18 58	0 15 37	132 36 55	132 4 36	do. 1 36 44
		South.			
9	0 9 26	0 3 5	131 56 30	131 38 34	do. 2 38 14
10	0 3 3	0 5 10	131 25 5	131 4 36	———
11	0 1 32	0 8 29	———	130 38 24	———
12	0 15 52	0 5 18	129 18 5	130 12 14	ſr. 1 44 18

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1793.		Variation of the Needle Eaſt.		Therm.	Barometer.		Wind and State of the Weather.
			° ′ ″	°	p.	l.	
July.	12		——	——	——		E. S.S.E. Guſts of wind, hazy, rain, then fine
	13		——	——	——		S.E. Guſts, light br. hazy, rain, then fair
	14	az.	5 42 00	23,2	28	0,6	S.E. Guſts, light br. hazy
	15		——	23,2	28	0,9	E. Very light br. hazy
	16		——	——	——		N. N.W. S.S.E. Light br. hazy, rain, cloudy
	17		——	——	——		Ditto
	18		——	22,8	28	1,0	E. N. Guſts, hazy, rain, cloudy
	19	az.	4 37 00	23,4	28	0,7	S.E. E. N. N.W. Guſts, hazy, rain, cloudy
	20		——	——	——		W. S. S.E. Very little wind, hazy
	21	az.	4 38 00	——	——		S. S.E. Little wind, very fine
	22	az.	3 59 00	——	——		Ditto
	23	ſr.	4 14 00	25,6	28	0,9	E.S.E. Light br. very fine
	24		——	22,8	28	1,1	Ditto
	25	ſr.	4 8 00	——	——		E. E.N.E. Light br. hazy
	26		——	——	——		E. S.E. Little wind, ſtormy
	27		——	——	——		E. S. Guſts of wind, ſtormy
	28		——	24,1	28	1,3	S. W.N.W. Guſts, ſleet, rain
	29		——	——	——		W. S.W. Mod. br. hazy
	30		——	——	——		S. E. Little wind, mod. br. hazy
	31	az.	3 33 00	23,8	28	1,4	S. E. N. Guſts, cloudy, rain
Auguſt.	1		——	——	——		S. S.E. E. Mod. br. hazy
	2	az.	2 18 48	——	——		E. N. Light br. then calm, hazy
	3	az.	2 24 58	24,0	28	1,2	N. W. S. W. N. Little wind, fair
	4		——	——	——		W. W.S.W. Light br. hazy, rain
	5		——	23,7	28	0,8	W.S.W. W.N.W. Light br. hazy, rain
	6		——	23,2	28	1,3	W. S.W. S. Light br. hazy, rain
	7		——	——	——		S. S.W. Fine br. light br. hazy, rain
	8		——	24,2	28	0,6	S.W. S.S.E. Briſk gale, fair
	9	az.	2 49 36	——	——		E. S. Light br. hazy
	10		——	21,9	28	0,9	S. S.W. W.S.W. Light br. then fine br. rain
	11	az.	1 19 46	——	——		W.S.W. S. S.E. Light br. rain
	12		——	——	——		S. S.W. S.S.E. Light br. hazy, fair

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1793.		Latitude North by Obſervation.	Latitude North by Computation.	Longitude Eaſt by Obſervation.	Longitude Eaſt by Computation.	Variation of the Needle Eaſt.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
Auguſt:	13	———	0 6 4	———	129 32 16	ſſ. 1 18 39
	14	0 12 39 South.	0 00 49	129 48 25	129 26 16	ſſ. 1 48 36
	15	0 2 36 North.	0 00 36 South.	129 34 3	129 8 19	ſſ. 1 38 44
	16	0 1 27	0 00 39	———	129 2 4	ſſ. 0 44 48
At Waygiou.						
	28	0 3 44 South.	0 2 48	129 15 2	129 14 54	ſſ. 1 8 7
	29	0 6 36	0 14 16	128 33 8	128 37 44	ſſ. 0 44 12
	30	0 33 38	0 38 19	127 24 16	127 52 16	———
	31	0 56 16	0 58 14	127 14 6	127 16 19	ſr. 0 34 18
September.	1	1 38 29	1 29 37	127 2 36	127 8 4	———
	2	2 14 42	2 3 42	126 28 36	126 52 24	ſſ. 0 46 8 Weſt.
	3	2 48 43	2 38 00	125 48 6	126 14 8	ſr. 0 8 48
	4	3 18 24	3 8 32	125 22 4	125 48 4	ſſ. 0 8 44
At Bourou.						
	16	2 48 54	3 4 6	124 52 16	124 54 16	ſr. 1 36 18
	17	2 51 52	2 58 32	124 8 36	124 42 36	ſſ. 0 17 42 Eaſt.
	18	3 28 00	3 25 36	122 54 48	123 19 7	ſſ. 0 13 19
	19	3 28 46	3 33 3	123 19 43	123 23 42	ſſ. 0 36 38 Weſt.
	20	4 14 37	4 8 36	122 36 48	122 48 34	ſr. 0 4 38
	21	4 18 14	4 28 34	122 3 16	122 8 26	ſſ. 0 43 48
	22	4 18 56	4 32 46	121 38 46	121 32 46	ſſ. 0 41 39
	23	4 22 4	4 28 16	121 8 16	121 18 16	———
	24	———	———	———	———	ſſ. 0 34 42
	25	4 32 38	———	———	———	———
In the Strait of Bouton.						
	26	———	———	———	———	———
	27	4 38 34	———	———	———	ſr. 0 46 35
	28	4 36 38	———	———	———	ſſ. 0 26 18
	29	4 38 36	———	120 46 2	———	ſr. 0 46 54
	30	4 43 14	———	———	120 59 4	———
October.	1	4 47 28	———	———	———	———
	2	———	———	———	———	———

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1793.		Variation of the Needle Eaſt.	Therm.	Barom.		Wind and State of the Weather.
		° ′ ″	°	p.	l.	
Auguſt.	13	———	22,4	28	1,3	S.W. S.E. Little wind, rain
	14	az. 0 24 18	22,3	28	0,6	S.W. S.E. Little wind, cloudy
	15	———	——	——		N.W. W. Guſts of wind, light br. rain
	16	———	——	——		S.W. Guſts, fair
	28	———	21,9	28	1,0	S.W. Light breeze, hazy
	29	———	——	——		S. S.S.E. Fine br. hazy
	30	az. 0 48 14	22,0	28	1,1	S. S.S.E. Mod. br. hazy
	31	az. 0 14 48	——	——		S. S.S.E. Light br. hazy
September.	1	———	22,6	28	1,4	S. S.S.E. Mod br. hazy
	2	———	——	——		S.E. W. Light br. hazy
		Weſt.				
	3	az. 0 6 44	22,4	28	1,3	E.S. Light br. then calm, hazy
	4	———	——	——		S.E. Mod. br. hazy
	16	———	22,5	28	1,6	E.S.E. Mod. br. then calm, fair
	17	az. 0 18 44	——	——		E.S.E. Very little wind, fair
		Eaſt.				
	18	az. 0 18 47	22,1	28	1,4	S S.E. Mod. br. fair
	19	ſr. 0 22 10	22,3	28	1,7	Ditto
		Weſt.				
	20	az. 0 18 36	——	——		S.S.E. S.E. Mod. br. fair
	21	ſr. 0 12 16	22,0	28	1,5	S.S.E Light breeze, fair
	22	———	22,4	28	2,0	S.S.E. E.S.E. Very little wind, fair
	23	az. 0 16 36	22 0	28	1,7	S. S.S.W. Very little wind, fair
	24	———	22,2	28	1,5	From N. to E. Guſts of wind, fair
	25	———	22,6	28	0,7	From E.S.E. to W.S.W. Moderate br. fair
	26	az. 0 6 29	——	——		S.E. Mod. br. fair
	27	az. 0 48 34	22,8	28	1,5	E.S. E.N.E. Mod. br. fair
	28	az. 0 34 52	——	——		E. Light br. fair
	29	———	22,7	28	1,6	———
	30	———	22.5	28	1,7	———
October.	1	———	22,7	28	1,3	———
	2	———	23,0	28	1,5	———

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1793.		Latitude South by Obſervation.	Latitude South by Computation.	Longitude Eaſt by Obſervation.	Longitude Eaſt by Computation.	Variation of the Needle Weſt.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
October.	3	———	———	———	———	———
	4	———	———	———	———	ſſ. 0 34 10
	5	———	———	———	———	do. 0 38 7
	6	5 28 4	———	120 44 8	———	do. 0 18 37
	7	5 47 56	5 54 56	119 38 34	119 42 38	do. 0 29 44
	8	5 45 43	5 52 44	118 43 56	118 46 38	———
	9	6 5 34	6 12 8	117 25 14	117 32 7	do. 0 37 46
	10	6 16 38	6 12 38	116 2 36	116 4 35	do. 0 18 36
	11	5 53 36	5 56 48	114 54 16	114 53 38	do. 1 3 6
	12	5 44 52	5 53 54	113 42 34	113 44 56	do. 0 36 24
	13	6 18 34	6 26 34	112 45 34	112 58 37	do. 0 52 6
	14	6 52 36	6 53 46	111 56 52	112 2 45	ſr. 1 18 46
	15	6 52 16	6 52 28	111 28 12	111 28 12	———
	16	6 55 4	6 56 4	110 59 54	110 59 18	do. 1 34 18
	17	6 56 44	6 58 32	110 48 46	110 52 7	do. 1 26 48
	18	6 58 00	———	110 54 38	———	do. 1 22 00
At Surabaya.						

TABLES OF THE ROUTE OF THE ESPERANCE.

Date, 1793.		Variation of the Needle Weſt.				Therm.	Barometer.		Wind and State of the Weather.
			°	′	″	°	p.	l.	
October.	3		———			23,3	28	1,8	———
	4		———			22,8	28	1,6	———
	5		———			———	———		S.S.E. E.S.E. Mod. br. fair
	6		———			22,3	28	1,8	S.S.E. E.S.E Guſts of wind, fair
	7	ſr.	1	9	34	22,1	28	1,6	From S. to W.S.W. Mod. br. fair
	8		———			22,4	28	1,4	S.E. Mod. br. fair
	9	ſr.	1	58	52	22,0	28	1,8	From E. to S.E. Mod. br. very fair
	10	ſr.	1	56	38	22,8	28	1,7	E.S.E. S.E. Mod. br. fair
	11	ſr.	0	56	44	22,5	28	1,5	E.S.E. Mod. br. fair
	12	ſr.	0	23	47	———	———		Ditto
	13	ſr.	1	48	9	23,5	28	1,6	Ditto
	14		———			23,0	28	1,5	Ditto
	15		———			23,0	28	1,4	N.E. Mod. br. fair
	16		———			23,6	28	1,2	N.W. Mod. br. fair
	17		———			23,7	28	1,3	N.N.W. N. Mod. br. fair
	18		———			23,6	28	1,5	N.E. S.W. Fair

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